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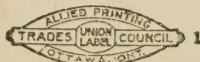


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MINISTER OF LABOUR;

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G., LL.D.,

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Deputy Minister of Labour.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR:

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The **LABOUR GAZETTE** wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
July 15, 1903.

A considerable portion of the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* is again devoted to tables relating to the subject of cost of living in Canada, retail prices of dry goods being dealt with, following the returns which have previously appeared relating to provisions and groceries. The subject will be again continued in the August *Gazette*, with tables showing prices of ready-made clothing, returns on rents being reserved for a still later issue. As has been pointed out previously, these returns are derived from sources wholly outside of the department, and their value consists largely in the fact that they constitute a body of wholly original material presented to the public in as nearly as possible the identical form in which it has reached the department.

Another prominent feature of the present *Gazette* is the table in which a full list is presented, by localities and classes of trades, of the various labour organizations of the Dominion as at present known to the department. Embracing as it does

over 1,550 organizations, the enumeration is easily the most comprehensive of the kind which has yet appeared in Canada. It may be stated that the department is constantly receiving additional returns on this subject, and that still further and more complete information regarding it will be published from time to time. As explained in the article which accompanies the table, the list of unions contained in the present table is presented largely by way of supplement to the series of articles relating to the growth and present position of labour organizations in Canada which have been appearing periodically in the *Gazette* during the past ten months.

It will be seen that the subject of legislation affecting labour and industry in Canada receives special notice in the present issue under two headings referring respectively to Acts passed during the recent sessions of the legislatures of British Columbia and of Manitoba. In the former article it will be observed that the bills of this class which finally received official sanction were largely in the way of re-enacting the legislation of previous sessions having reference to Chinese and Japanese labour.

Subjects of considerable interest to the industrial and labouring classes are those referred to in the special articles on the settlement of the strike of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's employees in Western Canada, and the arrangement by arbitration at Halifax, N.S., of the dispute between the master builders and the Carpenters' Union of that city. In the former, the full text of the statements presented by the company and its employees

before the Royal Labour Commission which sat at Vancouver, B.C., during the early portion of the month, are quoted as of special interest in view of the fact that the full terms of the settlement have not been given to the public. The Halifax arbitration award, involving as it does the adoption of a sliding scale of wages according to the competency of the workman, is quoted *in extenso*.

The proceedings of the first annual conference of the Bricklayers and Masons'

Unions of Ontario are referred to in a special report.

A brief statement relating to the sittings of the British Columbia Labour Commission, above mentioned, is also included in the present issue. There are also the usual articles covering the trade disputes of the month, recent reports of departments and bureaux, formation of new unions, government contracts, industrial inventions and recent legal decisions.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

A distinct improvement is, on the whole, noticeable in the *Gazette* correspondents' reports for June over conditions in the general labour market of the Dominion as reported for the preceding month. Two leading developments were in the main accountable for this, namely, the relief towards the middle of the month of the dry weather which had prevailed almost without break in eastern and central Canada since April, and the gradual improvement in the strike situation throughout the Dominion. The former of these agencies, from its marked effect upon the agricultural and lumbering industries, was felt over a considerable area, and imparted a marked impetus to trade and industry generally. In connection with the trade disputes of the month, though but 16 of the 44 disputes reported as in existence during June, were settled, and though the month ended with 28 strikes still undetermined, as against only 22 reported on June 1, it will be seen by reference to the trade disputes article on another page of the *Gazette* that the situation in other important features shows the alleviation above remarked upon. For example, only 6,872 employees were involved in labour disputes during June as against 11,564 in May. Wages, as will be seen from the paragraph below in which the various changes reported to the department during June are recorded, maintained an upward

tendency, while the customary large influx of immigrants was satisfactorily absorbed. A general expansion of industry was, in fact, noted in almost all sections of Canada and the number of new and important enterprises being placed in operation continued to grow. Building operations were on an exceptionally large scale during June. More particular references to these and other features of the industrial chronology of the month will be found in the course of the following paragraphs, and in the correspondents' reports.

Increases in Wages During June.

The following instances of increases in wages granted during June were reported to the department.

Nova Scotia, *Halifax*.—Printers from \$10 to \$11 per week.

New Brunswick, *Moncton*.—Intercolonial Railway clerks, 20, 15 and 10 per cent, according to grade. *St. John*.—Freight porters, freight checkers, car cleaners, and carpenters in the employment of the Intercolonial Railway.

Quebec, *Montreal*.—Bricklayers from 35c. to 40c. per hour; builders' labourers, from 12½c. to 16c. per hour with a reduction in hours from 10 to 9 per day.—*St. Hyacinthe*.—Labourers from .90-\$1.00 to \$1.25-\$1.35 per day; bricklayers from \$1.00 to

\$1.50 per day ; carpenters, from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day.

Ontario, *Berlin*.—Cigarmakers, to a minimum rate of \$7.00 per thousand ; *Brantford* : bakers, 20 per cent and change from night to day work ; *Chatham* : civic labourers, reduction in hours from 10 to 9 per day and increase of wage scale to 19c., 17c. and 15c. per hour according to age and ability ; *Guelph* : bakers, to minimum rate of \$13 per week for foreman, \$11 per week for journeymen, and \$6 for helpers with a change of system from night to day work ; *Hamilton* : plumbers, from 25c. to 27½c. per hour ; wholesale clothing operatives, 5 per cent ; *London* : city firemen, first, second and third year men, \$25 per year, foreman, \$75 per year ; assistant foreman, \$50.00 per year ; chief, \$100 per year ; hand compositors on newspapers, from \$10 to \$12 day work, \$11 to \$13 night work, with a reduction of six hours per week ; machine operators on newspapers, from \$13 to \$14 per week, day work, and \$14 to \$15 per week, night work ; job compositors, from \$10 to \$10.50 per week ; *Niagara Falls* : employees of G.T.R. car shops, chain and trap makers, reduction in hours ; *Kingston* : painters, from \$1.60 to \$2.00 per day ; longshoremen, from 15c. to 23c. per ton for handling iron or feldspar ; *Toronto* : garment pressers, to a minimum of 25c. per hour with nine hour day ; moulders, reduction to nine hour day ; bakers, to \$15 per week for foremen, \$13 for journeymen, and \$9 for helpers ; *Windsor* : retail clerks, reduction in hours from 75 to 65 per week ; civic employees, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

British Columbia, *Vancouver*.—Printers, minimum of \$21 per week of 51 hours ; *Victoria* : carpenters and joiners, from 37½c. to 40c. per hour with reduction of hours from 48 to 44 per week.

The Crop Outlook.

As stated above, a feature of the month was the marked improvement in the crop outlook in central and eastern Canada, and in certain sections of the west as well, which followed the plentiful rains of the

third and fourth weeks of the month. In Manitoba, according to a crop bulletin issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, an immense increase in acreage, satisfactory growth of the dairying industry, and greater interest in mixed farming on the part of agriculturists were recorded. The same authority reports 3,757,173 acres at present under crop in Manitoba, of which 2,442,873 acres are under wheat, 855,431 under oats, and 55,900 under flax. Barley alone of the coarse grains shows a decrease of 3,253 acres, largely due to the increased production of spelts. Some 13,986 head of fat cattle and 126,846 milch cows were wintered by the farmers, and indications point to a profitable dairying season and a large output of butter. It is estimated that the amount of extra farm hands required for the harvest this year will be less than before owing to the early engagement of help by the farmers and the unusually large numbers already in the field. About 5,158 men, supplemented by 3,153 female servants, according to the bulletin, will be required. Up to the end of the month reports from all sections of the province were to the effect that growth and other conditions were very favourable. In Ontario, crops, it is expected, will be generally satisfactory, though the scarcity of help on the farms is still complained of. It is reported that in Quebec and the maritime provinces hay, will be a light crop in a few localities, but that the general situation at the close of the month was very favourable.

Conditions in the Other Industries.

In the other leading industries of the Dominion generally satisfactory conditions prevailed. The lobster fishing season in the maritime provinces has been exceptionally good, and from Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and the Nova Scotia coast reports of excellent catches were received. On the great lakes conditions were fair. In British Columbia preparations for the salmon run were completed and one of the features of the month was the discussion

attending the settlement of the wage scale of the fishermen for the present season.

In *mining* favourable reports were received, especially from the coal mining districts of Nova Scotia where the activity of the earlier months of the year was maintained. In British Columbia conditions remained with little change from last month, the mines on Vancouver Island suffering considerably from labour troubles over the entire month. In the boundary country, however returns for the year showed a total shipment of over one quarter of a million tons, and an almost equal total was reported from the Grandby smelters. A scarcity of coke was complained of at a few points. Reports received by the Bureau of Mines, Ontario, indicate activity in mining in both the eastern and northern districts of the province.

Bush fires did some damage to standing timber and to logs remaining in the woods in Quebec and New Brunswick. Other reports, however, in the *lumbering* industry were of a generally favourable character. Sales of limits and the organization of new companies were recorded on a large scale, and still further indication of the prevailing prosperity was the beginning at least three weeks earlier than last year of preparations for the coming season's work in the woods. The heavy rains of the last half of the month were of material assistance in bringing logs to the mills.

The Transportation Problem.

The transportation companies continued very active during June, the volume of freight traffic being maintained and that of the passenger trade increased by the advent of the excursionist and tourist season and the maintenance of the immigration and other movements of general business. A scarcity of freight cars was still complained of, varying in intensity according to locality.

The traffic through Canadian canals was particularly heavy during June especially in grain shipments, a result attributed to the recent abolition of tolls. During the

months of April and May the total freight carried through the two canals at Sault Ste. Marie was 6,039,856 tons, which is 74,963 tons more than the quantity carried last year, and over 4,500,000 tons more than recorded for the same two months of 1901. The quantity carried through the Canadian canal was 796,510 as against 532,188 tons in 1902, and 151,679 tons in 1901. During April and May the Canadian canal carried 11.64 per cent of the total, in 1902 only about 8 per cent, and in 1901 only 6.8 per cent. The opening two months of the season therefore show an increase of 264,322 tons in the quantity carried by the Canadian canal, and an increase of 3.65 per cent in the proportion carried by it. There were decreases in the quantity of wheat, flour, iron ore and lumber carried by the canal, but large increases in grains other than wheat and in general merchandise. The registered tonnage going through the Canadian canal was 14.53 per cent of the total for the two canals in 1903, 9.98 per cent for 1902, and 8.28 per cent for 1901, showing a steady gain by the Canadian canal in proportion of the tonnage using the canals. Of east-bound freight 12.10 per cent went through the Canadian canal in 1903, 7.96 per cent in 1902, and 6.85 per cent in 1901. West bound freight for the same canal was 10.20 per cent in 1903, 7.40 per cent in 1902 and 6.85 per cent in 1901, showing a great gain in the business of the canal both absolutely and relatively.

Reports of projected railway extensions, as well as improvements on an extensive scale on lines already in existence, continued to receive a large share of public attention during the month. In this connection mention might be made of a resolution to aid the extension of the Canadian Northern line from Grandview, Man., to Edmonton, N.W.T., a distance of 620 miles, and from a point on the Prince Albert branch to Prince Albert, a distance of 100 miles, of which notice was given in the House of Commons, the government proposing to guarantee the principal and interest upon debentures to the extent of \$13,000 per

mile, interest to be at the rate of three per cent and the principal to be payable in 50 years. Rates on the line are subject to regulations; the line cannot be leased or sold without permission; and the government may grant other railways running rights over the line under equitable arrangements.

Two tenders were received by the government during the month in connection with the fast Atlantic service.

Dominion Revenue.

The statement of revenue issued by the Department of Finance in the first week of the month shows the total revenue for Canada for the eleven months ending May 31, to have been \$57,725,393, an increase of \$6,446,031 over the corresponding period of last year. The increase of revenue over expenditure on Consolidated Fund amounted to \$18,765,412. The Customs revenue for the eleven months ending May 31, was \$33,039,974, an increase of \$3,874,397, compared with 1902. For the month of May alone Customs' receipts aggregated \$3,051,272, a gain of \$274,281 over the same month last year.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

The aggregate foreign trade of Canada for the eleven months ending May 31, amounted to \$386,337,277, an increase of \$37,632,192 over 1902. These totals comprise only imports for consumption and exports of domestic products, omitting coin and bullion and foreign goods exported from Canada. The exports for the eleven months show a gain of \$16,449,679 as compared with the preceding year. In imports an increase of \$21,182,513 is indicated. For the month of May alone the increase in exports was \$2,781,832 and in imports, \$2,977,194.

The following table shows the exports and imports for the eleven months in detail:—

| | IMPORTS. | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1902. | 1903. |
| Dutiable goods.. . . . | \$105,727,749 | \$120,599,959 |
| Free goods | 70,051,391 | 76,361,694 |
| Total.. . . . | \$175,779,140 | \$196,961,653 |
| Duty | 28,954,796 | 32,804,094 |

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

| Products— | 1902. | 1903. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Mine.. . . . | \$ 29,617,478 | \$ 27,265,319 |
| Fisheries | 12,825,414 | 10,122,285 |
| Forest.. . . . | 26,894,315 | 31,067,102 |
| Animals and produce .. | 53,887,109 | 62,674,272 |
| Agriculture.. . . . | 33,209,478 | 39,878,792 |
| Manufactures.. . . . | 14,462,051 | 18,289,140 |
| Miscellaneous.. . . . | 30,100 | 78,714 |
| Total.. . . . | \$172,925,945 | \$189,375,624 |

Montreal Port Returns.

Regarding the returns of the Port of Montreal since the opening of navigation as a criterion of the present status of the export trade of the Dominion, a very satisfactory result is obtained. Though exports of wheat, oats and butter show decreases, large increases are shown in corn, barley, rye, cattle, cheese and meats. Thus from the opening of navigation to the end of June the exports of corn totalled 1,647,000 bushels as compared with 17,000 bushels for the same period of last year, a result largely attributed to the failure of the crop in the United States. In cheese, in spite of the high prices ruling, the exports are fully 60,000 boxes ahead of last year. In cattle the season is 100 per cent better than 1902. Butter has decreased by 50,000 packages, wheat by 850,000 bushels and oats by 300,000 bushels.

The detailed returns are as follows:—

| | 1903. | 1902. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat.. . . . | 5,259,360 | 6,111,468 |
| Corn.. . . . | 1,647,574 | 17,150 |
| Oats.. . . . | 239,612 | 562,332 |
| Barley.. . . . | 140,419 | 65,563 |
| Rye.. . . . | 350,123 | 240,645 |
| Butter.. . . . | 30,123 | 82,241 |
| Cheese.. . . . | 399,880 | 330,561 |
| Cattle | 36,303 | 15,956 |
| Boxed meats.. . . . | 33,706 | 28,090 |

Imperial Trade Returns.

Returns for the five months ending May 31 show the following increases in the principal British imports from Canada:

Wheat, £198,000; oats, £18,000; cattle, £406,000; sheep and lambs, £13,000; bacon, £149,000; cheese, £58,000; eggs, £11,000; canned lobsters, £4,000; hewn wood, £3,000. The decreases were:—Wheat, flour, £37,000; peas, £37,000; butter, £29,000; sawn wood, £66,000; hams, £11,000; canned salmon,

£166,000. The imports of maize totalled £50,000. British exports to Canada during the same period increased as follows : Salt, £5,000 ; spirits, £28,000 ; oil seed, £1,000 ; galvanized sheets, £18,000 ; tinned sheets, £60,000 ; tin plates, £31,000 ; cutlery, £7,000 ; cotton piece goods, £6,000 ; jute piece goods, £23,000 ; woollen tissues, £63,000 ; worsted tissues, £80,000 ; carpets, £45,000 ; haberdashery, £42,000 ; lace, £3,000 ; apparel and slops, water-proofed, £20,000 ; apparel and slops, not water-proofed, £12,000 ; earthenware, £15,000 ; cement, £20,000. The decreases in British exports to Canada were : Silk, £4,000. The exports of railway iron totalled £125,000, of iron bars £75,000, and of sheets and plates, £64,000.

British official returns relating to trade between Great Britain and the colonies report that India's total trade with Great Britain during the past year was £73,000,000, Australia's £50,000,000, and Canada's £30,000,000.

Attention was directed during the month to the prospect of an increased trade between Jamaica and the Dominion. Fruit exports from Jamaica to Canada showed a large development last season, amounting in some lines to 600 per cent. Improved shipping facilities between the colonies were discussed in this connection during June.

Domestic Trade.

With the advance of the summer season a slight lessening of wholesale activity was evidenced in the larger trade centres, and the dry weather of the early part of the month in eastern Canada had a similar effect in certain sections on retail sales. In the west, however, and in central and eastern Canada as well, after the relief of the drought, business was very active and collections, considering the late season, exceptionally good. The demand for autumn staple goods set in briskly throughout Canada, and the number of failures in June was small. The second half of the month, on the whole, owing to the favourable crop

outlook, and the active conditions of employment, showed a much freer movement of goods, and shipments of merchandize were unprecedentedly high for the season. Considerable depression prevailed during the earlier part of the month in Canadian securities and some heavy suspensions of payment ensued. Recoveries, however, were on the whole satisfactory.

Canadian Bank Reports.

A feature of the past month was the number of annual reports of Canadian banks presented, and the uniformly good showing of the record of the past year in this connection may be regarded as reliable evidence of the general prosperity prevailing throughout the Dominion. Of these the following may be mentioned in the order of the holding of the meetings :

Bank of Montreal.—The 85th Annual Report of the directors held on June 1 showed a net profit for the year ending April 30, of \$1,813,483.66. An additional \$1,000,000 was credited to rest account. Five new branches of the bank have been opened since the holding of the last general meeting on January 7, 1903. On that occasion, it may be recalled, the bank's capital was increased by \$2,000,000, bringing it up to \$14,000,000.

Eastern Townships Bank.—The 44th Annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Bank was held at Sherbrooke, Que., on June 3. The earnings of the bank were reported larger than ever in previous years and a larger balance than usual was carried forward to meet possible depreciation in the value of securities. The reserve fund of the bank has now reached the sum of \$1,318,442.50. It was reported that the deposits had increased nearly \$750,000 during the year, and that the circulation has also been in excess of last year. Ten new branches were established and a number of important improvements to various properties carried out. The following paragraph from the report may be quoted in full :

Business throughout the country on the whole has been prosperous, and manufacturing enterprises fairly successful. Lumber and pulp

wood, etc., has been in good demand and at satisfactory prices. Mining in the province has been carried on steadily, and it is believed with good results. In British Columbia labour disturbances have seriously crippled operations in the mines, but the outlook is now much better and greater developments may be looked for. The dairy industry, so important in this province, continues to prosper and is increasing year by year. Due care, however, must be exercised to manufacture the higher grades.

Bank of Hamilton.—At the meeting held on June 15, the profits of the year were reported to have been of a very gratifying and satisfactory nature; considerably exceeding those of the previous year, as well as those of any previous period. A net profit of \$335,389 was declared, which, with \$44,732 at the credit of profit and loss on May 31, 1902, made a total of \$380,122. From this \$200,000 was paid in dividends, \$100,000 was carried to reserve fund, \$5,000 was carried to rebate on current discounts, and \$50,000 was written off bank premises, leaving \$70,122 to be carried forward to profit and loss. Deposits largely increased during the year.

The Union Bank of Canada.—The 38th Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada was held on June 15. Of a total profit and loss account of \$529,381.92 \$350,000 were transferred to the reserve fund; \$24,117.20 carried forward, and the balance appropriated to the payment of dividends. The net earnings of the bank amounted to \$360,482.57 or 16½ per cent of the paid-up capital. During the year the subscribed capital was increased from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. Twenty-seven new branches were opened in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

The Traders Bank of Canada.—Continued prosperity and increasing business were reported at the annual meeting, on June 16. The increase in deposits during the year exceeded 22 per cent, or in round numbers \$2,000,000, bringing the total deposits held by the bank for the year ended May 31, 1903, up to \$10,881,652.06. Eleven new branches were opened during the year and a recommendation was made that power be given to increase the capital stock to the extent of \$500,000, making the total

capital \$2,000,000. In the opinion of the directors the profits of the bank warranted an increase in dividends and the placing of the stock on a 7 per cent basis.

Merchants' Bank of Canada.—At the annual meeting held on June 17, satisfactory profits for the year were reported. A further sum of \$50,000 was written off bank premises account, \$15,000 was transferred to the officers' pension fund, and \$200,000 added to rest account, leaving \$74,245.15 to be carried forward to next year at the credit of profit and loss account.

Ontario Bank.—Business, according to the annual report, continued to show satisfactory increases and four new branches were opened during the year. Loans on current account amounted to over \$10,000,000, and the rest fund with the addition of \$75,000 this year amounts to \$500,000.

Banque d'Hochelaga.—The 29th general meeting was held on June 17. A total net profit of \$258,014.68 was shown for the year, of which \$100,000 was carried to the reserve fund, \$10,000 carried to officers' pension fund and the balance paid in dividends or placed to the credit of profit and loss. Two new branches were opened. The bank has now upwards of \$8,000,000 on deposit.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The 28th Annual Meeting was held on June 17. Out of the net profits dividends have been paid at the rate of 10 per cent amounting to \$285,237.37; bank premises account has been credited with \$20,000; rest account was increased by \$100,000, and profit and loss account by \$76,890.75. The premium received upon new capital stock amounting to \$311,312 was also added to the rest account, making that account \$2,636,312 or 88½ per cent of the paid-up capital. Six new branches were opened during the year and the capital stock increased by \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000 has been allotted to shareholders.

Notes of the Month.

The formation of a threshers' association was the occasion of considerable discussion during the month in certain sec-

tions of Ontario, meetings of farmers having been held in several counties to protest against the advance in rates alleged to be in contemplation by the association.

On June 25 assent was given to some 94 bills which had passed both Houses of the Dominion Parliament during the present session. The number of acts relating to the transportation industry was noticeable among these, no less than 42 having direct reference to the subject. Six of the bills were for the incorporation of new banks.

Negotiations were in progress during June, looking to the organization of a mutual benefit association of the Montreal Street Railway Company's employees. In a communication addressed to its employees on June 4, the company reiterated its statement of May 23, to the effect that it favoured the formation of a mutual benefit association among its employees. The company further stated that it had the organization of such an association under consideration and was in communication with other companies having successful benefit associations in operation among their employees. The employees, it was stated, would be consulted in the establishment of this scheme, the object of which was asserted to be the bringing of the men into closer touch with the management and the creation of a fund for the relief of the sick and injured, for the assistance of widows and children, and for pensioning those who had grown old in the service. It was announced that the scheme would be formulated in all probability within the next sixty days, and the company requested that no action on the part of the employees in the same direction be taken during the interval. A substantial contribution to the funds of the association was promised by the company. At the end of the month no further definite announcement had been made.

Preparations in connection with the meeting in Montreal from August 17 to 20, of the Fifth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, made considerable progress during June. Amongst other

matters the itinerary of the Canadian tours of the delegates was settled upon.

The Canadian Electrical Association held its thirteenth annual convention at Toronto, beginning on June 10. Delegates were present from many sections of the Dominion and a prominent subject under discussion was the growth of the feeling for municipal ownership, especially in the towns of Ontario, the address of the president being largely occupied with this question. The membership of the association, according to the secretary treasurer, is at present 344, an increase during the year of 38. The organization of local branches in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other large cities was recommended. Receipts for the year were \$1,398.11, with disbursements of \$488.94.

Among industrial disasters of the month mention may be made of the fire which occurred in Ottawa on June 4, destroying property estimated at upwards of \$250,000 and throwing some 300 employees temporarily out of work.

The formation of an employer's association, at Vancouver, B.C., was reported during the month. The official statement of the purposes of the organization was given out as follows :

The organization of the employers in and around Vancouver has been successfully effected under the title of the Employers' Association of Vancouver, B.C. The situation which has led to the formation of this association is well known. Hitherto organized labour has locally dealt entirely with individual employers or with sectional associations of employers. It is reasonable to believe that the meeting of two thoroughly organized bodies representing labour on the one hand and the investor on the other, will result in a fair and amicable adjustment of any misunderstandings and differences of opinion which may arise.

The members of this association, feeling assured that the existence of such an organization as this will go far towards the avoidance of disputes and individual irritation leading up to strikes (admitted as they are to be most detrimental to the common interests of all residents of the province), believe that the establishment of a responsible comprehensive body, thoroughly representative of the capital invested in this neighbourhood, will be welcomed by the intelligent and practical main body of the members of the labour unions.

The Canadian Cannery Consolidated Company, Limited, held its first general meeting at Hamilton, Ont., on June 12,

when organization was completed and directors and officers were elected. The consolidated company has taken over in the neighbourhood of 40 factories and is capitalized at \$2,500,000.

A conference was held in Montreal early in the month between members of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association and a number of cheese and butter buyers and makers of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The meeting was called for the purpose of directing attention to the necessity of a higher and more uniform standard in the making and handling of these products, and the session was chiefly devoted to a discussion of the list of requirements drawn up by the local Produce Merchants' Association, as necessary, in order that cheese or butter might be classed as 'finest'. There was practical unanimity between both the buyers and makers in accepting the following definition of terms both in butter and cheese :

Butter.—Finest creamery butter shall be butter made in a creamery under the system known as the centrifugal or separator process.

Flavour.—Sweet, clean and fresh.

Body.—Good and uniform and not loose made or watery ; must contain less than 16 per cent moisture to conform to the law in England. With proper care none of our Canadian butter should contain more than 13 per cent moisture.

Colour.—Even and uniform ; should be straw coloured or pale, but not white or lardy.

Salt.—Must not be over three per cent, unless specially arranged for.

Package.—Boxes must be strong, well made, of well seasoned wood, properly paraffined ;

of the uniform capacity of 56 lbs., clean and in good condition for shipping. When hooks are used, four hooks in each box. Tubs must be strong, neat and of uniform size. Pure vegetable parchment paper of not less than forty pounds to the ream must be used for lining all packages.

Cheese.—Flavour, clean and pure.

Body.—Close, good and well cured.

Texture.—Silky, solid and meaty.

Colour.—Good and uniform.

Finish.—Of good shape and fairly uniform in size, neat in finish, with good rinds and clean surfaces.

Boxes.—Must be strong and close fitting.

The American Association of Farmer's Institute Workers held its eighth annual convention in Toronto during June, in response to an invitation extended by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The association, which is international in character, exists for the purpose of developing the latest ideas in the practice and theory of agriculture and the best means to educate the farmer to scientific methods. Papers on various subjects including the Ontario organization of a farmer's institute were read.

During the month of June three appointments of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* were made, namely : Mr. Joseph T. Carlin for the city of Stratford, Ont., and district, in place of Mr. M. H. Westbrook, resigned ; Mr. Gustave Audet for the city of Montreal, Que., and district ; and Mr. Ernest Green, for the city of Niagara Falls and district.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general activity of labour during May continued through the month just past, and all branches of labour have been well employed. The activity in the building trades has been very pronounced. Commercial activity was also very manifest during the present month, and wholesale and retail trades were busy. An important event in the labour market of this

city during June was the settlement by arbitration of the Carpenters' dispute with the Master Builders' Association. The Carpenters' Union asked for an increase of 3 cents per hour on the minimum rate of 22 cents, which was refused by the Master Builders' Association, and was referred for settlement to a board of arbitrators under the terms of an agreement previously entered into by the two parties involved. The case occupied considerable time, and the award was arrived at and presented on the 26th instant.*

* A full copy of the award appears on another page of the present issue of the *Gazette*.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—In some districts hay is reported to be very plentiful, but other branches of the agricultural industry have not done well, the weather being most unseasonable, and frost having prevailed up to the present month.

Fishing.—The industry has been normal during the past month.

Mining.—The great activity in coal and gold mining throughout Nova Scotia still continues, and its prospects for further development are bright.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades are exceptionally busy, including bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators, stone cutters, and builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are busy, and iron workers and helpers are also well employed. Machinists and engineers report work normal. Boilermakers are fairly busy, as are horseshoers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers are moderately busy. Carriage and wagon makers, and carriage painters are satisfactorily employed. Coopers report work fairly brisk.

Printers and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Retail clerks report employment as being steady. Delivery employees are kept busy.

Transport.—Railroad and steamboat employees are well employed, and freight-handlers are also busy. Ship labourers and longshoremen find work very fair. Teamsters and expressmen are very busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour has been very much in evidence during the past month.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during June showed little change from May, demand and supply being well balanced with a slight shortage in the supply of skilled labour. Contractors were somewhat hampered by the scarcity of lumber, which is obtained almost exclusively from the other provinces. Building operations were brisker throughout the country than in the city. Farmers are in better circumstances and are consequently devoting more attention to the improvement of their dwellings, by repairing or rebuilding. In the city the contract was let for a \$35,000 market house and work commenced at the excavation of the cellar. Shipping of produce was quieter in June than in May, but wholesale and retail men report favourably as to condition of trade. There have been no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour and the harmonious relation between employer and employees continues undisturbed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The long continued drought, broken by showers only at the close of the month, had a bad effect on the hay crop, which will be short this year. The same cause by affecting the pasture will lessen the production of milk, and consequently the cheese output will be diminished, although the increased number of milch cows may prove a compensation.

Lobster fishing was not so good as earlier in the season but high prices still prevail.

The construction of the Murray Harbour Railway and the Hillsborough Bridge kept several hundred men employed, but the substructure of the latter is nearing completion.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have been fairly busy, and carpenters and joiners were steadily employed. Lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steam-fitters and builders' labourers report a busy month with a fair demand for the latter.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and engineers are reported to have been busy. Steam engineers had a good month. Bicycle workers were all steadily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were busy and bookbinders had a fairly good month.

Clothing trades.—All classes are reported to have been fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meatcutters were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month.

Transport.—Ship labourers and long-shoremen report work brisk.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A marked improvement took place in the labour market during the month of June, all branches being fully employed except the ship labourers. Carpenters and bricklayers are scarce. The contractors for the I.C.R. round-house have been advertising for men and offering \$4 per day. The Eastbrook's tea warehouse is well advanced; excavation for the new public library has been started; the new I.C.R., round-house is under way; T. S. Simms & Co. Limited, are erecting a lumber shed in rear of their factory on Union Street; the Street Railway Company will begin extending and improving its lines after July 1; and the several transportation companies are doing a large business as tourist traffic has already set in and is daily increasing. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending June 25, were \$3,933,995, as against \$3,698,238 during the same period in 1902, being \$237,757 greater than last year, and \$583,516 less than the five weeks ending May 28, of the

present year. Great activity prevailed in wholesale and retail trades showing a marked improvement over the month of May. A majority of the merchants and others have agreed to close their places of business during the months of July and August at one o'clock on Saturdays. The I.C.R., employees received word on June 10 that increases in pay have been granted as follows :—Freight porters, \$1.40 per day; freight checkers, by from \$4 to \$6 per month, bringing the minimum pay up to \$45 and the maximum to \$55; male car cleaners, 13 cents per hour; first class carpenters, first year, 18 cents per hour, second year, 19 cents, third year, 20 cents; second class carpenters, first year, 15 cents per hour, second year, 16 cents, third year, 17 cents; lamp trimmers received no increase; car inspectors will not be paid for overtime and no pay will be given for statutory holidays to men who are not working.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers report that crops are improving since the recent rains, but owing to the long continuance of the dry weather it is thought that the hay crop will be poor.

The *fishing* season has been a very successful one. Large catches of gaspereaux were taken, the shad fishing was good and great numbers of salmon have been captured, the latter retailing at from 18 cents to 22 cents per pound.

Lumbering.—About 40,000,000 feet of logs have been hung up on the various rivers and streams on account of the low water, which compelled some of the mills to close down for want of logs. Several mills have since started and it is thought that the danger of further suspension will be averted. The recent forest fires destroyed large areas of forest lands, that on the Ste. Croix being totalled at 50,000 acres.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are all employed and men are scarce. Carpenters and joiners have not been so

busy for years. Painters and decorators are busy. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are well employed. Stone-cutters are active. Builders' labourers (hod carriers and mormarmen) are kept busy and men are scarce.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report work brisk. Machinists and engineers are well employed. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen continue busy, Boilermakers and sheet metal workers report work plentiful. Horseshoers are well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and waggon makers are busy. Shingle weavers report work good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work better than for some years at this season. Pressmen also report plenty of work and are talking about organizing a union. Bookbinders continue busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers say business is only fair.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers still continue busy. Bartenders report all members of the union except one employed.

Transport.—Freight-handlers and trackmen have all the work they can attend to. Ship labourers report business only fair. Street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen are kept busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is well employed and men are scarce.

District Notes.

Campbellton.—The Shives Lumber Company has nearing completion above this town the largest reputed saw-mill in the maritime provinces. The building is 285 x 63 feet, and will be equipped with all modern machinery. The sawdust burner is about 23 feet in diameter and will be 138 feet high.

Fredericton.—The city council decided to undertake the operation of the street lights. It is estimated that the cost of installation of the plant and lights is about

\$18,000 and that it will take \$7,000 a year to operate.

Woodstock.—Hayden's mill was destroyed by fire June 9. The direct loss was \$7,000 and it is said that it will take \$15,000 to replace the mill and put it in as good running order as before the fire. It is intended to rebuild at once.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and E. Little, Correspondents, report as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, on the whole, has been very well employed during June, the only exception to the general rule occurring with ship labourers. The supply of men, however, has been equal to the demand. The transport branches have been particularly busy owing to the arrivals of immigrants. Some interference in the trades was caused by the burning of a portion of the Great Northern railway bridge at Grand'Mère. There have been no strikes or changes in wages to report during the month. Meetings, addressed by members of the International unions, Montreal, were held during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The want of rain was felt by *agriculturists* in the district during the earlier half of June, but conditions were greatly improved in this respect before the close of the month. The ordinary type will not be up to the standard, but all other crops promise very favourably.

In the *lumbering industry* the rain also assisted in the floating of the logs to the mills and the prospects are for a larger cut than last year. Forest fires did some damage to logs and pulp wood in the earlier part of the month, and two large saw mills were also destroyed by fire.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment has been active in these branches and little time was lost on account of bad weather.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions were reported favourable. Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen had a busy month. In the iron ship-building branch labour was well employed, there being several vessels repaired, and though the repairs were in no case of an extensive character they were sufficient to afford continuity of employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The branches of these trades connected with the building trades were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had plenty of work. Bookbinders were also busy.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers have not found the month a good one, although some of the factories have worked full time and with a full staff of employees.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers report conditions somewhat similar to those stated above for boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers were well employed.

Transport.—The beginning of the summer and suburban train service has greatly increased employment in the transport branches. The tourist trade has also begun and the holding of a number of annual conventions of labour organizations in this city has given increased employment to cab drivers, hackmen and hotel employees.

Unskilled labour.—Ship labourers have had a slack month. General labour has been well employed with little lost time on account of weather conditions.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Levis County Railway Company has awarded the contract for building a bridge over the Chaudière River. The bridge will cost \$11,000.

The first section of cribwork in connection with the construction of the new dock in extension of the breakwater, which is being erected as a part of the Louise dock

improvements, was towed from Russell's ship yard, Point Levis, to the Quebec side of the river on the 18th instant. The work is over 200 feet in length and two more sections are in course of construction.

The large coal pockets in course of erection by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, at the west end of the Louise embankment, are approaching completion and will be in operation shortly. Some 47,000 tons of iron and steel have been used in the construction work and the capacity is estimated at over 5,000 tons. Coal will be transferred from steamships into the pockets at the rate of six tons per minute and there are 34 shutes for loading cars and carts which can be simultaneously operated by one man. The structure will cost \$95,000 and will be the means of a large saving of labour.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during the past month have been very satisfactory. There was a scarcity of unskilled labour felt at times, but all present demands are supplied. Supply and demand in the various trades and industries is well balanced, and good relations between employer and employee prevail. Work continues especially active in the building trades. In each of the branches, with the exception of plumbing and gas-fitting, mechanics are fully employed, and the prospects for a good season are favourable. There has been exceptional activity in the building trades, particularly in the country, where the farmers have made extensive improvements to their dwelling houses and barns. In the city a number of woodworkers have been employed overtime. Commercial activity was greater in June than in May. The boot and shoe dealers and the dry goods dealers have decided to close their stores three times a week at six o'clock p.m.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculturists report that crops are pretty well advanced, notwithstanding the scarcity of rain.

Saw-mills are now in full operation, and the cut is expected to be larger than last year.

Manufacturing establishments are all running to their full capacity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bricklayers and masons are very busy, and good men can obtain from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour. Carpenters and joiners are also well occupied, but at present all the men required are on hand; wages are 15 cents to 20 cents per hour. Painters had a fair month's work. Stone-cutters report work fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—No blacksmiths are out of work. Bicycle workers report fair conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report business very good.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are busier than usual for the month of June. The factories have plenty of orders ahead. Glovemakers have had a satisfactory month. Boot and shoe workers have been busy.

Food and tobacco preparations.—Cigar-makers report fair conditions.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally maintained during June the healthy condition which has characterized all branches of industry in this section for some time past. There was a good demand still for unskilled labour. The machine shops also continued very busy, and overtime was still the order in two large shops. The building trades report work good. During the past few

months a large number of summer cottages have been erected at North Hatley, and there are several yet in course of erection, giving employment to many carpenters and joiners. Representatives of a large pulp machinery concern in Pittsburg, Mass., visited the city about the third week in the month, looking for available sites with a view of locating a branch here. They are in negotiation with the city council. Retail merchants report business as being very good.

The strike of plumbers reported on the first of the month has not yet been declared off, but the men employed by the firms granting the demand of the men have been re-employed. During the month a meeting of the carpenters and joiners of the city was called, when about fifty attended. A representative of the Carpenters' Association of America was present, and all those in attendance favoured the formation of a union. It was decided to proceed with the formation of the same, and a meeting will be held shortly to complete the organization.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The continued dry weather was broken by a much needed rain which in many sections saved the farmers from serious loss. In this section the hay crop may be a little lighter, and it will also be late. Other crops are reported very promising.

The bush fires of the latter part of May and the first of June did much damage to standing timber, and also to logs which were lying in the woods cut. The loss in this section alone will be considerable.

All lines of manufacture are reported to be busy.

The Black Lake Chrome and Asbestos Co., Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 to work the chrome and asbestos mines at Broughton and Black.

The Sherbrooks Street Railway Co. has been repairing the track between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. The same company is asking permission to double track Bridge street.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—The building trades have been well employed, and there is sufficient work ahead to keep all branches busy. In addition to new work there has been a great deal of re-modelling and enlarging of dwelling houses and stores.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report work very plentiful. Machinists and boilermakers are also busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers say work is brisk. The sash and door factory employees report trade very good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report trade very good.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors complain of scarcity of men.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report a good month. Cigarmakers report orders plentiful.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

June has been a satisfactory month for labour generally in so far as this city is concerned. Work has been plentiful and wages, outside of factories, have been better than usual. Last year day labourers received from 90c. to \$1 per day, while this year they are being paid from \$1.25 to \$1.35 per day. There is an abundance of work for bricklayers and in the building trades, many of those who were burnt out at the fire rebuilding. The school commissioners have purchased from different owners the portion of the land which did not belong to the commission on the square where the Girouard Academy was destroyed on the 20th May last, so that this construction will be very much more spacious, and will be situated on ground the exclusive boundaries of which are streets. The erection of Larmoureux & Co.'s foundry is

complete, and it is again in full operation as before; Messrs. L. Côté et frère have also begun to rebuild their flour mill on the ground formerly occupied by the J. A. M. Côté boot and shoe factory, which is owned by Mr. Côté. Bricklayers' wages have increased since the fire; this class of labour is very scarce in this city, and the wages are from \$3 to \$4 per day, or an increase of \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Carpenters working outside of the shops have also received an increase. They are now paid from \$1.75 to \$2, and even some private individuals are paying \$2.25 per day. A strike was declared on the 22nd June in the cigar factory of which Messrs. R. Deschene & Son are the owners. The reason is that the union refused to grant him the blue label to be affixed to boxes of cigars sold to a dealer in Quebec City. The union alleged that this dealer was a manufacturer who was not recognized by their union, that is to say, by the International Cigarmakers' Union of America. The business agent came here on the 23rd June and approved of the decision of the strikers. Notwithstanding this, however, the factory in question continues operations as heretofore. The same wages will be paid to all cigarmakers who may apply for work and are competent men in the trade. The strikers number 21 journeymen. At the present moment about 38 hands are at work, the apprentices and tobacco strippers who were in the employ of the company before the strike continue to work, as do also several journeymen. The reconstruction of the J. A. M. Côté boot and shoe factory on the site formerly occupied by the Hamel manufactory on Condor street is being seriously considered. On the 15th of June, after being many months closed, the Seguin-Lalime boot and shoe factory, owned by the Ames-Holden Company, was re-opened.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and carpenters have had a successful month, and prospects are very favourable to these

trades, as also to plasterers and painters. Plumbers are very busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—Machinists report plenty of work. Blacksmiths are well satisfied with their month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Workmen in these trades say that work is abundant and the shops expect a busy season.

Printing and allied trades.—Business has been good and the number employed has been greater than for some time.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are well employed.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rudolphe Laferriere, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was a marked depression in the labour market in Hull as compared with June, 1902. The expected activity of trade usual at this season did not materialize, and it was all the more noticeable on account of the good wages paid last winter and this spring in shantying operations. The circulation of money in the trades is fair, and manufacturers are very busy, yet there are more people idle now than at the corresponding period last year. There is not any more population, but there is less work. The immediate and exact cause cannot be pointed out, but reference may be made to the facts that building operations are at a standstill, and that the corporation is not employing any one this summer.

Operations on the construction of the cement works are now begun, and some fifty hands are busy. It is expected that the company will be able to carry the enterprise as outlined in the daily press to a successful issue within two years. The firm is advertised to have a million dollars capital. The machinery alone, which is said to have been contracted for, is estimated to cost over \$300,000. The works, when completed, will employ 150 hands all told. An interesting event in connection

with this proposition was that the first block of cement turned out in Hull for the construction of the works was made on the 9th of June, 1903. The wages paid to the labourers at that place range from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ten hour day. A half dozen experts, architects, chemists and engineers, are also employed at special wages.

The new Fraser saw mill at Deschenes is now ready to start operations, and will employ some 125 hands.

It has been reported that a Belgian syndicate intended establishing a linen factory in Hull. The city council has made overtures to the company, and a citizen has offered a free site. The enterprise, it is said, will employ 250 or 300 people.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Paper and pulp making, and the Eddy mills generally, the lumber business, the axe and woollen factories are kept as busy as ever. The Damour large sash and door factory has not been reopened.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is spending about \$13,000 laying side tracks and switches into the cement works in Hull. Similar work will be started soon into the Fraser's saw mills.

The wage schedule is unchanged from last month, but the following items may be added. Cutters, \$12 to \$18 per week in tailor shops, seamsters, \$8 to \$10; seamstresses, \$2 to \$4; dry goods clerks, \$10 to \$12. Coal shovellers are paid \$1.50 per day of ten hours. Common labour is obtaining \$1.25 to \$1.35.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reports as follows—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was generally well employed during June, with the exception of the building trades and others working at outdoor employment, who were interfered with by heavy rains which followed a lengthy period of drought. Commercial activity was greater towards the end of the month owing to the brightened prospects for the har-

vest, as a result of the abundant rainfall. The depression caused by weeks of dry weather with its possible effect on the harvest had a decidedly weakening tendency on the markets, and the wholesale trade felt its effect in the placing of smaller orders by retailers.

The tone of the labour market was improved during the month by the settlement of the strike of the Canada Atlantic trackmen, and by the abandonment by the Typographical Union of the scale of wages drawn some three months ago. The only labour trouble existing at the end of the month was the strike of the plasterers and this was not seriously affecting the building trades. The Canada Atlantic Trackmen, after being out eighty-one days including Sundays, called off the strike unconditionally, although the company's officials promised not to discriminate against any of the men in giving employment. The Typographical Union withdrew its scale for increased wages, in the case of the Government Printing Bureau, although it is understood that in the city offices hand compositors are to receive twenty-five cents a week increased pay, and in 1904 will be given a nine-hour day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agricultural prospects improved greatly by the breaking of the drought, and indications point to a good average yield, with the possible exception of some of the root crops.

Lumbering operations were brisk and the great bulk of last winter's cut in the shanties was well on its way to the mills, the drives having made exceptional progress.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As during the month of May, labour generally was well employed during June, in many branches the supply being scarcely equal to the demand.

On June 22, a compromise was affected between the master painters and their striking employees. Instead of the minimum rate of \$2 per day of eight hours, as originally demanded, the men agreed, through the effects of the Building Trades Council, to accept \$2 for nine hours, and grant other minor considerations. This settlement had the effect of infusing new activity into the building operations, which were practically suspended before. It has also been decided to proceed with several buildings which it was felt would have to be abandoned for this season.

There has not been any diminution in the extent of the transportation and shipping business; on the contrary, it has rather increased, the amount of grain, ore, &c., handled being unprecedented in many years past. The wholesale and retail trade has also been quite up to the average.

During the latter part of the month of June for twelve days there were upwards of twenty-one hundred officers and men from the surrounding district encamped on Barrifield Commons, adjacent to the city. This alone gave employment and revenue to citizens of various classes.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The past month was exceptionally favourable to *agriculturists*. The abundant rainfalls have done much good. It is now felt that hay, roots and grain of nearly every description will give good returns.

Manufacturers of cotton, hosiery, iron and steel products, &c., are running full time, and are very busy.

Mining continues very brisk.

Railway employees engaged in the work of construction, &c., are fully employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—With the exception of stonecutters, those engaged in the building trades are fully employed.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding trades.—There is no dearth of employment in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and furnishers are also very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades report good business.

Clothing trades.—Tailors, boot and shoe workers report fair business.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, icemen, cigar-makers, &c., are very busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are not fully employed. Business is rather dull.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, hotel and laundry workers are rushed.

Transport.—Railroad workers, freight handlers, steamboatmen, longshoremen, street railway employees, hackmen, teamsters, &c., report business very brisk.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. S. Macdiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

June has been a busy month for all classes of labour, both skilled and unskilled, and there are few idle men to be found. In the building trades the month has been an exceptionally good one, and contractors say that they are unable to get enough men. Merchants report that the month's business will exceed the corresponding month of last year. Barbers also report a good month. The cheese industry is now in full operation, and there are large shipments being made weekly. There have been no strikes or lockouts during the month, and the best of feeling exists at present between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers are very busy cutting hay and gathering the strawberry crop. Owing to May being a dry month, the hay crop will not be as large as last year.

Fishermen report good catches this month and large shipments have been made to Buffalo.

Lumbering operations are now in full progress, and large gangs of men are running the logs down the Trent and Moira rivers. Wages are better than last year.

Mining operations in North Hastings are very active at present, and a number of new properties are being developed.

The *Grand Trunk Railway Co.* is making some important changes at Belleville. The yard at the depot is being enlarged and another new track is to be put down. A new iron and steel bridge is being built over the Moira river, a large number of men being employed on the work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers report a busy month. Painters report more work than they can handle. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters also report a good month. Stonecutters are very busy. One firm is advertising for quarrymen and offering \$1.75 a day wages.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In these trades the month has been a good one. Iron moulders have had a very busy month, with plenty of work on hand. Machinists have also had a satisfactory month. Electrical workers report a good month. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers report plenty of work on hand. Blacksmiths and boilermakers have been very busy. Bicycle workers are satisfied with the month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In the woodworking and furnishing trades the month has been satisfactory. Local factories report a great many orders on hand.

Printing and allied trades.—There are no idle printers and a sufficiency of work is reported.

Clothing trades.—Many merchant tailors state that they have difficulty in keeping up with their orders.

Food and tobacco preparations.—Bakers and confectioners have had a satisfactory

month. Butchers report a good trade. Ice dealers are in their busiest season. Cigar-makers report satisfactory conditions.

Leather trades.—In the leather trades the month has been a profitable one.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a busy month.

Transport.—The month has been a good one. Steamboat employees say they have done well.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been fully employed and wages are as high as \$1.50 per day.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Work at the Belleville Portland Cement Company's property at Point Ann in Thurlow is rapidly going ahead, and a number of buildings are now in course of erection. About 150 men will be employed in a short time.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Philips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is little change in the situation as compared with last month. Nearly all trades report favourable conditions and plenty of employment, excepting in those departments where strikes are still unsettled. British immigrants continue to arrive, though in considerably smaller numbers than earlier in the season, and most of them find employment. On the other hand, many workingmen on strike have left Toronto. The heavy rains during the month have been favourable to agriculture, and the prospects of a bountiful harvest, now regarded as almost assured, have given a decided stimulus to business. The Toronto home-comers' festival, which will be held for several days, commencing with Dominion Day, and is expected to attract large numbers to the city, has imparted a good deal of activity to local trade.

Printing and bookbinding have been notably active for the season, owing to the protracted session of the legislature and

the general expansion of trade. A record piece of workmanship in this line was the completion of the volume comprising the proceedings in the Gamey case, including the evidence, arguments of counsel and commissioners' report, in six working days. The volume embraces 1098 pages of small type; the typesetting amounted to over 4,000,000 'ems,' and the presswork consisted of upwards of seventy forms.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturers are busy, and in many lines find it difficult to overtake orders, which are coming in freely owing to the prospects of a brisk fall trade. There is a gratifying increase in the demand for domestic goods, and shipments have been extensive during the month.

Agricultural work is pressing, as is usual at this season. The demand for labourers under engagement by the year has somewhat slackened, but positions can still be found for applicants. The principal requisition among the farmers at present is for extra help for the busy season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades continue very unsettled, with only partial employment, owing to the continuance of the builders' labourers and carpenters' strikes, and the outbreak of a strike among the painters, who went out on the first of the month on account of the determination of the employers to revert to the former rate of 30c. per hour. The latter difficulty, however, is not serious. The builders' labourers have reduced their demand to 28c. per hour, and a considerable percentage have obtained work from employers who are willing to give that figure. About half of the union carpenters are also working on permits at 35c. per hour, and the great majority of the painters have obtained their demand for the same rate. The extreme measure of insisting upon the enforcement of the union card, by which men of all trades affiliated with the Building Trades Council would have been called out in cases where non-union men were em-

ployed, was not carried out. Negotiations looking to the settlement of the strikes by arbitration have proved fruitless. The carpenters accepted an offer made by Architect J. E. Lennox to act as mediator, but the Builders' Exchange have declined all overtures. The employers claim to be obtaining plenty of non-union men, both as carpenters and builders' labourers. The Master Painters' Association on the 23rd adopted a resolution declaring that hereafter their shops would be 'open shops.' The builders' labourers have received considerable donations to the strike funds from other unions.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Trade is active in all these departments and men well employed, except where disputes prevail. The iron moulders, to the number of about 400, having been unable to reach a satisfactory settlement as to a reduction of hours, went out on the 12th. Most of the employers have since granted their demands for a nine-hour day, but the men are still out in a few shops. The structural iron workers' strike is still on, though a compromise has been effected with the Canadian Construction Company, securing to the men 80c. per hour and recognition of the union. Only a few men remain out. The brass workers have demanded a nine-hour day with the same wages as at present, averaging from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. The employers have promised to investigate the conditions of the trade elsewhere and to summon the union committee to a conference, when, if the matter cannot be arranged between them, it is to be submitted to arbitration.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The men in these lines are well employed. Considerable increases in the membership of the unions affiliated with the Amalgamated Woodworkers are reported. The small strike of carriage and wagon workers in one shop is still on.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders report trade good and prospects satisfactory.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are nearly all employed, both in the custom and ready-made departments. Garment pressers have secured a minimum rate of 25c. per hour, with a nine-hour day and Saturday half-holiday. The rates previously paid varied from 18c. to 25c., with 10 hours' work. Boot and shoe workers are well employed.

Food and tobacco preparations.—The bakers have secured a satisfactory settlement of their long-standing dispute, on the lines indicated in last report. Trade is especially brisk just now, in view of the home-comers' festival. Cigarmakers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Sixty marble workers are on strike owing to the failure of protracted negotiations with employers for more pay. The present scale is : for polishers, 20 cents per hour ; cutters, 25c., and setters, 27½c. The men demand, for polishers, 25c. ; cutters, 35c., and setters, 40c. City scavengers have asked for a nine-hour day.

Transportation.—All classes of workers engaged in transportation are rushed with work, the volume of railway traffic this season being considerably in advance of last year. The influx of American tourists during the remainder of the summer is likely to be unprecedented.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all classes is as well employed as in the previous month, with the exception of unskilled and female labour. The demand for workers, however, is not great, except in the outlying districts, though industrial activity is at its height in all branches. Conditions have taken a very decided change in the clothing trades, and the wholesale trade is very active, one of the largest firms in the city being taxed to its fullest capacity. The labour market generally has been undisturbed by strikes, lockouts, &c., with the exception

of the existing bakers' strike for day work. The plumbers and gasfitters have reached an agreement at 27½ cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The establishment of new plants and the installing of new and improved machinery are still in progress. A large number of employees of the Deering Harvester Company of Chicago have made a request to be removed to the Hamilton branch. The new addition of the Hamilton Bridge and Tool Works is finished, and is 140 by 200, all steel. Seventy-five additional hands will be employed. A fire at the Hamilton facing mills caused a loss of \$6,000.

Railway construction.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has let the contract for the double-tracking of the road between Hamilton and Sarnia, and the Hamilton, Berlin and Collingwood Railway Company was given a charter to build from Hamilton to Collingwood, via Galt and Berlin. The new steel bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway across the canal at Hamilton beach is finished. The bridge, which is the largest swing bridge on this division of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been built by the Canadian Bridge Company, Walkerville. It is 372 feet long. Its weight is between 800 and 900 tons, about three times as much as the old swing bridge, and its breaking strain is about 5,000 tons. It cost in the neighbourhood of \$80,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are still very busy, and, with the exception of a few unskilled labourers, the trade is fairly supplied with workingmen. Bricklayers and masons are working steadily, although having lost considerable time during the month, owing to continuous rains. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers, &c., are all busy. Plumbers are the only members of the building trades who work 10 hours per day. Recently a building trades council was formed. Painters are fairly well employed; many manufacturing firms are hav-

ing their premises painted both inside and out.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron, stove plate and machinery moulders are fairly busy, and thus far have lost little time through excessive heat. Machinists are well employed. Electrical workers are not over-rushed with work. Stove mounters, sheet metal workers, horse-shoers and jewellers are all enjoying plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades are running about normal. Furniture workers have plenty to do, as have also carriage workers and coopers.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades are busy, and idle men are few.

Clothing trades.—The rush in the clothing trades is about over, but the season for ready-made clothing is at its height. In one establishment, where military uniforms are made, all hands are very busy, both on the premises and outside. The independent garment workers have settled their trouble by accepting 10 per cent increase in wages and a 52 hour week, instead of a 55 hour week. Hatters are fairly busy, while boot and shoemakers are working steadily.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are still out on strike for day work; 19 men are still out. Six shops have signed the agreement, and the men are at work. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers are enjoying a busy season, two large manufacturers employing a large number of men.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-makers are well employed, and the trade is constantly increasing.

Transport.—All railway employees are well employed, as summer transportation has begun. A complaint against a steam railway of overworking its engineers has been lodged with the Minister of Labour, who has promised an investigation. On the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville electric road a collision between a passen-

ger and freight caused the death of a conductor, and several others were severely injured. Longshoremen and steamboat men are fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is very busy. The City Council has decided to construct the new reservoir by day labour instead of by contract system.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Catharines.—Labour in all its branches is well employed. Wholesale and retail trades are good, and in the agricultural lines there is a decided improvement over last month. The loss by the fire in the Empire Carpet Works is stated at \$45,000, with \$28,000 or \$30,000 insurance.

Dundas.—Trade and labour are very busy, unskilled labour and building material being very scarce. The several factories are busy and houses are at a premium. Garment workers recently received a shorter working day, beginning now at 7.30 in the morning, instead of 7 o'clock, without a corresponding decrease in wages. Cutters and trimmers received a 10 per cent increase in wages. The high and public school teachers of the town have had their salaries increased. The Dominion Felt Company, which suffered loss in the recent fire, is making good progress rebuilding, and in a short time will have its new roof completed.

Niagara Falls.—The Toronto and Niagara Power Company called for bids on what will be the largest power wheel pit in the world. It is to be 480 feet long, 180 feet deep and 27 feet wide, cut through the solid rock. The work will cost \$1,250,000, and will develop 225,000 horse power.

Port Colborne.—The fishing tug *Kitty D.*, of Dunkirk, with fish and nets, was seized off Port Maitland and brought to Port Colborne by the revenue cutter *Petrel*. Several boats were lifting nets when the *Petrel* came upon them. They all escaped but the *Kitty D.* She is owned in Buffalo.

Grimsbey.—The berry yield has been the greatest in the history of the Niagara

Peninsula. Thousands of tons of strawberries were shipped to all parts of the Dominion. Berry-pickers were so scarce that in some instances as high as two cents per box was paid, and the Indian pickers reaped a very profitable harvest.

BRANTFORD, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reports as follows :

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Nearly all classes of labour have been fully employed during the month, any lost time being due to inclement weather or lack of building material. In the building trades a few have been idle on this account, but shipments of material were received during the latter part of the month. In the iron trades the activity reported during the preceding month has continued, much overtime being worked and large shipments from all the factories characterizing the month. At the woollen mills a night gang has been added, and there is a demand for operatives. Merchants, wholesale and retail, have had a satisfactory month. About the first of the month the painters in the employ of the Brantford Carriage Company quit work because an American labourer was employed on part of their work. The management refused to remove the American and in a few days the men returned to work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

In the rural districts *market gardeners and farmers* are having their busy season. The strawberry crop has been large, and considerable difficulty was experienced by many in securing sufficient pickers. Haying commenced toward the close of the month.

The *Electric Railroad* between Brantford and Paris is completed and fully equipped with modern cars. On the Grand Trunk Railway extensive changes have afforded employment to a large force of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners have been actively

engaged, inclement weather and a shortage in material occasionally interrupting the month's work. Lathers, plasterers and all those engaged in the painting and plumbing trades have been steadily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All those engaged in the iron trades continue to be busy, and steady employment is assured for some time to come. Iron and brass moulders find ready employment. Coremakers have been working overtime. Machinists and all engaged in the erection of machinery have been fully employed, and many have been working overtime. Linemen, owing to the many changes being made in and about the city, have been very active. Blacksmiths and boilermakers, polishers and buffers, bicycle workers, sheet metal workers and horse-shoers all report steady employment and bright prospects for the immediate future.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers report plenty of work. Patternmakers, millwrights and coopers have had a satisfactory month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have had a busy month. The daily papers are issued at noon on Saturday in order that the employees may enjoy the half holiday.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors report a good month for June.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are having their busy season. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers report steady employment for all local men.

Leather trades.—Saddlers and leather workers have experienced a successful month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers have been fully employed and are agitating for a half holiday each Wednesday during the hot weather. Clerks and delivery employees are all engaged and will enjoy the half holiday each Wednesday during July and August. Hotel employees and laundry workers report a good month. There is a demand for domestic servants.

Transport.—Freight handlers and street railway employees report plenty of work. Carters, teamsters and expressmen, particularly the former, have been very busy.

Unskilled labour is fully employed, and in some quarters the demand for more men continues.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The woollen mills and the plough factory are rushed with work, and overtime has been worked. The erection of the new public library has commenced. There are no idle men upon the market.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondant, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour have been fully employed during the month, and, with the exception of a small amount of time lost to outdoor workers by wet weather, there has been very steady employment in all lines of trade. The scarcity of unskilled labour noticed last month has been partially met. The building trades are fully employed, but a local scarcity of brick has enabled the present staff of men to keep up with the supplies available; otherwise there would have been a demand for some classes of builders. The presence of about 35,000 excursionists at the Model Farm during the month has helped some lines of retail trade and given extra employment to some classes. Bakers have been granted a new schedule of \$13 for foremen, \$11 for journeymen, and \$6 for helpers. After August 1, only day work will prevail in this trade, the delay being necessary to make alterations in some plants. A buildings trade council has been under formation during the month. There is a general feeling of satisfaction with present rates of wages and conditions among all classes of wage-earners.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Crops promise well in this section. Recent rains have helped hay and roots.

Not nearly so large an acreage of sugar beets is being grown this year, owing to the disappointing results of last year.

Work on the sewerage system is progressing rapidly with large gangs of men employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades report a scarcity of brick, which is holding them back somewhat, but employment is full and steady for all lines. Bricklayers and stonemasons are fully employed, with the prospects of employment for additional men. Carpenters and joiners have had a steady month. Painters are almost all employed, but there are some out of work owing to the strike in this trade being unsettled. Men from other cities have found employment here at this line during the month. Stonecutters are fully employed. Builders' labourers are all employed, with a scarcity of experienced men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and iron workers have had a steady month with a demand for men in some lines. Mill workers are steadily employed with a demand for men. Moulders are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are fully employed, with no idle men. Upholsterers have had a very busy month, with a demand for men. Organ and piano workers have had a good month. Carriage workers report trade as good. Carriage trimmers have put in some overtime. Coopers have only had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades report trade as fair, with no idle men.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers have been granted a new scale of \$13 for foremen, \$11 for journeymen and \$6 for helpers, with all day work after August 1. Employment has been very good during the month. Cigarmakers have resumed work

and report a fair month. Butchers have had a busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Brussels and Ingrain carpet weavers have had a good month, but there is now a shortage of supplies owing to the strike in Philadelphia, as well as a scarcity of girls to do winding. At the end of the month mills are shut down from these causes, but it is expected it will only be for a few days. Hotel employees, as well as street car employees and clerks, have been affected by the excursion season to the O.A.C., and have had a very busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is in good demand at the rates quoted last month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Berlin.—Employment in all lines is steady. The building trades have obtained the following increases: Stonemasons and bricklayers 30 to 35 cents an hour, nine hours a day; carpenters, 20 to 22½ cents an hour, 10 hours a day. Cigarmakers have obtained a new schedule of rates, which makes \$7 per thousand the maximum. Fifteen men out of thirty-eight employed were on strike for one day, when an agreement to this effect was signed.

Elmira.—The woodworkers who have been on strike in Berlin are building a co-operative factory here of 100 x 50 feet, and 3 stories high, with engine-room and dry kiln annexed. An addition is also being built to the felt factory as well as a large number of new houses.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. M. H. Westbrook, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the month has been very satisfactory, all departments of trade being busy, especially the building trades. The McLagan Furniture Co. is putting up 18 houses for its employees, and a number of private dwellings are also being erected. The Cardigan Overshoe Co. has found its pre-

sent quarters too small for its increasing business, and has commenced operations on a new factory. The Stratford Clothing Co. is also enlarging its factory. A provincial charter is being applied for to enable the formation of a wholesale grocery company in Stratford, to be capitalized at \$100,000, one thousand shares of \$100 each. The machinists in the Grand Trunk Railway shops have received an increase of rates of wages during the month from 17-19 cents an hour to 22 cents per hour. Other increases are from 22 to 24 cents per hour, and from 23 to 25 cents per hour. There are no labour troubles here at the present time.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The recent rains have done much good and the prospects are for a good crop.

Manufacturing.—Industries of all classes are at present rushed with work, and several are working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have had a good month, all being actively employed. The brickwork on the new biscuit factory was completed during the month and will soon be ready for operations. Carpenters and joiners are all well employed and good men are scarce. Lathers and plasterers report plenty of work on hand. Painters and paper-hangers are rushed with work. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are all well employed. Machinists are very busy and report no difficulty in securing all the men required. Blacksmiths and horse shoers are exceptionally busy. Builders' labourers are scarce. General activity prevails in all iron working establishments.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades are in a flourishing condition. Some of the factories are working overtime to fill orders. Wood carvers are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are fairly well employed. Garment workers are very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have had a good month. Butchers and meat cutters are all well employed. Cigarmakers report trade very good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees report business to be satisfactory.

Transport.—All trades engaged in transportation have all the work they can do.

Unskilled labour.—All kinds of unskilled labour is in demand.

LONDON, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows :

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The industrial conditions of the past month compare favorably with those of the preceding month, and exceed those of the same month last year. One of the features since the advent of spring has been the number of mechanics who have arrived from Great Britain, it having been stated that not less than 200 compositors have left Scotland for America this spring. The demand for men, however, continues, and the McClary Co. find it difficult to obtain sufficient help to man its new stove foundry, which was formally opened this month. Exceptional activity, confined to no particular trade, prevails. The wholesale houses are active, their fall goods are arriving from the manufacturers, but the rain has caused a slackening in the retail trade, it having rained three Saturdays in succession. The most important change in regard to wages took place with the printers, their old scale called for \$13 for machine composition of 48 hours per week, \$10 for hand composition of 54 hours per week, day work ; and \$14 for machine composition of 42 hours per week ; and \$11 for hand composition, with 45 hours per week, night work. Their new scale,

which was granted by the three city dailies, is as follows :

MACHINE COMPOSITION.

Under this heading is included the product of all kinds of type-setting or type-casting machines.

1. No person will be allowed to operate a type-setting machine who is not a member in good standing of London Typographical Union, No. 133. A probationary member of this Union shall be allowed to learn machine composition during the last year of his apprenticeship; but he shall in no case displace a regular operator. Provided he has not attained a speed of 4,000 on a Linotype or 2,800 on a Monoline or Typograph per hour, he shall be allowed to continue his apprenticeship until he has attained such speed, the time in no case to exceed four months; the judges as to competency being the chapel, and at the rate of wages as laid down in section 9.

2. An operator shall be considered competent who shall set 4,000 ems per hour on the Linotype; or 2,800 ems per hour on the Monoline or Typograph.

3. Competent operators shall receive \$14.00 per week, day work; and \$15.00 per week, night work;

4. All stoppages on the machine, from whatever cause other than oiling or cleaning Monoline or Typograph, shall be allowed for at the rate of 4,000 ems per hour on Linotype, and 2,800 ems per hour on the Monoline or Typograph.

5. An operator capable of setting 3,500 ems on Linotype, or 2,500 ems on Monoline or Typograph, per hour, shall be eligible to "sub."

6. An employee who desires to lay off shall not be compelled to work when a competent substitute can be had. Men may put on their own substitutes from the floor of the office, but shall give the foreman fair notice of such intention, except in case of sickness or emergency.

7. The apprenticeship for journeymen printers on machines shall consist of four months, to be paid for at the rate of \$12.00 per week day work, and \$13.00 per week night work; provided he is not already competent, after which time he shall receive the rate provided for in section 3. Provided also that a journeyman who has had experience similar to apprentices, and shall attain competence before the four months' limit, he shall be paid the full scale.

8. Overtime, which shall apply to work done before as well as work done after the hours specified, shall be charged for at the rate of one hour and a half for every hour so employed. This section shall apply to all branches of the trade working at machines for setting or casting type.

9. In offices where both machine composition and hand composition are done, there shall be no culling of "phat," such as leaded matter, poetry, matter with a great many quads in it, or "phat" tables. All matter must be given out in a fair manner.

10. In no case can a member working on a typesetting machine receive less than a day's pay.

11. All operators shall work under this scale.

MACHINE TENDERS' SCALE.

The wage scale for Machine Tenders shall be as follows :

12. For day work \$15.00 and for night work \$16.00; Assistant Machinist, day work, \$12.00, night work, \$12.00.

13. Machine Tenders shall be required to work on but six (6) days—or nights—of the week.

14. Machine Tenders employed in any office as regulars shall under no consideration be permitted to attend to machines in another establishment.

15. Machine Tenders' Assistants—engaged at any time subsequent to this scale going into effect—must be members of the International Typographical Union.

16. Machine Tenders shall have jurisdiction over their assistants, but shall have no control over operators.

FLOOR MEN.

17. "Ad" men, Make-ups, Bank Men, Heading Men and head Proofreaders shall receive not less than 12.00 per week for day work, and \$13.00 per week for night work. Overtime price and one-half. In no case can a member working on the floor receive less than a day's pay.

FOREMEN.

18. Foremen shall receive not less than \$17.00 per week for day work, and \$18.00 per week for night work.

19. Assistant Foremen shall receive not less than \$14.00 per week for day work, and \$15.00 per week for night work.

GENERAL.

20. The hours of work for all employees shall be : Day work, eight hours per day, and night work, seven hours per night.

21. Night work shall be between six o'clock p.m., and seven o'clock a.m., and day work between seven o'clock a.m., and six o'clock p.m. Where an office works three shifts, two of them shall be considered night work.

22. Foremen and Assistant Foremen appointed after this scale goes into effect must be active members of this union, but existing conditions not to be interfered with.

23. Only Journeymen members of this Union in good standing shall be employed in the composing room.

24. The Foreman shall have full control of Operators, Machinists and other employees.

25. No member of this Union shall act as operator-machinist in an office where three or more Linotype machines are run.

26. It shall be the duty of Foremen and members to teach apprentices the printing business, and the duty of the Chairman to see that this is done; and an apprentice may appeal to the Executive Committee if he deem an injustice is done him.

27. That the proportion of apprentices to Journeymen employed, or regulars, shall be as follows : 1 to 4, 2 to 8, 3 to 12, 4 to 18, 5 to 24, and in no case shall more than five apprentices be employed in any office.

28. In cases where men absent themselves from their regular situations without permission, except in cases of sickness, said employee shall be fined whatever the Chapel considers just.

29. This scale shall in no wise interfere with any employee at present receiving over and above same.

The first provincial conference of the Bricklayers & Masons' Unions of the province of Ontario, was held in this city, commencing Monday, June 29th. The most

important questions dealt with were the referendum, mortuary fund, affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, the International Union headquarters, and the certificates of membership which have no Canadian emblem on them. Delegates from all parts of the province of Ontario were in attendance.*

A brick-making war has commenced here, owing to the opening of the Builders' Supply Co. brick yard. The former manufacturers, who were combined into a ring, and charged, through their selling agent, \$8 to \$8.50 per thousand last year, have now dropped their price to \$6.50. To relieve the situation regarding domestic help, a canvass has been made of the city and the number of servants required has been found, and they are to be imported from the old country.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The question of radial railways is before the public, and a large number of men will be engaged in their construction almost immediately. The London, Aylmer & Port Burwell line has bonded some property just outside of the city limits for terminals, and considerable of the overhead work for the London and South-Western has arrived, and will be put in position at once.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are exceptionally busy, and a few more men could procure work at the new armoury. Carpenters are all engaged. In fact all branches of the building trades have more than they can do; this being brought about partly by the shortening of the hours.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders on jobbing work are very busy, and the stove moulders at McClary's have had to lay off while the machinery, etc., was moved to the new foundry. The machinists at Léonard's did not

receive the other $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase promised to them on the 16th of June. The firm is refusing the increase. Metal polishers, buffers, brass workers and boilermakers are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon workers report trade as being brisk. Car builders have plenty to do, and coopers are exceptionally busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades continue active. The news printers secured a substantial increase, and a number of job offices in the city gave their employees a five per cent increase.

Clothing trades.—This has been a good year for the clothing trade, but work is beginning to slacken off now.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The holding of the military camp here, and the advent of the strawberry season have made this an exceptionally busy month for bakers. Cigarmakers have not been very busy during the month. New licenses are being taken out by the manufacturers, and they are also stock-taking, necessitating the lay-off of the men for a while. The cigarmakers' strike is at a standstill for the present, but quite a number of the original strikers have secured employment in other shops.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are busy. At Hyman's the new building has been fitted up, and is in use. Saddlers report business as being good. Fur workers are in demand.

Transport.—In railway circles a great activity is being displayed, and considerable work in the ballasting line is being done in the yard. On the Canadian Pacific Railway, a shortage of engines still exists, and the gravel trains have been taken off, so as to get the engines for other work.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour continued in good demand generally, and there are no idle workmen at

* A full report of the conference appears on another page of the present issue.

present. Industrial and commercial activity is normal, while business activity is temporarily relaxed owing to financial depression caused by the failure and suspension of two local loan and savings companies, the Atlas Loan Company on June 2nd, and the Elgin Loan Co. on June 15. The former company dealt in stocks and the continued depression in the stock market coupled with the failure of the A. E. Ames Co. of Toronto, with which it was closely allied, was the cause of suspension. The latter company's failure is said to be largely due to its connection with the Atlas Company, and also to the alleged defalcations of the manager. The affairs of both companies are in course of liquidation. The effect of the large amounts of money involved in these failures is being felt in business and industry in an indirect way. There were no changes in the rates of wages reported, and peaceful relations existed between employer and employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The abundant rains during the past month have made a great change in crop prospects, and a good harvest is now anticipated. Farm labour continues scarce, and farmers are offering as high as \$80 and board for two months' work.

Manufacturing.—All lines of manufacture report a good demand for products and are actively employed. The Sutherland-Innes Co. stave and hoop factory, which started about May 1st, is now in full running order, and is employing about eighty hands, with a weekly pay roll of nearly \$800. The firm reports that timber is much advanced in price. The local broom and brush factory, which has been handicapped for months past by shortage of labour, reports a larger supply of boys and girls available, but the demand for skilled hands continues.

Railway employment continues very steady. A few train crews have been laid off, but the traffic for the time of year is unprecedented.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades for this season show signs of relaxation. Some prospected buildings have been abandoned on account of the lock-up of funds above mentioned. No workmen are idle, but some local residents are working at outside points of greater building activity.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, helpers, machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers are steadily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, stave makers, wood turners and benders and coopers are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report no change of conditions, all being busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report a slackening of trade. Garment workers in the mantle-making line are busy at the new factory of the John Northway Co.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, ice drivers and cigarmakers report a steady trade.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-makers are in demand at the local factory. Laundry workers report an increase in trade, as a result of warm weather.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The rainfall of the last three weeks has seriously interfered with outside work, and the building trades and civic work, such as paving and sidewalk construction, drains, and water pipe extension have been almost stopped for the time being. Although there is plenty of work, much less has been done this month than last. The supply and demand for labour is about equal. If better weather conditions ensue there will likely be a demand for labour owing to the amount of civic work to be done. At the

present time there is no exceptional activity in any particular trade. Transportation on the different railways is fairly active. Wholesale and retail trade is about normal. Early in the month the corporation employees made a demand for an increase of pay and shorter hours, which, after an interview with the members of the Board of Works and city engineer, was granted, the new rates being from 15 to 19 cents per hour, the men to work 9 hours. This is the only change in the rate of wages in any trade since January last, except the Canadian Pacific Railway trackmen, who received an increase of 5 cents per day on June 1, i.e., from \$1.45 per day of 10 hours to \$1.50, with same hours.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers report that owing to the rainfall of the last three weeks the crop will be a failure, and that damage has been done to the sugar beets. Wheat and beans do not appear to have suffered much, and if the weather should turn fine soon there will be a good yield of those crops. Hay is looking rather thin.

Manufacturing continues fairly active, all factory employees being fully employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Masons, bricklayers, carpenters and painters report a quiet month. Gasfitters have been well employed.

Metal, and engineering trades.—Those employed in these trades report a fairly busy month with no idle men. Blacksmiths and boilermakers have plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are all well employed, with coopers fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade fairly good for the time of year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers are busy, and all hands employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are satisfactorily employed. Clerks and delivery employees are fairly busy.

Transport.—All railway employees are working. Teamsters and expressmen have had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—There is a good demand for farm hands.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. David Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Satisfactory conditions in the labour market still continue, and there is a demand for carpenters, machinists, railway men and unskilled labour for construction work. Activity prevails in Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich, and manufacturers and contractors have all the business they can attend to. During June a noticeable feature was the activity on the river front, and longshoremen have all the work they can handle. Wholesale and retail merchants report that business has largely increased from last year.

The strike on the Michigan Central cars is practically over, as the company has the strikers' places filled and a number of the strikers have asked to be taken back. The street cleaners have won their strike, and are getting what they asked for, viz., \$1.50 per day of nine hours.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers are complaining of the wet weather. It has rained more or less every day this month, and the peaches are suffering through want of sun. The strawberry season is about over; it has been the most bountiful the district ever experienced. Prices were good; the lowest paid was five cents a box, and the berries found a ready market.

Factories are all running full time with a full staff and some of them have had to run over-time to fill orders.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have plenty of work on hand, but have lost a lot of time this month on account of the wet weather. Carpenters are all fully employed, and there is a demand for good men. Lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and steamfitters have all the work they can do. Some of the shops are employing from two to five more men than they had a year ago. The wet weather has interfered somewhat with the builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All the iron workers are very busy, and most of them are working over-time to fill orders.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage, wagon makers and coopers are all fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—The allied printing trades are fairly busy. They asked the Trades and Labour Council to intercede for them, as some of the civic printing has been going outside of the city.

Clothing trades.—The custom trade is good and all hands are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report business good, and on the increase on account of the opening of the pic-nic season. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers are working full time.

Miscellaneous.—The barbers report a splendid month's trade, and no objection is made to the charge of 25c. for a haircut. There is a demand here for hotel employees, who are difficult to obtain at any price.

Transport.—Railway men generally are well employed. Steamboat men are all working, and steamboat firemen are in demand and are being looked for every day. It is hard to hire a team in Windsor at present, as they are all engaged ahead.

Unskilled labour is fully employed.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market for unskilled labour is in a fairly satisfactory condition, supply and demand being about balanced. The demand for labourers for railway construction, however, is not so great here as was expected, as the immigrants have dispersed over the country in search of employment, and are there where the work is going on. Civic work is now in full operation, viz., road making, boulevarding, sewer laying, etc. The building trades are active, and skilled labourers busy. There is an exceptionally large amount of building going on here this season, with prospects of increased activity next month. This is not a city of manufactories, but is almost wholly dependent on the grain crops of the country for its prosperity; consequently any weather unfavourable to the development of the crops has a depressing effect. The long continuance of dry weather during the latter part of May and the early part of June made citizens anxious, but as the rains came most opportunely everyone again feels hopeful. Business is active in view of the prospect of an abundant harvest. Commercial activity, as evidenced by bank clearings, etc., and, as reported by the daily press, is still maintaining its increase of 50 per cent over last year. The figures for the current week are \$4,642,012, showing an increase of 59.7 per cent over the corresponding period of a year ago. The financial business of the city this week was two and one half times larger in volume than it was two years ago. Wholesale and retail merchants report business as being particularly active this month, the activity being the legitimate result of the general prosperity of the country.

A large number of men in connection with the building trades were out of employment for some days, such as bricklayers, plasterers, teamsters and labourers, some 400 or 500 in all, because of a shortage in the supply of brick. This shortage in material is largely the result of the very great activity in the building trades this season, and because of a disagreement that

has arisen between certain builders called the 'Manitoba Construction Company,' and the 'Bricklayers' Association.' It would appear that early in the year the 'Construction Company' realizing that it was going to be a busy season, entered into a contract with the 'Brickmakers' Association' for the supply of brick for the work. The Construction Company agreed to take all the brickmakers' season's output of brick to a maximum of 20,000,000 brick, the brickmakers agreeing to furnish not less than 12,000,000. The price agreed upon was \$9.50 per M. Lately, however, it is stated the brickmakers have been supplying brick to contractors who are not members of the construction company, and as the company is in need of 9,000,000 bricks at once, it objects to brick being delivered to others, considering it a violation of the contract. The construction company has, accordingly, secured an injunction to restrain the brickmakers from delivering brick to those outside the company. Pending the decision of the court on the injunction an agreement has been made between the company and the brickmakers whereby contractors who are unable to continue their work for want of brick will be supplied.

The disagreement between the master plumbers and the plumbers has been settled and the announcement is made that a basis of agreement has been arrived at, and that the rate of wages for first class men shall be 50 cents an hour, for second class 25 cents and upwards. Second class men who have been employed in the city for the past year are to get not less than the present rate of wages. Nine hours are to constitute a day's work; overtime is to count as time and a quarter till ten o'clock p.m., and after that hour time and a half. Sundays and legal holidays are to count double time.

The strike between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the U.B. of R.E. is practically ended. The company does not recognize the U.B. of R.E. in the settlement. The company re-affirms its practice of not objecting to class organization of its employees, if properly constituted. The Gen-

eral Superintendent and heads of departments will receive committees from employees at any time they may have any grievance to submit, as has been the custom of the company in the past. All strikers shall be paid for time worked before going on strike. The company also agrees not to discriminate against union men. Preference will be given to former employees when places can be made for them at rates of pay governing such positions.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this city and district has shown a marked improvement during the past month. All classes of labour have been well employed, particularly skilled labour in all branches. Owing to the large increase in building operations men engaged in that line of trade are very scarce, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Owing to the great demand for dwellings, capitalists are erecting a large number of houses, some of which are being purchased by new-comers, yet the supply of houses is not equal to the demand. Business firms are also spending large sums in improving their premises. A new cigar factory is being erected, and large additions are about to be made to one of the flour mills. A large wholesale company is building premises for the purpose of carrying on business. Additions are also being built to several hotels, also to the Brandon hospital. The city will also have a woollen factory in operation in a few weeks, as well as a new steam laundry. Contractors complain that work has been somewhat retarded owing to the scarcity of skilled labour. Architects are calling for tenders for buildings, but contractors claim that they have all that they can attend to at present. Transportation companies are doing a heavy business. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade satisfactory. There have been no changes in rates of wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—In no previous year have the crop reports been more encouraging than they are at present. Reports from the district state that the crops are at least two weeks more ahead in growth than they were at this particular time last year. With favourable conditions continued the anticipation is that the yield of grain a few months hence will far exceed that of last year. According to one of the latest local government reports of the five districts of Manitoba, the total acreage under crop is as follows : Wheat, 2,442,873 acres ; oats, 855,431 acres, and barley, 326,537 acres. With the exception of barley this shows a considerable increase over that of other years. The live stock report of the five districts shows that cattle fattened during the winter were 13,983, and milch cows were 126,816. Judging from the increase of all other crops, the people of this province are looking forward to increased prosperity in agricultural and commercial lines.

Lumbering.—The Handbury lumber firm has received five million feet of logs from the Shell river district *via* the Assiniboine. There never has been a greater demand for lumber than there is at present.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are fully employed. There are no idle carpenters or joiners. Lathers and plasterers are very busy. Painters and decorators have an abundance of work ; there are some openings in these lines. Plumbers report trade very good. Stonecutters are exceptionally busy. Builders' labourers have plenty of work.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders are fully employed. Machinists have their hands full, and there are openings in this trade for good men. Blacksmiths report trade fairly good. With boilermakers trade was never better, the supply not equalling the demand.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—With upholsterers trade is very good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report trade very good.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report conditions satisfactory, with some openings. Boot and shoe workers report trade fairly good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers and meat cutters say trade is somewhat slack. Cigarmakers report very good trade.

Transport.—Men engaged in all branches of railway service are exceptionally busy at present. Teamsters and expressmen are very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There were a number of idle men in this city during May, but at present there are very few. The new arrivals seem to have succeeded in getting employment, principally with farmers, who are offering \$25 per month and board, and in some cases giving experienced hands \$30 and board.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Reports from outlying districts are very encouraging, particularly those from the towns and villages. A large number of farms have changed hands and new farms have been opened on a large scale throughout the district. The building trade was never better, but great difficulty is being experienced in securing skilled labour. There are a large number of new elevators going up on the various branch lines of the railways, to be ready for this year's crop. Quite a number of men are employed on the construction work of the Arcola and Kirkella extension branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These are the only lines that are being extended this summer ; when these are completed they will open up a large territory.

CALGARY, N. W. T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. D. Milliken, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for men continues to keep pace with the supply, many arriving from

the east, and generally* finding employment easily to be secured. There is, in consequence, not the usual large number of idle men about, that is, in most centrally located towns. The Employers' Association is advertising in eastern papers for one hundred carpenters at from 25 to 35 cents per hour, but this is the result of special trouble in the building trades. The Great West Saddlery Co. has secured an exemption from taxation, or a 50 per cent reduction, for ten years, on condition that the company guarantees to erect a factory to cost not less than \$35,000, and employ not less than 50 men, work to begin at once.

At no period in the history of Calgary has the labour problem held the attention of citizens as during the current month. The teamsters are on strike, and the carpenters locked-out. Owing to the unprecedented activity in building and the inability of employers to secure other hands, the tie-up is either complete or work is going on under conditions that are not satisfactory either to the contractors or men engaged. It is difficult to secure exact information, as neither employers nor men have as yet given out much to the public.*

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are affected by the strike and lockout of teamsters and carpenters, and there are plenty of men in all lines to handle the work on hand, and what is being done by the small force of carpenters at work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are fully employed, both offices having plenty of work.

Leather trades.—The leather workers on horse goods are steadily employed. All of the four manufacturing firms having large orders on hand; there will likely be openings in this line for competent men when the Great West Saddlery Co. has put up its new factory.

Transport.—The railroad men are all busy and having a good season. Large shipments of stock and settlers' effects arrive daily, and with the usual traffic makes up the limit of what can be carried with present number of engines and rolling stock.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The demand for labour in the north is good, but no mechanics outside of the *building trades* are needed. The recent fire in Wetaskiwin destroyed a large amount of property, which will be rebuilt. There is a good market in and around Edmonton at present for labourers, also in other towns along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway north of here. The demand for ranch hands from now until after haying will be heavy, and all available men will be wanted.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Roland A. Laird, correspondent, reports as follows :—

DISTRICT NOTES.

There was a marked improvement in the demand for labour throughout the Kootenays during June, especially in the building trades. From all sides reports are to the effect that carpenters and other tradesmen are required, while the demand for common labour is also excellent. In Rossland City, for instance, a well known contractor is quoted as saying: 'There is work here all summer for fifty carpenters and little more than half that number are available. It is important to note also that in the course of a few weeks more men will be required here than at the present time by reason of additional building shortly to be started. In East Kootenay the demand for carpenters is also active. Labourers and coal miners readily secure employment throughout the East Kootenay coal fields, while in the lumbering camps that are growing in number weekly many men are wanted constantly. It is confidently expected that the Rossland mines will, at a comparatively early date, be employing a couple of hundred miners in

*A full report of the disturbances is included in the article on the Trade Disputes of the month in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

excess of the number now on the pay rolls. Matters are shaping themselves in this direction, and the approaching fall should see bigger crews in this camp than has been the case for at least a couple of years.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity has prevailed in the labour market during the past month. In many branches the demand has been good, especially for carpenters, machinists, railroad men and labourers. Construction work on the railroad from this city to Vancouver is being pushed with a view of completing the same by January next. Nine camps are established, and 450 men find steady employment. The pay roll for last month totalled \$25,000. The surveying staff on the proposed Trans-Canada railway line between Port Simpson and points east, has been withdrawn. The engineers and staff have returned. It is expected that the Grand Trunk Pacific will continue the work that has been started. Owing to the high water in the Fraser River, work on the new bridge is stopped. The arrangement entered into by the hardware merchants to close their places of business on Saturdays has been broken. The blacksmiths and carriage makers have agreed to close their places of business every Saturday at 12 o'clock. Six firms have signed an agreement to that effect. The journey-men being paid by the hour reduces the week's earnings from 60 to 55 hours. There is no settlement yet of the strike of the factory hands of the Royal City Planing mills. The men asked for a reduction of 5 hours per week with the same rate of pay. The fishermen refused to accept the cannery's offer of 15 and 16 cents per fish; they ask for 17 and 18 cents per fish, and as a consequence, they decided to strike. Many of the logging camps have closed down for four or five weeks owing, it is said, to a

surplus of logs. Market prices of the month are as follows:—

Beef, hindquarters, 8 to 9 cents per pound.
Beef, forequarters, 6 to 7 cents per pound.
Mutton, whole, 10½ to 11½ cents per pound.
Pork, whole, 8 to 9 cents per pound.
Veal, small, 7 to 8 cents per pound.
Veal, large, 8½ to 10 cents per pound.
Eggs, per dozen, 25 to 30 cents.
Potatoes, \$8 to \$10 per ton; 60 cents per sack.
Onions, \$1.50 per sack.
Butter, dairy, 25 to 30 cents per pound.
Fowls, \$7 to \$8 per dozen.
Broilers, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per dozen.
Ducks, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per dozen.
Fish: Red spring salmon, 10 cents per pound; white spring salmon, 7 cents per pound; halibut, 8 cents per pound.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the high freshet some few farms bordering on the Fraser River have been flooded. This only applies to farms on low lands and not dyked. A large number of settlers have gone into the Fraser River district this spring; it is estimated that in one section alone 100 families have settled. The majority of these settlers are well to do people from the State of Washington, and as a class are highly desirable.

Fishing.—There are very few men engaged in the fishing of spring salmon. The season for sockeye salmon commences on July 1, and if some terms of agreement can be arrived at between the cannery and fishermen a large number of men will at once commence operations.

Lumbering.—A good trade is being carried on in export lumber. The local market is affected by labour disputes. In the manufacturing of fruit packages and boxes a large trade is being done.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The several lines in the building trades are fully employed, with a demand for carpenters, painters and labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the iron trades there is a demand for men, especially for machinists, blacksmiths and steam engineers. A large amount of repair work is being carried on by shipwrights and caulkers. New work is well advanced.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers—A demand for men has been made, but there being only two shops in town, it was soon supplied. Car builders report work brisk, still there is no demand for additional help. Shingle weavers have plenty work, but owing to high water the mills have not been running full time.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work good, the local shops working extra time to fill orders.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chilliwack.—The Royal Bank of Canada is to open a branch here.

Abbotsford.—The Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway, which is being built practically for the Great Northern, has made good progress in securing the right of way. The settlers through whose farms the railway will pass, are dealing liberally with the company. The Abbotsford Lumber Company have secured a large timber limit along the line of the railway, and will at once establish camps to market the lumber.

The fruit growers of this district have formed a combine to keep up the price of strawberries during the coming season to \$2 per crate as the lowest price.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been unsettled during the month, because of the numerous strikes in the different parts of the province and the neighbouring state of Washington, as well as in Vancouver itself. There has been a considerable influx of idle men in consequence, principally of unskilled labour. Work has been very fair considering everything, but prospects are doubtful. The building trades are at present hampered for the want of doors, sashes, &c., on account of the strike of the factory woodworkers, which has been on since June 1st. In this connection, it may

be stated that the factory men decided early in May to give notice to their employers that on and after June 1 they would request a nine-hour instead of a ten-hour day, without reduction in wages. The factories involved are : Vancouver Sash and Door Factory, 27 men ; Robertson & Hackett's, 19 ; Royal City Planing Mill, 24 ; Heaps & Co., 20 ; and Royal City at New Westminster, 57 men. The latter total includes some 38 whites, the balance being Orientals. The wages paid before the strike averaged about 30c. an hour.

The Royal Labour Commission has been hearing evidence, and a great deal of interest was taken at the sessions.

There have been no changes in wages since the first of last April.

In consequence of the strike of factory workers at the local mills a large amount of work is being sent out of the city. J. McLuckie, who has the contract for the new city hall and the sugar refinery's big warehouse, has sent to Victoria for door and window frames. Several other contractors have also purchased from outside points.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The lumbering business is active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The following is a brief reference to local working conditions in the different branches :

Carpenters work eight hours a day 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and four hours on Saturday, 8 to 12 M. Wages are 40c. an hour ; overtime, 60c. ; legal holidays, 80c. ! Not more than two working employers are allowed in any firm of contractors. Bricklayers and masons receive 50c. an hour and have the same hours as carpenters. Overtime is counted time and a half and double time for holidays. On excavation work, where teams are engaged, diggers are allowed to work the nine-hour day. No member of this union will be allowed to make mortar or cement by the barrel, or take a contract to either make or carry by the yard. Lath-

ers work 8 hours a day. Lathing being done by piecework, there is no special rate for overtime. Legal holidays are rigidly observed. Painters receive \$3 per day of eight hours. Time and a half for overtime, double time for holidays. Wages paid weekly. Only two working employers allowed. Plasterers are paid \$5 a day, with hours the same as carpenters. No union plasterer is allowed to work for any firm in which there is more than one practical working plasterer. A master plasterer is not allowed to work more than eight hours, nor to work without a journeyman plasterer on any job exceeding one day's work. Working on Saturday afternoon is strictly forbidden. Plumbers are paid 50c. per hour, with the same hours as carpenters. Overtime, time and a half till 10 p.m.; double time after 10 p.m. and on legal holidays. Only one master plumber is allowed to work on a building at one time. Apprentices are prohibited by by-law to work without a qualified plumber. Stonecutters have hours the same as carpenters at wages of \$4.50 a day. Overtime is only permitted in exceptional cases. Lathers receive \$2.50 per 1,000 laths. Builders' labourers are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Sheet metal workers work 48 hours a week, the eight or nine hour day being optional. Eight-hour day men work Saturday afternoon, while the nine-hour day men take Saturday afternoon off. One apprentice to every three men. One helper allowed to two journeymen. Moulders work 50 hours a week; trade is good with them, likewise prospects. Electrical workers are paid \$3.25 per day, with same hours as carpenters, and time and a half for overtime, double time being allowed for legal holidays. By an agreement with the employers, no boss electrician does any mechanical work whatever.

Printing and allied trades.—Work is good for machine operators, but not for job men.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report work dull and poor prospects. There is no demand for men.

Miscellaneous.—Union barbers have plenty to do.

Transport.—The freight handlers who went out in sympathy with the late U. B. of R. E. strike are returning to their former places. Freight handlers are not in demand.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has been very satisfactory throughout the month. While there was no marked activity in any particular line of industry, nearly all were in a healthy condition. The city has a staff of about 200 men employed on sewer extension, macadamizing of roads and laying concrete sidewalks. A large gang of men are also at work on the substructure of Point Ellis bridge, which is being done by day labour. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has acquired water front property on James Bay, and will erect a new wharf, offices and sheds to meet the requirements of the company's business. Early in the month large shipments of merchandise were sent to points in northern British Columbia and the Yukon. The City Council is negotiating with the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the object of inducing the company to erect a tourist hotel in this city, and a by-law authorizing the council to grant a free site and other inducements will soon be submitted to the ratepayers for approval. If the required conditions are conceded the company will erect a building to cost not less than \$300,000. Tourist travel has commenced and the local steamship agents report business brisk. Since the commencement of the trouble at the coal mines, 13,733 tons of coal, valued at \$62,659, have been imported, principally from Japan, and the United States.

The carpenters' strike, which commenced on the 1st of May, was declared off on June 8th, the men accepting the terms offered by the Builders' Association. The rate agreed upon was 40 cents an hour, 44 hours to constitute a week's work. Saturday afternoon is declared a holiday between April and September, and if work is required during Saturday afternoon 50 cents an hour is to be paid, time and a-half to be allowed for overtime. The demand made by the carpenters was for \$3.50 per day of 8 hours for five days, with four hours on Saturday, making the week 44 hours, and the weekly wages \$19.25. Previous to the strike carpenters were paid at the rate of 37½ cents an hour.

The strike of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society in sympathy with the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, inaugurated on March 18th, was declared off on June 9th, when a representative of the society interviewed the superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway coast service with the object of having the men reinstated in their former positions. The result of the interview elicited the information that in future the society would not be recognized by the company, but that members who would leave it would be given employment when vacancies occurred.

The early closing by-law, affecting gents' furnishers, has been changed, making the closing hours 6 p.m. instead of 7, as formerly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers are fully employed. Since the settlement of the carpenters' strike trade has been more active, but the prospects for the season are not encouraging. There is still a surplus of carpenters, many who left the city last month having returned. Lathers and plasterers have fair employment. Painters and decorators report trade as still brisk and all hands working full time. The extension of the sewerage system has given the plumbing trade an impetus, consequently but few plumbers are out of employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and machinists are well employed. Electrical workers report fair employment, and linemen have had a very busy month. With blacksmiths work is fair, but a few idle men are reported. Boilermakers while busy in some shops are idle in others; employment on the whole, however, is fair. Shipwrights and caulkers report a dull month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade as dull. Garment workers are still busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are well employed, and cigarmakers report an improvement in trade since last month.

Transport.—Street railway employees report all hands fully employed. Teamsters and expressmen have had all the work they could attend to.

Unskilled labour.—There is a large amount of work offered and no one need be idle who wants work. This condition of affairs prevails only for a few months during the summer. The rest of the year there is usually a surplus of unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chemainus.—The Victoria Lumber Co. is installing new machinery for the new planing mill which is being added to its plant.

Crofton.—The smelter was closed down the first half of the month on account of a shortage of coke. The American coal and coke has been found much inferior to the local product, and the supply was inadequate to keep the smelter running. About the middle of the month a supply was received from the island collieries, and as the conditions of some of the mines are more settled it is thought no further trouble will result from this cause.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market is unsatisfactory owing to labour troubles in the district, there being a large number of men out of employment. There are prospects for improvement in the near future, however. Work has been started in a sandstone quarry, and, as soon as the required machinery is in place, it is expected to employ a large force of men, but there are plenty of men waiting for the work. In commercial circles business is quiet and very uncertain; business men are very careful of their credits and the banks are also withholding loans until the strikes now on in the district are settled. The only business that is active is the lumber industry, there being a demand for logs and lumber for export. The labour market is very unsettled in this branch also, owing to the strikes.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The *fishing industry* is quiet at present, waiting returns from a trial shipment of halibut.

Lumbering is still active, with prospects of continuing so for some time.

In the *coal mining industry* the mines in this town are working to their full extent, but the men in the other collieries in the

district are on strike and it is hard to tell when conditions will be settled as the facts of the dispute are unknown outside of those actually concerned.

In the *quartz mining branches* conditions are quiet, some of the largest mines being closed down, but there are prospects of their being reopened soon. On Texada Island the mines are fairly active, some good prospects being developed, but no very large number of men is employed as yet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

In the *building trades* there is very little doing, there being hardly any new buildings going up, and in the surrounding district there is practically no work for builders of any kind. Among plumbers the local trade is fair but no extra demand as is usual at this time of the year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths and carriage makers report business as fair but there are plenty of men to meet all requirements.

Unskilled labour.—There is hardly any demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the district there is not much doing owing to the strikes, but the smelters are working steadily as they are getting their coke from the American side.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA—ITS GROWTH AND PRESENT POSITION.

VI.—SUMMARY.

On the establishment of the Department of Labour in August, 1900, the work of collecting information and statistics relating to the extent and development of labour organization in Canada was immediately begun and has been steadily continued since with the object of obtaining as complete details as possible relating to the subject from whatever point of view. Prior to the establishment of the Department the field had been covered only in a

desultory manner, with no attempt to secure complete or detailed information, and the process of arriving at any definite or accurate result has been necessarily a slow one. From time to time, however, the department has found itself in a position to issue statements of more or less value from both a general and a particular standpoint with regard to trade unionism in Canada, and the publication of the same, accordingly,

has been a feature periodically of the issues of the *Labour Gazette*.

Trade Union Directory.

The earliest of the statements in question took the form of a directory of the labour organizations of the Dominion, the publication of which was begun in the September, 1901, issue of the *Gazette*, and continued through succeeding numbers until its completion in the issue for May, 1902.

Descriptive and Statistical Tables.

In the September issue following that on which the final instalment of the directory appeared, a work of a distinctly different character, though referring to the same subject, was begun. This was a series of articles containing statistical and descriptive tables in which an attempt was made to show the present extent of labour organization in Canada, as well as to give an idea of the leading features of its growth and history. The continuation of these articles, with one or two interruptions, has been a feature of the various issues of the *Gazette* since the date named, the Dominion being covered by provinces, or groups of provinces, and the concluding article of the series, relating to British Columbia, having appeared in the June issue of the *Gazette*.

For the purpose of securing unity in the result, and thus rendering possible a proper basis of comparison of the different features of the labour organization movement in the several provinces, it was thought best, in the preparation of the articles just named, that they should all be made to refer to the situation in respect to labour organization as it existed at one particular date, the close of the summer season of 1902, and immediately prior to the issue of the first article of the series being the time selected, and the information at the disposal of the department on the date named being embodied in the articles.

Table of Unions in Canada.

Since August, 1902, however, a considerable amount of important information

relating to the subject has reached the department, and it is in view of this fact that the accompanying table, which contains a list, by localities and classes of unions, of the various organizations whose existence has been reported to the department up to the closing day of the month just passed, is published by way of supplement to the descriptive and statistical tables above referred to. Account is, of course, taken in the table of the unions included in the series of articles mentioned above, and also of those which may have gone out of existence within the period named. The table, accordingly, may be regarded as affording a criterion of the amount of information on the subject of trade unions at present available to the public through the agency of the Department of Labour. By a comparison of the statistics of the present table with those which have appeared during the past year in the *Labour Gazette* some idea may be formed of the growth of organization during the interim, though allowance must be made in this connection for the fact that the department has secured information during the past nine months from a considerable number of unions which were in existence prior to August, 1902.*

Analysis of the Table.

A number of interesting facts with regard to labour organization in Canada may be learned at a glance from the accompanying table. Ontario heads the list of provinces in respect of the number of labour unions, with 853, British Columbia follows with 216, Quebec coming third with 202. Nova Scotia has 93, New Brunswick 56, Prince Edward Island 14, Manitoba 63, the North-west Territories 46, and the Yukon 13. The grand total for the Dominion is accordingly 1551. Reckoned by cities, Toronto with 134 unions contains the highest number of labour organizations, Montreal standing second with 102, and

* The growth of labour organization in Canada during the calendar year 1902 was the subject of a special article in the January issue of the *Gazette*.

Vancouver third with 61. Hamilton with 58, Ottawa with 49, Winnipeg with 48, London with 47, Quebec with 42, Victoria with 34, Kingston with 31, Halifax with 31 and St. John, N.B., with 30, are the other prominent centres of trade unionism in Canada. With regard to the particular classes of organization which chiefly contribute to the above totals it will be seen that the 23 unions reported in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades for Toronto is the highest number of unions in any one branch of trade in any one locality. The transport branches in the same city number 22 unions, the building trades 17, and the woodworking trades 15. In Montreal the transport trades number 18, metal trades 15, clothing trades 13, building trades 11,

and Knights of Labour 10. In Hamilton, the metal and transport trades have 10 unions each, and in London the figures for the same callings are 10 and 12 respectively. The building trades have 10 unions in Ottawa and transport 12. In Winnipeg the building trades with 11 unions and the transport branches with 10 are the most prominent from the point of view of numbers of organizations. Vancouver has 11 unions in the metal trades, and St. John, N.B., the same number in the transport trades.

Further information of a similar nature and bearing will be easily obtainable by reference to the table, and the above is given only as indicating the varied nature of the facts that may be deduced.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA—ITS GROWTH AND PRESENT POSITION.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA, BY LOCALITIES AND CLASSES OF ORGANIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
L. O. STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C., No. 1.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Nova Scotia.</i> | | | |
| Amherst..... | Metal..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 2 |
| Bridgeport..... | Provincial Workmen's Association (headquarters)..... | 1 | |
| | Mining..... | 2 | 3 |
| Caledonia Mines..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Dominion No. 1..... | "..... | 2 | 2 |
| Dominion No. 4..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Building..... | 1 | |
| Glace Bay..... | Mining..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 1 | 4 |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | |
| Louisbourg..... | Mining..... | 1 | 1 |
| Reserve Mines..... | "..... | 2 | 2 |
| Sydney Mines..... | "..... | 2 | 2 |
| Whitney Pier..... | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| Joggins Mines..... | Mining..... | 1 | 1 |
| Springhill..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Halifax..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 7 | |
| | Metal..... | 6 | |
| | Woodworking..... | 3 | |
| | Printing..... | 2 | |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 8 | |
| | Employees of public authorities..... | 1 | |
| | Delivery employees..... | 1 | |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | 31 |
| Broadcove Mines..... | Mining..... | 1 | 1 |
| Port Hood..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Kentville..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Mulgrave..... | "..... | 2 | 2 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Nova Scotia—Con.</i> | | | |
| New Glasgow..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Thorburn..... | Mining..... | 1 | 1 |
| Westville..... | "..... | 2 | 2 |
| Point Tupper..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Stellarton..... | Mining..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 5 | |
| | General labour..... | 2 | 8 |
| Sydney..... | Building..... | 3 | |
| | Metal..... | 3 | |
| | Printing..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 3 | |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | 12 |
| Truro..... | Building..... | 2 | |
| | Transport..... | 6 | |
| | General labour..... | 2 | 10 |
| Total for Nova Scotia..... | | 93 | 93 |
| <i>New Brunswick.</i> | | | |
| Campbellton..... | Transport..... | 4 | 4 |
| Debec Junction..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Fairville..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Fredericton..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Florenceville..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| McAdam Junction..... | Metal..... | 1 | |
| | Woodworking..... | 1 | |
| Moncton..... | Transport..... | 2 | 4 |
| | Building..... | 1 | |
| | Metal..... | 2 | |
| | Transport..... | 9 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 13 |
| Mouth of Keswick..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Kashwaak..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Perth Centre..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Sackville..... | Metal..... | 1 | 1 |
| St. George..... | Building..... | 1 | 1 |
| St. John..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 5 | |
| | Metal..... | 4 | |
| | Woodworking..... | 3 | |
| | Printing..... | 1 | |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | |
| | Bakers and confectioners..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 11 | |
| | Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees..... | 1 | |
| | Street labourers..... | 1 | |
| | Lime burners..... | 1 | 30 |
| St. Leonard..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Whitfield Centre..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Woodstock..... | Metal..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 3 | 4 |
| Total for New Brunswick..... | | 56 | 56 |
| <i>Prince Edward Island.</i> | | | |
| Alberton..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Charlottetown..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 1 | |
| | Printing..... | 1 | |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 3 | |
| | General labour..... | 3 | 10 |
| Emerald Junction..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Mount Stewart Junction..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Summerside..... | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| Total for Prince Edward Island..... | | 14 | 14 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Quebec.</i> | | | |
| Aubry..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Farnham..... | "..... | 6 | 6 |
| Hadlow..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Hull..... | General labour..... | 2 | 2 |
| Lévis..... | Metal..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 5 | 6 |
| Lake Megantic..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Masson..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Montreal..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Federated Trades Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 11 | |
| | Metal..... | 15 | |
| | Woodworking..... | 7 | |
| | Printing..... | 7 | |
| | Clothing..... | 13 | |
| | Food preparation..... | 2 | |
| | Tobacco..... | 2 | |
| | Leather..... | 2 | |
| | Furs..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 18 | |
| | Glass manufacture..... | 2 | |
| | Employees of public authorities..... | 2 | |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 2 | |
| | Theatre employees..... | 2 | |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | |
| | Laundry workers..... | 1 | |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | |
| | Knights of Labour..... | 10 | |
| | Shoe shiners..... | 1 | 102 |
| Maisonnette..... | Fédération Canadienne..... | 1 | 1 |
| Point Clair..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Quebec..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 6 | |
| | Woodworking..... | 1 | |
| | Printing..... | 2 | |
| | Clothing..... | 5 | |
| | Food preparation..... | 1 | |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | |
| | Leather..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 8 | |
| | Employees of public authorities..... | 1 | |
| | Barbers..... | 2 | |
| | General labour..... | 5 | |
| | Knights of Labour..... | 8 | 42 |
| Richmond..... | Transport..... | 2 | 2 |
| Rivière du Loup..... | "..... | 5 | 5 |
| St. Jean..... | Building..... | 2 | 2 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 1 | |
| | Clothing..... | 2 | |
| | Textile..... | 1 | |
| | Leather..... | 1 | |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 8 |
| Sherbrooke..... | Building..... | 1 | |
| | Metal..... | 4 | |
| | Transport..... | 2 | |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 9 |
| Shawenegan..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Sorel..... | Building..... | 1 | |
| | Metal..... | 1 | 2 |
| St. Evariste..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Ste. Anne de Bellevue..... | Building..... | 1 | 1 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Quebec—Con.</i> | | | |
| Valleyfield..... | Building..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Barber..... | 1 | ..... |
| Weedon Station..... | General labour..... | 3 | 5 |
| Windsor Mills..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Ontario.</i> | | | |
| Total for Quebec..... | | 202 | 202 |
| Algoma Mills..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Allandale..... | "..... | 5 | 5 |
| Alma..... | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| Amherstburg..... | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | 1 |
| Apple Hill..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Arnprior..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Aurora..... | Clothing..... | 1 | 1 |
| Beamsville..... | Building..... | 1 | 1 |
| Beeton..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Belleville..... | Metal..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport..... | 3 | ..... |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | 5 |
| Berlin..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Building..... | 4 | ..... |
| | Metal..... | 2 | ..... |
| | Woodworking..... | 4 | ..... |
| | Printing..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Clothing..... | 2 | ..... |
| | Food preparation..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Leather..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Broom makers..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Laundry workers..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 23 |
| Bowmanville..... | Woodworkers..... | 1 | 1 |
| Brampton..... | Metal..... | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 2 |
| Brantford..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Building..... | 5 | ..... |
| | Metal..... | 6 | ..... |
| | Printing..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Food preparation..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Employees of public authorities..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 22 |
| Bridgeburg..... | Transport..... | 2 | 2 |
| Brookville..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Building..... | 3 | ..... |
| | Metal..... | 2 | ..... |
| | Printing..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Clothing..... | 2 | ..... |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport..... | 5 | ..... |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 18 |
| Burk's Falls..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Canington..... | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Ontario—Con.</i> | | | |
| Caradoc | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Carleton Place | Metal | 3 | 3 |
| | Woodworking | 1 | 7 |
| | Transport | 3 | 1 |
| Chalk River | " | 1 | 4 |
| Chapleau | " | 4 | 1 |
| Chatham | Trades and Labour Council. | 1 | 4 |
| | Building | 4 | 1 |
| | Woodworking | 2 | 1 |
| | Printing | 1 | 1 |
| | Clothing | 1 | 2 |
| | Transport | 2 | 1 |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees. | 1 | 13 |
| | Clerks | 1 | 1 |
| Clinton | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Cobourg | Metal | 1 | 2 |
| | General labour | 1 | 1 |
| Collingwood | Trades and labour Council. | 1 | 3 |
| | Building | 3 | 1 |
| | Metal | 1 | 1 |
| | Clothing | 1 | 1 |
| | Food preparation | 1 | 3 |
| | Transport | 3 | 1 |
| | Barbers | 1 | 12 |
| | General labour | 1 | 1 |
| Cornwall | Clothing | 1 | 1 |
| Crookston | Building | 1 | 1 |
| Depot Harbour | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Dundas | Trades and Labour Council. | 1 | 2 |
| | Metal | 2 | 1 |
| | Woodworking | 1 | 5 |
| | Clothing | 1 | 1 |
| Dunnville | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| East Toronto | " | 1 | 1 |
| Fenelon Falls | General labour | 1 | 2 |
| Fort William | Building | 2 | 6 |
| | Metal | 2 | 10 |
| | Transport | 6 | 1 |
| Galt | Trades and Labour Council. | 1 | 3 |
| | Building | 3 | 3 |
| | Metal | 3 | 1 |
| | Printing | 1 | 2 |
| | Clothing | 2 | 1 |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees | 1 | 1 |
| | Barbers | 1 | 1 |
| | Clerks | 1 | 14 |
| | General labour | 1 | 2 |
| Gananoque | Woodworking | 1 | 1 |
| | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Glencoe | " | 1 | 1 |
| Guelph | Trades and Labour Council. | 1 | 4 |
| | Building Trades Council | 1 | 3 |
| | Building | 4 | 4 |
| | Metal | 3 | 1 |
| | Woodworking | 4 | 1 |
| | Printing | 1 | 1 |
| | Clothing | 1 | 1 |
| | Food preparation | 1 | 2 |
| | Textile workers | 2 | 1 |
| | Transport | 2 | 1 |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees | 1 | 1 |
| | Barbers | 1 | 1 |
| | Brewery workers | 1 | 1 |
| | Agriculture | 1 | 25 |
| | General labour | 1 | 1 |
| Grand Valley | Transport | 1 | 1 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Ontario—Continued.</i> | | | |
| Heron Bay..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Hanover..... | Woodworking..... | 1 | 1 |
| Hamilton..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Building Trades Council..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Building..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Metal..... | 8 | 8 |
| | Woodworking..... | 10 | 10 |
| | Printing..... | 4 | 4 |
| | Clothing..... | 3 | 3 |
| | Food preparation..... | 6 | 6 |
| | Tobacco..... | 2 | 2 |
| | Leather..... | 2 | 2 |
| | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Employee of public authorities..... | 10 | 10 |
| | Theatre Employees..... | 2 | 2 |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Brewery workers..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Broom makers..... | 1 | 1 |
| | General labourer..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Knights of labour..... | 2 | 2 |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| Hawkesbury..... | " "..... | 1 | 58 |
| Hespeler..... | " "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Havelock..... | Transport..... | 2 | 2 |
| Harrisburg..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Ingersoll..... | Clothing..... | 1 | 1 |
| Kashabowie Station..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Kingston..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Building Trades Council..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Building..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Metal..... | 6 | 6 |
| | Printing..... | 9 | 9 |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Food preparation..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Employees of public authorities..... | 4 | 4 |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Broom makers..... | 1 | 1 |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Kights of labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| Kingsville..... | Tobacco..... | 1 | 31 |
| Leamington..... | Tobacco..... | 1 | 1 |
| Leonard..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Lindsay..... | Building..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Printing..... | 2 | 2 |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| | General labour..... | 6 | 6 |
| Listowel..... | Woodworking..... | 1 | 11 |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| London..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | 2 |
| | Building Trades Council..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Building..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Metal..... | 7 | 7 |
| | Woodworking..... | 10 | 10 |
| | Printing..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Food preparation..... | 2 | 2 |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Transport..... | 2 | 2 |
| | Employees of public authorities..... | 12 | 12 |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Theatre employees..... | 1 | 1 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA,

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Ontario—Con.</i> | | | |
| London..... | Delivery employees..... | 2 | |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | |
| | Broom makers..... | 1 | |
| | Brewery workers..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 47 |
| Lucan..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Mattawa..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Merritton..... | Woodworking..... | 1 | |
| Midland..... | General labour..... | 2 | 3 |
| | Industrial Council of Midland..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 3 | |
| | Transport..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 6 |
| Mille Roches..... | Building..... | 1 | 1 |
| Misanabie..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Mitchell..... | Clothing..... | 1 | 1 |
| Milton..... | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| Nepigon..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Newmarket..... | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| Niagara Falls..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building Trades Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 4 | |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 4 | |
| North Bay..... | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | 13 |
| | Metal..... | 1 | |
| | Woodworking..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 4 | 6 |
| Orangeville..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Oshawa..... | Woodworking..... | 2 | |
| | Metal..... | 2 | |
| | General Labour..... | 1 | 5 |
| Orrville..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Orillia..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Ottawa..... | Allied Trades and Labour Association..... | 1 | |
| | Building Trades Council..... | 1 | |
| | Allied Printing Trades Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 10 | |
| | Metal..... | 6 | |
| | Woodworking..... | 1 | |
| | Printing..... | 6 | |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | |
| | Food Preparation..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 12 | |
| | Employees of public authorities..... | 1 | |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | |
| | Musicians..... | 1 | |
| Owen Sound..... | Household workers..... | 1 | |
| | Knights of Labour..... | 2 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 49 |
| | Building..... | 4 | |
| | Woodworkers..... | 1 | |
| Palmerston..... | Transport..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 7 |
| | Woodworking..... | 1 | |
| Pembroke..... | Transport..... | 3 | 4 |
| Perth..... | Tailors..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 1 | 2 |
| Peterboro'..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 3 | |
| | Metal..... | 4 | |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Ontario—Con.</i> | | | |
| Peterboro' | Woodworking | 1 | ..... |
| | Printing | 1 | ..... |
| | Tailors | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport | 2 | ..... |
| | Musicians | 1 | ..... |
| | Barbers | 1 | ..... |
| | Hotel employees | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour | 1 | ..... |
| Parry Sound | Transport | 1 | 17 |
| Parry Harbour | " | 1 | 1 |
| Point Edward | " | 1 | 1 |
| Port Colborne | Building | 1 | 1 |
| | General labour | 1 | ..... |
| Port Dalhousie | Clothing | 1 | 2 |
| Preston | Metal | 1 | 1 |
| | Woodworking | 2 | ..... |
| | General labour | 2 | ..... |
| Prescott | Transport | 1 | 5 |
| Queenston Heights | Mining | 2 | 2 |
| Rat Portage | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Renfrew | Clothing | 5 | 5 |
| Ramsay Station | Clothing | 1 | 1 |
| St. Catharines | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| | Trades and Labour Council | 1 | ..... |
| | Building Trades League | 1 | ..... |
| | Building | 1 | ..... |
| | Metal | 5 | ..... |
| | Woodworking | 7 | ..... |
| | Printing | 2 | ..... |
| | Clothing | 1 | ..... |
| | Food preparation | 1 | ..... |
| | Tobacco | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport | 1 | ..... |
| | Barbers | 1 | ..... |
| | Musicians | 1 | ..... |
| | Clerks | 1 | ..... |
| | Brewery workers | 1 | ..... |
| St. Mary's | General labour | 1 | ..... |
| | Clothing | 2 | 27 |
| St. Thomas | Quarrying | 1 | ..... |
| | Trades and Labour Council | 1 | 2 |
| | Building | 1 | ..... |
| | Metal | 3 | ..... |
| | Printing | 1 | ..... |
| | Clothing | 1 | ..... |
| | Tobacco | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport | 1 | ..... |
| | Agriculture | 5 | ..... |
| | Hotel employees | 1 | ..... |
| | Barbers | 1 | ..... |
| | Laundry workers | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour | 1 | ..... |
| Smithville | " | 1 | 18 |
| Sarnia | Trades and Labour Council | 1 | 1 |
| | Building | 1 | ..... |
| | Clothing | 4 | ..... |
| | Clothing | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport | 6 | ..... |
| | Barbers | 1 | ..... |
| | Hotel employees | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour | 1 | ..... |
| Sault Ste. Marie | Building | 1 | 15 |
| | Building | 2 | ..... |
| | Metal | 2 | ..... |
| | Transport | 1 | ..... |
| | Barbers | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour | 1 | ..... |
| Schreiber | Transport | 1 | 7 |
| | Transport | 3 | 3 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Ontario—Continued.</i> | | | |
| Smith's Falls | Trades and Labour Council | 1 | ..... |
| | Building | 3 | ..... |
| | Metal | 4 | ..... |
| | Clothing | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport | 5 | ..... |
| | Hotel employees | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour | 1 | 16 |
| Stouffville | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| South Indian | " | 1 | 1 |
| Strathroy | " | 1 | 1 |
| Simcoe | General labour | 1 | 1 |
| Stratford | Trades and Labour Council | 1 | ..... |
| | Building | 3 | ..... |
| | Metal | 4 | ..... |
| | Woodworking | 1 | ..... |
| | Printing | 2 | ..... |
| | Clothing | 1 | ..... |
| | Food preparation | 1 | ..... |
| | Tobacco | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport | 5 | ..... |
| | Barbers | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour | 1 | 21 |
| Sudbury | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Streetsville | " | 1 | 1 |
| Sydenham | General labour | 1 | 1 |
| Thorold | " | 1 | 1 |
| Toronto | Toronto District Labour Council | 1 | ..... |
| | Federated Council of Building Trades | 1 | ..... |
| | " Metal Trades Council | 1 | ..... |
| | Allied Printing | 1 | ..... |
| | " | 1 | ..... |
| | Amalgamated Woodworkers Council | 1 | ..... |
| | Boot and Shoeworkers' Council | 1 | ..... |
| | Building | 17 | ..... |
| | Metal | 23 | ..... |
| | Woodworking | 15 | ..... |
| | Printing | 8 | ..... |
| | Clothing | 6 | ..... |
| | Food preparation | 3 | ..... |
| | Tobacco | 2 | ..... |
| | Leather trades | 2 | ..... |
| | Fur | 1 | ..... |
| | Brewery workers | 2 | ..... |
| | Transport | 22 | ..... |
| | Glass workers | 2 | ..... |
| | Agriculture | 1 | ..... |
| | Employees of public authorities | 4 | ..... |
| | Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees | 2 | ..... |
| | Laundry workers | 1 | ..... |
| | Delivery | 2 | ..... |
| | Broom makers | 1 | ..... |
| | Stenographers | 1 | ..... |
| | Barbers | 1 | ..... |
| | Clerks | 1 | ..... |
| | Musicians | 1 | ..... |
| | Knights of Labour | 6 | ..... |
| | General labour | 4 | 134 |
| Trenton | Woodworking | 1 | ..... |
| | Knights of Labour | 1 | 2 |
| Tweed | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Vankleek Hill | Clothing | 1 | 1 |
| Vermillion Bay | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| | Trades and Labour Council | 1 | ..... |
| Wallaceburg | Clothing | 1 | ..... |
| | Class | 2 | ..... |
| | General labour | 1 | 5 |
| Walkerville | " | 1 | 1 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Ontario—Con.</i> | | | |
| Waterloo..... | Building..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Woodworking..... | 3 | ..... |
| | Metal..... | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 5 |
| Warton..... | Woodworking..... | 1 | 1 |
| Welland..... | Building..... | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 2 |
| Winchester..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Wingham..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Windsor..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Building..... | 5 | ..... |
| | Metal..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Printing..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport..... | 8 | ..... |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 20 |
| Woodstock..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Building..... | 2 | ..... |
| | Metal..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Woodworking..... | 3 | ..... |
| | Printing..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Clothing..... | 2 | ..... |
| | Transport..... | 2 | ..... |
| | Hotel employees..... | 1 | 14 |
| | Barber..... | 1 | ..... |
| Woodbridge..... | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| York..... | Transport..... | 2 | 2 |
| Total for Ontario..... | | 853 | 853 |
| <i>Manitoba.</i> | | | |
| Belmont.. | Transport.. | 1 | 1 |
| Binscarth.. | " | 1 | 1 |
| Brandon.. | Building..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport..... | 2 | ..... |
| | General labour..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Bartenders..... | 1 | 5 |
| Dauphin..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Elm Creek..... | " | 1 | 1 |
| Minnedosa..... | " | 1 | 1 |
| Ochre River..... | " | 1 | 1 |
| Portage la Prairie..... | " | 2 | 2 |
| Plum Coulee..... | " | 1 | 1 |
| Souris..... | " | 1 | 1 |
| Winnipeg..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Building Trades' Council..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Building..... | 11 | ..... |
| | Metal..... | 7 | ..... |
| | Woodworking..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Printing..... | 4 | ..... |
| | Clothing..... | 2 | ..... |
| | Food preparation..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Mining..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Transport..... | 10 | ..... |
| | Employees of public authorities..... | 2 | ..... |
| | Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees..... | 2 | ..... |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | ..... |
| | Musicians..... | 1 | ..... |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 48 |
| Total for Manitoba..... | | 63 | 63 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>North-west Territories.</i> | | | |
| Broadview | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Blairmore | " | 1 | 1 |
| Calgary | Trades and Labour Council | 1 | |
| | Building | 5 | |
| | Metal | 3 | |
| | Woodworking | 1 | |
| | Printing | 1 | |
| | Clothing | 1 | |
| | Transport | 5 | |
| | Leather | 1 | |
| | Clerks | 1 | |
| | General labour | 1 | 20 |
| Cammore | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Edmonton | Building | 1 | |
| | Printing | 1 | 2 |
| Frank | Building | 1 | |
| | Mining | 1 | 2 |
| Grassy Lake | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Gleichen | " | 1 | 1 |
| Lethbridge | Mining | 1 | 1 |
| Medicine Hat | Woodworking | 1 | |
| | Transport | 5 | 6 |
| Moosejaw | Woodworking | 1 | |
| | Transport | 5 | 6 |
| Oxbow | " | 1 | 1 |
| Red Deer | " | 1 | 1 |
| Regina | Retail Clerks | 1 | 1 |
| Weyburn | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| <i>British Columbia.</i> | | 46 | 46 |
| Ashcroft | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Camp McKinley | Mining | 1 | 1 |
| Cumberland | " | 1 | 1 |
| Cranbrook | Woodworking | 1 | |
| | Transport | 4 | 5 |
| Eburne | Fishing | 1 | 1 |
| Eholt | Woodworking | 1 | |
| | Transport | 1 | 2 |
| Extension | Mining | 1 | 1 |
| Fernie | Trades and Labour Council | 1 | |
| | District Union, W. F. of M., No. 7 | 1 | |
| | Building | 1 | |
| | Mining | 1 | 4 |
| Golden | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Greenwood | Trades and Labour Council | 1 | |
| | Building | 1 | |
| | Printing | 1 | |
| | Clothing | 1 | |
| | Mining | 1 | |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees | 1 | |
| | Clerks | 1 | 7 |
| Grand Forks | General labour | 1 | 1 |
| Kamloops | Tobacco | 1 | |
| | Mining | 1 | |
| | Transport | 5 | 7 |
| Kaslo | Mining | 1 | 1 |
| Kimberley | " | 1 | 1 |
| Ladysmith | " | 1 | 1 |
| Maywood | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Michel | Mining | 1 | 1 |
| Mission City | Transport | 1 | 1 |
| Morrissey | Mining | 1 | 1 |
| Moyie | " | 1 | 1 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>British Columbia—Con.</i> | | | |
| Nanaimo..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Metal..... | 1 | |
| | Printing..... | 1 | |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | |
| | Mining..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | |
| Nelson..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | 7 |
| | Building..... | 1 | |
| | Metal..... | 1 | |
| | Woodworking..... | 1 | |
| | Printing..... | 1 | |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | |
| | Mining..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 2 | |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | |
| | Laundry workers..... | 1 | |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | |
| | Musicians..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 2 | 22 |
| New Denver..... | Mining..... | 1 | 1 |
| New Westminster..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Metal..... | 1 | |
| | Printing..... | 1 | |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | |
| | Fishing..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 7 |
| Phoenix..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 1 | |
| | Mining..... | 1 | |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 7 |
| Revelstoke..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Metal..... | 1 | |
| | Transport..... | 3 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 6 |
| Roger's Pass..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Rosebury..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Rossland..... | Building..... | 2 | |
| | Printing..... | 1 | |
| | Mining..... | 1 | |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | 5 |
| | Mining..... | 1 | 1 |
| Sandon..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Shuswap..... | Mining..... | 1 | 1 |
| Silverton..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Slogan City..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| South Wellington..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Texada..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Trail..... | Woodworking..... | 1 | 1 |
| Vancouver..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building Trades Council..... | 1 | |
| | Allied Printing Trades Council..... | 1 | |
| | District Association of Western Federation of Miners..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 9 | |
| | Metal..... | 11 | |
| | Woodworking..... | 4 | |
| | Printing..... | 3 | |
| | Clothing..... | 1 | |
| | Food preparation..... | 1 | |
| | Tobacco..... | 1 | |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Class of Organization. | Number of Organizations in Class. | Total Number of Organizations in Locality. |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>British Columbia—Con.</i> | | | |
| Vancouver..... | Transport..... | 7 | |
| | Employees of public authorities..... | 3 | |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | |
| | Laundry workers..... | 1 | |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | |
| | Musicians..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 2 | 61 |
| Victoria..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building Trades Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 5 | |
| | Metal..... | 9 | |
| | Printing..... | 2 | |
| | Leather..... | 1 | |
| | Clothing..... | 2 | |
| | Food preparation..... | 1 | |
| | Tobacco..... | 2 | |
| | Transport..... | 5 | |
| | Employees of public authorities..... | 1 | |
| | Clerks..... | 1 | |
| | Barbers..... | 1 | |
| | Musicians..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 34 |
| Whitewater..... | Mining..... | 1 | 1 |
| Yale..... | Transport..... | 1 | 1 |
| Ymir..... | Mining..... | 1 | 1 |
| Total for British Columbia..... | | 216 | 216 |
| <i>Yukon District.</i> | | | |
| Cariboo..... | General labour..... | 1 | 1 |
| Dawson City..... | Trades and Labour Council..... | 1 | |
| | Building..... | 2 | |
| | Metal..... | 1 | |
| | Printing..... | 1 | |
| | Hotel and restaurant employees..... | 1 | |
| | Stenographers..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 8 |
| Grand Forks..... | Mining..... | 1 | |
| | General labour..... | 1 | 2 |
| Hunker-Hunker-Bruk Creek, 30 below Lower Discovery. | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Dominion Creek..... | "..... | 1 | 1 |
| Total for Yukon..... | | 13 | 13 |
| Grand total for Dominion..... | | 1,551 | 1,551 |

ARBITRATION BETWEEN MASTER BUILDERS OF HALIFAX, N.S., AND LOCAL CARPENTERS.

In the month of June, 1901, a strike of carpenters occurred in the city of Halifax, the cause being a demand on the part of the men for an increase of 7c. on the then prevailing wage of 18c. per hour. The matter, after 19 days continuance of the

strike, was referred to a board of arbitrators, consisting of a representative of the union, a representative of the master builders and nominees of the provincial government. By the award of the board thus constituted the wage scale was raised from

18c. to 22c. per hour and an agreement made that in the event of future difficulties or disputes arising between the carpenters and master builders of Halifax, and a settlement by the parties themselves proving impossible, such dispute or difficulty should be immediately submitted to arbitration without suspension of work.

The wage scale of 22c. per hour for carpenters as thus determined upon remained without proposed alteration until the opening of the present season, when a demand was presented by the union for an increase in the rate of payment to 25c. per hour, with a nine-hour day. The demand was at first refused by the employing builders, and a threat of a general strike on June 1st followed. Ultimately, however, recourse was had to the method of arbitration according to the agreement of two years ago. As the occurrence of a strike in this connection would have involved not only the throwing out of work of about 300 carpenters, but would have been the cause of rendering nearly an equal number of bricklayers, masons and labourers idle, the recourse to the conciliatory method of arbitration was very generally acceptable.

The Hearing of Evidence.

The board of arbitrators chosen consisted of Mr. G. S. Campbell, representing the builders, Mr. F. W. Smith, representing the men, Judge Wallace and Mr. R. T. MacIlreith, nominated by the provincial government, and a fifth arbitrator, the Rev. Dr. Forrest, president of Dalhousie College, named by the four preceding. The builders submitted their case in writing, while the members of the union testified orally. The chief points adduced by the latter were in reference to the increased cost of living in relation to the wages paid to carpenters in Halifax. The uncertain length of the season of employment was also referred to. From the standpoint of the builders, it was chiefly insisted upon that the wages of workmen should not be uniform, but should vary according to the skill of the employed. While willing to pay 25c. per hour or even more to first-class

men, the builders objected to pay a level rate of 25c. to all-comers, and they contended that the employers should be at liberty to employ those whom they chose and to judge of the value of individual workmen to them. The wages of carpenters in other towns and cities of Canada were cited, as follows:—

Truro, N.S., 20c. per hour for 9 hours.
Windsor, N.S., \$10 and \$12 per week, 10-hour day.
Amherst, N.S., \$1.40 and \$2.10, 10-hour day.
St. John, N.B., formerly 20c. per hour, but since April 22½c. per hour, 9-hour day.
Montreal, Que., 22½c. per hour for 9-hour day.
Quebec, Que., \$1.50, \$1.60 and \$2.00, for 10-hour day, according to ability.

Other branches of the building trades in Halifax are paid as follows:—

Bricklayers, 36c. per hour.
Masons, 36c. per hour.
Freestone cutters, 36c. per hour.
Granite cutters, 33½c. per hour.
Plasterers, 30c. per hour.
Carpenters, 22c. per hour.

Text of the Award.

After full discussion of the evidence, the award of the board of arbitrators was handed out on June 26th, as quoted in full below. It will be noted that the principle of a sliding scale of wages within certain limits, according to the competency of individual workmen, is allowed:

The Local Carpenters' Union (No. 83) having asked that the minimum rate of wages for carpenters should be increased from the present rate of 22 cents per hour to 25 cents, and the master builders having declined to grant such demand, the question of the justice of granting such request was submitted to the undersigned arbitrators, who, after hearing considerable evidence, have come to the following decision:

1. The arbitrators are of the opinion that an increase to 25 cents per hour would be justifiable in regard to all members of the Carpenters' Union who are skilled and experienced mechanics.

2. The arbitrators find from the evidence taken that there are a large number of carpenters in the said union who by reason of their skill and experience are entitled to be paid at the rate of at least 25 cents per hour.

3. It has been alleged, however, that there are some carpenters belonging to the Union who have not the necessary skill and training to entitle them to this higher rate of 25 cents per hour, and the arbitrators therefore recommend that wherever any difference of opinion may exist between any employer and any carpenter in his employ as to the skill of the said employee the question of his skill shall be determined by a reference to the foreman under whose immediate supervision the carpenter may be working, or in the case of further applicants for work by any foreman of an employer who may be in charge of the particular branch of

work at which the applicant desires to be engaged, the decision of such foreman in all cases to be given promptly and to be accepted as final while the man continues in that employment. Said foreman in deciding such matter must be free from interference by either of the parties to this arbitration. Any such interference will be considered a violation of the terms of this decision. Said foreman must not be a member of the Carpenters' Union. In the event of any foreman declining to decide the question of the skill of the workman, then such foreman and his employer shall mutually agree upon a competent third person, whose decision must be accepted as conclusive.

If a foreman decides that a carpenter is entitled to the increased rate of 25 cents per hour, such decision shall apply to all work done by him from and after the 1st day of June, 1903. If the foreman decides that the workman does not possess sufficient skill to entitle him to the higher wage, such workman shall be paid at the rate of at least 22 cents per hour.

That all other difficulties or disputes which may arise in the future between the union and the Master Builders' Association which cannot be settled by the parties themselves, shall be promptly submitted to arbitration without suspension of work.

That the foregoing provisions shall be considered as binding upon the parties to this arbitration until the 31st May, 1904, and that before any demand for a change in such provisions or for increased wages is made, the Master Builders must be notified of such proposed demand before the first of March of the year when such change is desired.

(Signed)

JOHN FORREST,
W. B. WALLACE,
R. T. MACILREITH,
F. W. SMITH,
G. S. CAMPBELL.

Halifax, N.S., June 24, 1903.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1903.

The legislature of the province of British Columbia was dissolved on June 4, when the final instalment of bills passed during the session received the Lieutenant-Governor's assent. Among these, in conjunction with others which had been assented to previously on May 4, were a number having more or less direct bearing upon labour and industrial conditions in the province, and a reference to their leading provisions is herewith appended. It might be stated that on account of the early termination of the session in consequence of the dissolution of the legislature, there were a number of bills, having immediate reference to the condition of labour, the further discussion of which was indefinitely postponed.

Regulation of Immigration.

An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia was again placed on the statute-book under the section of the British North America Act which delegates to the several provinces of the Dominion the right to make laws in relation to agriculture and immigration not repugnant to legislation on that subject passed by the parliament of Canada. The Act is substantially similar to that passed last year and subsequently disallowed. Its leading in-

tention is to enforce an educational test on immigrants coming into British Columbia. Any person, it is provided, who, when requested by a duly accredited officer, is unable to write out and sign, in the characters of some European language, an application, the form of which is appended, to the Provincial Secretary of the province, claiming to be exempt from the operation of the Act, is not to be allowed to enter the province. A reading test is also to be submitted by the officer in question to intending immigrants, and a fine of \$500 is imposed on an immigrant guilty of breaking the Act, with an alternative of imprisonment for a time not to exceed twelve months. Imprisonment, however, for this offence will be allowed to cease upon the offender finding two securities each in the amount of \$250 that he will leave the province within one month. Further, no immigrant making his way into or found in British Columbia in contravention of the Act, is to be entitled to a license to carry on any trade or calling subject to the legislative authority of the province, neither is he to be entitled to acquire and hold land, or to any of the rights and privileges of a free miner, or to exercise the franchise. Persons or corporations assisting an immigrant to contravene the Act render themselves liable to

the same penalty as the immigrant. The appointment of officers for the purpose of carrying out the Act is vested in the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who may also define the duties of such officers, and from time to time make or amend the regulations governing them. A provision of the Act limits its application to certain defined cases.

Further Regulation of Labour.

An Act of somewhat similar tendency to that just quoted is that which appears under the heading of 'An Act relating to employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private Acts.' This Act, which is to be cited as the 'Labour Regulation Act, 1903,' provides that no employer shall engage, in connection with any work carried on under franchise allowed by the legislature subsequent to the 1st August, 1900, a workman who is unable to conform with an educational test, the specified test being his ability to read the Act in a language of Europe. The penalty for contravention of the Act by employers is not to exceed \$25 or to be less than \$10 for every workman engaged, with the alternative of imprisonment for any term not exceeding 30 days. If the work is being done by contract, the contractor or sub-contractor who contravenes the Act is liable to a similar penalty, as is also any member, director or agent of a corporation who permits or connives at the employment of workmen unable to pass the test mentioned. Offenders are also to be liable to separate and successive penalties for every day during which such person shall be employed, and the burden of disproof in any case is thrown upon the employer. Any contract which omits to provide for the performance of works carried on under private Acts in conformity with this Act it to be illegal and void. The appointment of officers for the carrying out and enforcement of the Act is vested in the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Coal Mines Regulation.

The rule of the Revised Statutes defin-

ing the positions in or about coal mines, which must not be filled by Chinese or persons unable to speak English, is repealed and re-enacted with an addition preventing the employment of such persons 'below ground' in any capacity. In the Revised Statutes the prohibition extended only to the employment of such persons in the capacity of 'banksmen, onsetter, signalmen, brakemen, furnacemen, engineer, or to be employed at the windlass of a sinking pit.'

It should be stated that the two last mentioned acts, like the Immigration Act above, were passed in practically similar form at the session of the Legislature of 1902.

Protection of Children.

The Act for the reformation and protection of neglected and dependent children, which appears as No. 45 of the Provincial Statutes of 1901, was amended during the session in the clause relating to the circumstances under which children may be apprehended as neglected. In the original Act 15 years was the prescribed age under which any children falling within certain descriptions might be so arrested without warrant. This limit is now raised to 16 and an additional subsection is inserted in further definition of the term 'neglected children,' a child who is found wandering about at late hours and not having any home or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, being now regarded as falling within the term.

Railway Company Injunction.

An amendment to the Supreme Court Act of the Revised Statutes adds provisions in the matter of the issuing of restraining orders against railway companies. By the new subsections no restraining order or injunction may be granted against any railway under construction, or operating within the province, whereby the work of actual construction or operation is impeded or delayed, except in case it is reasonably apparent that irreparable damage will ensue. The company, however, may be ordered, in lieu of an injunction and in cases where the judge on hear-

ing the application is convinced that the case is a proper one for the granting of an injunction, to pay into court a sum of money sufficient to compensate the applicant against any loss that may be sustained by him by reason of the cause complained of. The judge, at the same time, may order the applicant for an injunction also to furnish security sufficient to indemnify the railway from any loss which it may sustain by reason of the injunction.

Obstruction on Lakes and Water Courses.

A 'Water course obstruction Act,' passed during the recent session, makes it unlawful for owners or occupiers of mills, &c., to throw sawdust, bark, or other refuse or waste wood into lakes, rivers or water courses. The felling of a tree across lakes or rivers is also forbidden, and a penalty not exceeding \$10, and not less than \$1 for each day during the time the contravention of the Act continues, is imposed in each case over and above all damages arising from the obstruction in question. The Act, it is specified, shall not apply to dams, bridges or to any tree cut down or felled across a lake or stream to be used as a bridge, provided the tree in question does not impede the flow of water or the passing of rafts.

Municipal Rights.

Three bills of the session may be cited as intimately affecting the rights of municipalities :

By bill No. 54, the city of New Westminster is empowered to purchase real estate at tax sales within the municipality when the price offered is less than the arrears, and to sell such property, if not redeemed within a certain period, at such price as the city council may specify.

The second Act gives the city of Victoria the right to grant a site for the erec-

tion of a tourists' hotel, together with exemption from taxation and water rates for 15 years. In this connection it may be stated that negotiations for the undertaking of the project have been already begun by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which proposes to erect a hotel valued at \$300,000 on a site of 4 acres granted by the city pending confirmation of the arrangement by by-law.

An Act to amend the Special Surveys Act of 1899 gives the Attorney-General of the province power to direct a special survey of lands in any city of the province for the purpose of correcting errors or of subdividing lots not before subdivided, or of surveying new lands, the cost thereof to be apportioned between the city and the owners of the land surveyed.

Other Legislation.

By 'an Act to amend the Benevolent Societies Act,' the purposes for which such societies may be incorporated are defined as the establishment of 'chambers of mines, chambers of commerce, tourists' associations, mining institutes and associations.' The first and last of this list alone were mentioned in the original section of 1898.

The 'Act to amend the Mutual Fire Insurance Company's Act' of last year redefines the conditions under which the corporate powers of such companies are to be liable to forfeiture. Contracts of insurance by mutual companies, it is further provided, shall not exceed a term of three years, and the maximum of any single risk that can be taken and held by a mutual company alone is placed at \$5,000. Risks larger than \$2,000 are forbidden unless the company has a guaranteed stock of not less than \$20,000, or a reserve fund of at least \$5,000, and premium notes to the amount of at least \$40,000.

MANITOBA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1903.

THE legislation passed during the recent session of the Manitoba legislature had only indirect reference, and that in a

limited number of instances, to labour conditions prevailing in that province, though an Act respecting trade unions and an Act

to amend the mechanics and wage earner's lien Act were among measures discussed. Reference may be made, however, in this connection to the following measures which became law :—

Branding of Cattle.

'An Act respecting the branding of cattle' begins by defining the term 'cattle' as 'any bull, steer, ox, cow, heifer or calf' and provides for the registering of brands for the same with the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, brands being allotted to any person whatever on application therefor in accordance with a prescribed schedule, and on the payment of a fee of \$1.00. A brand thus registered and its allotment recorded in the *Manitoba Gazette* constitutes prima facie evidence of the ownership of the person whose brand it is. Provisions for the transference of brands, penalties for their misuse and for sales of branded cattle are added. The Act went into force on June 1st, 1903.

Road Maintenance and Improvement.

By an amendment to the Municipal Act rural municipalities are given the right to borrow money for expenditure upon road-making and road improvement, or for the purchase of road-making or ditching machinery or implements. The sum thus borrowed must not, however, exceed \$4,000, and a provision is added that the by-law authorizing the expenditure be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Roads made and improved

and machinery purchased under the Act are to be controlled and maintained by the municipality, and the council must see that proper care is taken of such machinery when not in use.

Sanitation in Public Houses.

A 'Public House Sanitation Act,' enjoins strict requirements as to the cleanliness, ventilation and heating of public houses, the Act applying to all hotels, licensed or unlicensed, lodging houses, boarding houses, stopping places, and every house or part thereof where lodgings are furnished, with or without meals, for money or other consideration.' The chief license inspector of the province is given supervision of the administration of the Act, and has power to enter at all reasonable times any public house for the purpose of inspection. Special provisions are included to ensure a minimum amount of danger in cases where gas is used for lighting purposes. Gas meters in hotels, it is provided, are not to be turned off at night if gas is supplied therefrom for use in any bedroom, and all gas fixtures must be kept in a proper state of repair. Ventilators must be provided at or near the ceiling of bedrooms, and must be at all times kept open when the bedroom is in use so as to allow the escape of any gas which may collect. The penalty for violation of the Act is fixed at a minimum of \$10 and maximum of \$50, with the alternative of imprisonment for a period not to exceed thirty days.

THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

III.—Retail Prices of Dry Goods.

The third series of statistical tables prepared in connection with the Department of Labour's special investigation (*) into

the subject of the cost of living in Canada, is published herewith, and has reference to retail prices of dry goods in the several provinces of the Dominion. As will be seen from the tables, some 15 staple

*For an account of the nature and extent of this investigation and the method by which it was conducted see article in April number of *Gazette*, page 778, on *Cost of Living in Canada*. Other articles on the subject have appeared in

the May and June issues of the *Gazette*, at pages 869 and 979, respectively, and have included tables on retail prices of provisions and groceries.

THE COST OF

DRY GOODS—

| Locality. | Ref. No. | SHIRTING, 4 × 4. | | Domestic Shirting, Checks. | SHEETING. | |
|---------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. |
| <i>Nova Scotia.</i> | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Halifax | 16 | 5-10 | 5-10 | 7-15 | 18-25 | 18-25 |
| " | 17 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 25 |
| " | 18 | 5-8 | 6-12 | 7-10 | 13-20 | 17-30 |
| " | 19 | 4-10 | 5-15 | 6-20 | 15-20 | 20-35 |
| " | 20 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 25 |
| " | 21 | 4-8 | 7-10 | 8-15 | 15-25 | 20-45 |
| " | 22 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 30 |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 'Glance Bay..... | 10 | 4½-9 | 5-14 | 6-14 | 15-23 | 23-40 |
| " | 11 | 8 | 8½ | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| " | 12 | | | 10-18 | 15-25 | 20-35 |
| " | 13 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 20 | 15 |
| " | 14 | 6-10 | 8-15 | 8-20 | 10-25 | 20-50 |
| Truro..... | 47 | 6 | 7½ | 8 | 19 | 23 |
| " | 48 | 5-10 | 6-14 | 12 | 18 | 25 |
| " | 49 | 5-10 | 7-12 | 8-15 | 8-12 | 12-20 |
| Yarmouth..... | 53 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 22 | 28 |
| " | 54 | 5-9 | 7-14 | 6-12 | 18-22 | 25-35 |
| " | 55 | 4½-9 | 6-14 | 5-14 | 15-18 | 20-25 |
| " | 56 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 25 |

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| Amherst..... | 1 | 7 | 10 | | 24 | 30 |
| " | 2 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 24 |
| " | 3 | 5-10 | 7-12 | 10-15 | 17-25 | 20-30 |
| Arichat | 5 | 4-10 | | 7-10 | 15-25 | 25-35 |
| " | 6 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 20 |
| " | 0 | 5-8 | 5-12 | 8-10 | 8-15 | 10-20 |
| Bridgetown..... | 7 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 23 |
| Bridgewater..... | 8 | 5-10 | 7-12 | 7-10 | 15 up | 20 up |
| Dartmouth..... | 9 | 5-8 | 6-12 | 6-13 | 16-20 | 20-35 |
| Guysboro'..... | 15 | 5-8 | 6-12 | 10-15 | 20-25 | 30-32 |
| Horton Landing..... | 23 | 6-10 | 12 | 12 | 10-18 | 10-18 |
| Joggins Mines..... | 24 | 7-12 | 7-12 | 8-12 | 8-12 | 8-12 |
| Kentville..... | 25 | 5-10 | 7-15 | 7-15 | 15-22 | 20-40 |
| " | 26 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 29 |
| Liverpool..... | 27 | 7½ | 9 | 10 | 20 | 22 |
| " | 28 | 7½ | 8 | 10 | 18 | 22 |
| Louisburg..... | 29 | | | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| Lower Stewiacke..... | 30 | 5-12 | 7-11 | 25 | 15-25 | |
| " | 31 | 5-10 | 7-11 | 13-16 | 18-23 | 24 |
| Lunenburg..... | 32 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 28 |
| " | 33 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| " | 34 | 5-10 | 6-12 | 8-15 | 14-25 | 20-30 |
| " | 35 | 7½ | 9 | 12 | 10 | 12½ |
| " | 37 | 5-10 | 6-15 | 10 | 18-25 | 20-30½ |

a Canadian grey flannel, 13-35. *b* Cottonades, 15-25. *Union, 25-35.

LIVING IN CANADA,

Prices per Yard.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES D., No. 3.

| CANTON FLANNEL. | | Cotton Flannel. | RED FLANNEL. | | Ticking | Prints. | Cashmere. | Domestic Ginghams | Denims. |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Plain. | Twill. | | | | | |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 12-20 | 12-20 | 12-20 | 25-35 | 25-35 | 13-25 | 6-15 | 30-90 | 7-12 | 15-25 |
| 12 | 15 | 8 | 30 | 35 | 18 | 9 | 45 | 10 | 15 |
| 7-11 | 8-12 | 5-12 | 25-40 | 30-45 | 12-20 | 10-14 | 40-75 | 10-14 | 12 |
| 7-20 | 10-22 | 5-20 | 25-40 | 30-50 | 10-25 | 6-15 | 30-\$1 | 6-15 | 12-18 |
| 7-15 | ..... | 8 | 25 | ..... | 16 | 8 | ..... | 6-10 | 16 |
| 8-17 | 10-20 | 5-15 | 25-40 | 30-50 | 12-20 | 8-14 | 40-65 | 8-10 | 9-14 |
| 12 | 15 | ..... | 30 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20 |

POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| 7-15 | ..... | 4½-13 | 17-35 | 25-40 | 10-25 | 5-14 | 39-90 | 7-15 | 12-25 ^a |
| 9½ | 10 | 8½ | 25 | 40 | 22½ | 11 | 40 | 12 | 16 |
| 10-15 | 12-18 | 12-18 | 27-40 | 30-45 | 15-22 | 8-15 | 30-80 | 10-15 | 12-22 |
| ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 5 | 25 | 10 | 15 |
| 10-12 | 10-12 | 10-18 | 20-25 | 10-30 | 25-50 | 5-18 | 20-80 | 10-20 | 15-20 |
| 8 | 9 | 7 | 25 | 27 | 12 | 7 | 40 | 8 | 12 |
| 10 | 12 | 5-15 | 25-45 | 27-45 | 12-25 | 6-14 | 45-95 | 10 | 16 |
| 12-15 | ..... | ..... | 20-45 | 25-45 | 20-25 | 7-14 | 30-50 | 10-12 | 18-25 |
| 10 | 13 | ..... | 25 | 25 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 9 | 10 |
| 7-12 | 11-16 | 6-12 | 25-40 | 35-50 | 15-22 | 8-12 | 45-60 | 9-15 | 15-22 |
| 7-10 | 9-14 | 5-10 | 18 | 20 | 8-20 | 5-13 | 38-75 | 5-10 | 9-20 |
| 10 | 12 | 8 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 40-75 | 12 | 16 |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|------|-----------|-------|--------------------|
| 14 | 18 | 10 | 35 | 35. | 20 | 10 | 65 | 12 | 14 |
| 14 | 16 | 10 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 10 | 18 |
| 8-12 | 10-16 | 6-12 | 20-40 | 20-40 | 12-25 | 7-12 | 35-75 | 7-12 | 15-25 ^b |
| 8-15 | 8-10 | 5-10 | 20-35 | 30-40 | 15-25 | 6-12 | 15-90 | 7-10 | 15 |
| 15 | 12 | 15 | 35 | 40 | 18 | 5-15 | 15-\$1 | 10 | 20 |
| 10-15 | 10-15 | 5-10 | 18-25 | 25-30 | 10-25 | 7-15 | 25-75 | 10-15 | 15-20 |
| 12 | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 20 | 10 | 45 | 10 | ..... |
| 7-18 | ..... | 8-12 | 20 up | 22 up | 15 up | 5 up | 20 up | 7 up | 10 up |
| 10-15 | 20 | 5-15 | 35 | ..... | 10-25 | 6-14 | ..... | 6-14 | 12-20 |
| 10-18 | 10-18 | ..... | 30-50 | 50 | 18-24 | 6-12 | 30-75 | 5-10 | 15-20 |
| 12-14 | 12-14 | 7-12 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 20-25 | 6-12 | 40-80 | 10-15 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | All wool, | ..... | 12-25 | 6-14 | 30-80 | 7-12 | 12 |
| 8-17 | 14-22 | 20 up | 20-60 | 35-50 | 15-25 | 7-15 | *50-\$1 | 8-14 | 15-25 |
| 11 | 14 | 14 | 30 | 33 | 17 | 10 | 55 | 9 | 15 |
| 10 | 12 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 9 | 50 | 10 | 10 |
| 8 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 8 | 12 |
| 15 | 18-20 | 10 | 35 | 45 | 25 | 12 | 50 | 12 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | 8-13 | 15 | ..... | 12-16 | 7-13 | 35-60 | 15 | 15-22 |
| 12-15 | 14 | 7-17 | 18-24 | ..... | 16-23 | 8-14 | 35-60 | 9-13 | 16-25 |
| 12 | ..... | 10 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 12 | 16 |
| 12 | 13 | 8 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 7 | 15 |
| 9-15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15-30 | 6-14 | 30-\$1.00 | 10-15 | 12-20 |
| 11 | 12 | 9 | 30 | 30 | 18 | 11 | 30 | 7 | 18 |
| 8-16 | 8-16 | 7-16 | 20-40 | 25-40 | 12-25 | 5-15 | 15-\$1.00 | 7-12 | 16-25 |

THE COST OF LIVING

DRY GOODS—

| Locality. | Ref. No. | SHIRTING. | | Domestic Shirting Checks. | SHEETING. | |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. |
| <i>Nova Scotia.</i> | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mulgrave | 38 | 7½ | 8 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| " | 39 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 22 | 28 |
| Parrsboro | 36 | 7-10 | 8-12 | 25 | 15-20 | 22-30 |
| Pictou | 40 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 30 |
| " | 41 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 22 | 27 |
| Port Hood..... | 42 | 20 | 25 | 50 | ..... | 15 |
| " | 43 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 22 | 25-30 |
| Shelburne | 44 | 5½ | 6 | 8 | 12 | 12 |
| Stellarton | 45 | ..... | ..... | 12-19 | 22-24 | 28-30 |
| Stewiacke | 46 | 5-12 | 6 | 8-16 | 20-25 | ..... |
| West Chester | 50 | 5-10 | ..... | 12 | 13 | ..... |
| Windsor | 51 | 5-8 | 8-12 | 12 | 20 | 30 |
| " | 52 | 4-10 | 6-12 | 5-15 | 16-22 | 18-32 |

New Brunswick.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| St. John ..... | ..... | 7½-8 | 5-16 | 7½-14 | 17-22 | 22-27 |
| " | 1 | 5-10 | 6-14 | 7-13 | 17-28 | 20-38 |
| " | 2 | 5-10 | 8-15 | 7-12 | 15-25 | 20-30 |
| " | 3 | 5-8 | 6-10 | 6-13 | 16-23 | 20-30 |
| " | 4 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 22 | 30 |
| " | 5 | 5-10 | 8-16 | 10-14 | 18-25 | 22-45 |

Prince Edward Island.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|----|----|----|----|
| Charlottetown..... | | 6 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 26 |
|--------------------|-------|---|----|----|----|----|

Quebec.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|--------|--------|
| Hull..... | ..... | 4-8½ | 5½-12 | 4½ & more. | 12½-22 | 14-25 |
| " | 15 | 8 | 10 | 12½ | 20 | 12½ |
| Montreal | 29 | 5-10 | 6-15 | 8-20 | 20-30 | 25-40 |
| " | 30 | 6-7½ | 6½-8 | 7½-10 | 13½-8 | 18½-25 |
| " | 31 | 6-10 | 8-10 | 10-15 | 16-22 | 23-35 |
| " | 32 | 5-10 | 8-15 | 8-12 | ..... | ..... |
| " | 33 | 7 | 10 | 12½ | 18 | 22 |
| " | 34 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| " | 35 | 8-10 | 10 | 10-15 | 25 | 30-35 |
| " | 36 | 5-10 | 6-12 | 10-15 | 19-25 | 25-35 |
| " | 37 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 28 |
| " | 38 | 5-12 | 5-15 | 5-20 | 15-35 | 20-75 |
| " | 39 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 22 | 28 |
| " | 40 | 10-15 | 6-10 | 10 | 5-10c | 6-12d |
| " | 41 | 7½ | 10 | 10 | 20 | 35 |
| " | 42 | 5-10 | 6-15 | 10-15 | 18-25 | 25-35 |

*Flannelette, striped, 5-15. Saxony, 6-16. a Average prices. b Very extensive trade, carrying large

IN CANADA—Continued.

Prices per Yard—Continued.

| CANTON FLANNEL. | | Cotton Flannel. | RED FLANNEL. | | Ticking. | Prints. | Cashmere. | Domestic Ginghams. | Denims. |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
| Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Plain. | Twill. | | | | | |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 10 | 10 | 9 | 40 | 40 | 16 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 15 |
| 12 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 35 | 10 | 15 |
| 15 | 16-17 | 5-10 | 28-40 | 28 | 11-20 | 6-12 | 18-60 | 5-10 | 14 |
| 9 | 12 | 5-20 | 30 | 35 | 17 | 10 | 50 | 9 | 18 |
| 10 | 13 | 10 | 30 | 35 | 18 | 10 | 65 | 10 | 18 |
| 30 | 35 | 40 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 12 | 40 | 15 | ..... |
| 12 | 13 | 6-15 | 28-35 | ..... | 13-25 | 8-18 | 30-80 | 8-15 | 20 |
| 10 | 11 | 8 | 25 | 27 | 20 | 8 | 35 | 8 | 18 |
| 9 | 11 | 6-15 | 20-30 | 25-35 | 15-25 | 7-14 | 45-85 | 9-17 | 19-25 |
| ..... | ..... | 5-15 | ..... | ..... | 20-25 | 7-15 | 60-\$1.00 | ..... | 15-30 |
| ..... | ..... | 9-13 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 10 | 50 | 12 | ..... |
| 8-12 | 10-16 | 8-12 | 25-35 | 30-40 | 20 | 10 | 40-\$1.00 | 5-12 | 15 |
| 8-10 | 10-16 | ..... | 25-35 | 30 | 14-22 | 6-16 | 15-\$1.50 | 5-10 | 18 |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 7½-17 | 11-17 | 5-13 | 22-50 | 29-36 | 10½-40 | 5½-13 | 65 | 10-14 | 16-35 |
| 9-16 | 13-18 | 6-12 | 22-38 | ..... | 15-22 | 7-13 | 15-\$1.00 | 6-13 | 12-18 |
| 8-16 | 10-20 | 8-16 | 22-35 | 30-40 | 10-25 | 7-15 | 35-\$1.20 | 6-20 | 13-20* |
| 6-14 | ..... | 5-12 | 15-40 | 30-50 | 10-25 | 5-13 | 25-75 | 5-15 | 10-25 |
| 12 | 14 | 10 | 30 | 40 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 8-18 | 15 |
| 6-12 | 10-16 | 7-28 | 25-40 | 35-40 | 16-28 | 10-14 | 50-\$1.25 | 10-12 | 14-18 |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|
| 12 | 13 | 11 | 30 | 30 | 16 | 10 | 65 | 8 | 18 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 5½-12½ | 7½-14 | 4 and more | 12½-25 | 22-30 | 8½-13½ | 4½-10½ | 16-75 | ..... | 7½-10½ |
| 12½ | 15 | 10 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20a |
| 6-20 | 7-20 | 5-15 | 15-35 | 15-35 | 10-25 | 5-25 | 25-1 00 | 8-15 | 15-25 |
| 6½-8 | 8-10 | 6-8 | 18½-25 | 25-35 | 18½-25 | 7½-10 | 37½-50 | 7½-10 | 8½-12 |
| 8-10 | 12-15 | 6-12 | 23-35 | 25-35 | 20-25 | 10-15 | 50-75 | 11-15 | 20-23 |
| 7-13 | 10-18 | 6-12 | 28-35 | 40-50 | 14-18 | 10-17 | 30-65 | 10-25 | 13-20 |
| 12½ | 15 | 8 | 25 | 40 | 20 | 12½ | 55 | 12½ | 22 |
| 10 | 15 | 8 | 25 | 40 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 10-15 | 10-20 | 10-15 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 20-30 | 10-15 | 50-75 | 10-15 | 10-20 |
| 6-12 | 10-18 | 5-10 | 25 | 35 | 10-25 | 6-13 | 25-75 | 10 | 15-25 |
| 8 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 20 | 12½ | 40 | ..... | ..... |
| 7-25 | 10-25 | 5-20 | 15-40 | 25-60 | 10-50 | 10 | 75-\$1.25 | 10-25 | 10-25b |
| 11 | 15 | 7½ | 25 | 30 | 17 | 10 | 50 | 12 | 22 |
| 6-10 | 10 | 5-10 | 30 | 30 | 10-20 | 10-12½ | 35-50 | 10-15 | 15-20 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 35 | 25 | 12½ | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 5-15 | 10-15 | 5-10 | 25-35 | 35-50 | 15-25 | 5-15 | 20-\$1.00 | 10-15 | 10-25c |

stock. c 2 yards wide 18-22. d 2 yards wide 20-30. e See schedule.

THE COST OF LIVING

DRY GOODS—

| Locality. | Ref. No. | SHIRTING. | | Domestic Shirting Checks. | SHEETING. | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. |
| Quebec. | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|------|-------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Montreal..... | 43 | 6-10 | 8-12½ | 10-15 | 20-30 | 25-42½ |
| "..... | 44 | 7-10 | 6-10 | 10-12½ | 16-25 | 23-35 |
| "..... | 46 | 8 | 10 | 12½ | 15 | 22 |
| "..... | 47 | 5-8 | 6-10 | 10-12½ | 20 | 25-35 |
| "..... | 49 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| Quebec..... | | 5-10 | 6-15 | 8-15 | 20-25 | 25-50 |
| "..... | 52 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 25 | 35 |
| "..... | 53 | 6-9 | 8-12 | 7-13 | 16-22 | 35 |
| "..... | 54 | 5-8 | 5-12 | 5-12 | 15-25 | 25-30 |
| "..... | 55 | 5-8 | 6-15 | 8-15 | 25 | 30-35 |
| "..... | 56 | 8-9 | 10-12 | 9-11 | 8-10 | 10-11 |
| "..... | 57 | 6½ | 8½ | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| "..... | 58 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| "..... | 59 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| "..... | 60 | 5-10 | 10-16 | ..... | English, 19-33 | English, 27-85 |
| "..... | 62 | 4-10 | 5-18 | 5-35 | 15-30 | 18-75 |
| St. Henry..... | 65 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 20 |
| "..... | 66 | 4-10 | 5-10 | 6-12½ | 20-25 | 25-35 |
| Sherbrooke..... | | 5-10 | 6-16 | 8-12 | 15-26 | 18-35 |
| "..... | 79 | 5-9 | 6-15 | 5-12½ | 5-9 | 6-15 |
| "..... | 80 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 20½ | 25½ |
| "..... | 81 | 7½ | 10 | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| Valleyfield..... | 87 | 5-10 | 7-12 | 5-15 | 16-25 | 22-35 |
| "..... | 88 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Lachine..... | 20 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 23 |
| Levis..... | 23 | 4-10 | 6-13 | 5-12 | 15-22 | 20-40 |
| "..... | 24 | 5-8 | 8-12 | 8-10 | 15 | 20 |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | | 8 | 9 | 9 | 22 | 28 |
| "..... | 68 | 5-10 | 7-12 | 8-12 | 20 | ..... |
| "..... | 69 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| "..... | 70 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| "..... | 71 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 35 |
| "..... | 72 | 5-10 | 6-15 | 5-12 | 20-25 | 22-35 |
| Sorel..... | 82 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 25 |
| "..... | 83 | 6-8 | 8-10 | 10-12½ | 25 | 35 |
| Three Rivers..... | 85 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 17 | 24 |
| "..... | 86 | 5-7 | 8-10 | 5-10 | 20-25 | 25-30 |

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Acton Vale..... | 1 | 4-12 | 6-15 | 5-14 | 5-14 | ..... |
| Arthabaskaville..... | 2 | 4-10 | 6-12 | 5-12 | 15-20 | 20-35 |
| Asbestos..... | 3 | 5-12 | 6-12 | 6-15 | 5-10 | 7-12 |
| Batiscan..... | 4 | 4½-9 | 6-12 | 4½-12 | 10-25 | 20-30 |
| Bedford..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 8 | 10 |

f All wool 40 \$1.25. *g* Very large firm. *h* Large departmental store. *i* Cotton. *j* Very large firm.

IN CANADA—Continued.

Prices per Yard—Continued.

| CANTON FLANNEL. | | Cotton Flannel. | RED FLANNEL. | | Ticking. | Prints. | Cashmere. | Domestic Ginghams | Demics. |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| Un- bleached. | Bleached. | | Plain. | Twill. | | | | | |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 7-20 | 11-25 | 11-18 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 20-40 | 6-15 | 20-40f | 6-20 | 15-30 |
| 10 15 | 12½-18 | 7½-12½ | 20-30 | 37½-45 | 15-25 | 7½-10 | 50-\$1.10 | 10-15 | 15-18 |
| 10 | 12 | 15 | 30 | 35 | 23 | 8 | 57 | 14 | 25g |
| 8-15 | 10-18 | 12-25 | 25 | ..... | 10-35 | 6-15 | 25-75 | 10-15 | 15-25h |
| 8 | 12 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 25 |
| 17-24 | 18-25 | 6-10 | 30-65 | 30-65 | 10-35 | 10-20 | 25-73 | 17-20 | ..... |
| 12 | 13 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 18 | 12 | 65 | 12 | 15 |
| 8-12 | 10-15 | ..... | 25 | 30 | 15-25 | 8-13 | 30-75 | 12 | 14-22 |
| 5-15 | 15 | 5-15 | 12½-25 | 30-40 | 7-25 | 5-18 | 25-60 | 10-15 | 15-25 |
| 12½-20 | 15 | 8-15 | ..... | 30 | 15-25 | 8-20 | 15-25 | 12-15 | 15-25 |
| 10-15 | 12-20 | 8-25 | 20-35 | 25-45 | 8-25 | 5-10 | 10-75 | 6-15 | 8-12 |
| 17½ | ..... | 7½ | 20 | ..... | 18 | 8½ | ..... | 11½ | ..... |
| 15 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 12 | 50 | 15 | 18 |
| 15 | 18 | 8 | 28 | 35 | 20 | 12 | 25i | 18 | 18 |
| English, | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10-24 | 20-53 | 10-18 | 26-55 | 50 | 17-33 | 10-15 | 30-\$2.50 | ..... | ..... |
| 7-22 | 12-22 | 5-35 | 18-45 | 25-75 | 10-50 | 5-14 | 13-\$1.25 | 13-16 | 15-25k |
| 12 | 12 | 18 | 20 | ..... | 20 | 10 | 75 | 10 | 20 |
| 6-15 | 10-15 | 10 | ..... | 10-25 | 10-25 | 8-12½ | 25-75 | 10-15 | 15-25 |
| 5-15 | 8-20 | 5-20 | 20-40 | 25-45 | 10-30 | 5-14 | 25-\$1.00 | 10-15 | 12-18 |
| 8-20 | 10-20 | 5-12½ | 20-35 | 25-35 | 10-25 | 5-12½ | 40-\$1.00 | 10-15 | 12½-20 |
| 10 | 15 | 7 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 18 |
| 12 | 15 | 10 | 35 | 35 | 18 | 10 | 50 | 12 | 15 |
| 8-15 | 10-20 | 4-15 | 25-50 | 30-50 | 12-40 | 6-13 | 25-\$1.35 | 8-15 | 12-30 |
| 12 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 12 | 20 |

POPULATION BETWEEN 5,000 AND 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 12 | 13 | 9 | 25 | 25 | 17 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 7-20 | 12-25 | 5-15 | 13-45 | 35-50 | 10-30 | 6-20 | 25-\$1.25 | 10-18 | 10-25 |
| 10-12 | 10-15 | 14 | 25 | 25 | 10-25 | 5-10 | 20-50 | 8-10 | 12-20 |
| 10 | 11 | 10 | 30 | ..... | 22 | 11 | 60 | 13 | ..... |
| 8-12 | 8-12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12-25 | 6-12 | ..... | 6-8 | 15-22 |
| 12 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 13 | 20m |
| 13 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 10 | 60 | 13 | 20 |
| 12 | 15 | 10 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 13 | 50 | 15 | 25 |
| 5-12 | 7-15 | 7½15 | 13-35 | 25-40 | 10-30 | 5-12½ | 25-\$1.00 | 5-12 | 12½-25 |
| 7 | 8 | ..... | 17 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 15 |
| 12½ | 15 | ..... | 12½-25 | 30 | 12-20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 12 | 15 | 8 | 25 | 30 | 15 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 16 |
| 10-12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15-25 | 6-12½ | 40-50 | 10 | 15-20 |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 12-20 | 12-20 | 6-18 | 12-25 | 14-30 | 25-40 | 5-12 | 25-75 | 8-18 | 9-20 |
| 8-18 | 10-20 | 5-10 | 20-25 | 25-35 | 10-30 | 6-12 | 25-\$1.00 | 6-15 | 6-15 |
| 10-15 | 10-18 | 5-10 | 18-30 | 18-25 | 10-25 | 5-20 | 25-\$1.50 | 10-13 | 15-18 |
| 8-12 | 10-15 | 12 | 20-35 | 20-35 | 8-25 | 6-10 | 19-75 | 8-15 | ..... |
| 10 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 15 |

Largest store in Quebec. 12 yards wide. m Flannelette 8c. a yard.

THE COST OF LIVING

DRY GOODS—

| Locality. | Ref. No. | SHIRTING. | | Domestic Shirting Checks. | SHEETING. | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. |
| Quebec. | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Berthierville..... | 6 | 5-10 | 7-15 | 5-15 | 20-30 | 25-35 |
| Chambly Basin..... | 7 | 7-8 | 8-10 | ..... | 20 | 25 |
| Chambly Canton..... | 8 | 5-12 | 6-14 | 8-14 | 10-20 | 12-25 |
| Champlain..... | 9 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 20 | 25 |
| Cowansville..... | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 30 |
| Danville..... | 11 | 5-7 | 10-13 | 12 | 25 | 30-35 |
| Farnham..... | 12 | 9 | 8-10 | 12 | 15-20 | 22-25 |
| Granby..... | 13 | 6-9 | 6-12 | 8-12½ | 20-22½ | 22-30 |
| Howick..... | 14 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 30 |
| Huntingdon..... | 16 | 7-10 | 8-12½ | 7-14 | 15-24 | 18-26 |
| Joliette..... | 17 | 6-8 | 7½-10 | 10-12 | 15-20 | 25-35 |
| "..... | 18 | 6 | 10 | 8-9 | 6-7 | 10 |
| "..... | 19 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 25 | 30 |
| Lachute..... | 21 | 5-12 | 5-13 | 6-18 | 15-30 | 20-38 |
| Lauzon..... | 22 | 4-10 | 4-12 | 4½-12 | 11-18 | 15-25 |
| Magog..... | 25 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| Maskinongé..... | 27 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 17½ |
| Montmagny..... | 28 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 20 |
| Plessisville..... | 57 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 12 |
| Richmond..... | 61 | 5-7 | 8-12 | 8-14 | 20-25 | 20-30 |
| St. Adelaide de Pabos..... | 63 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 13 |
| St. Brigitte des Saults..... | 64 | 5-10 | 5-10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Jérôme..... | 73 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| "..... | 74 | ..... | 7 | 12 | 20 | 25 |
| "..... | 75 | 5-10 | 5-12 | 5-12 | 15-20 | 18-24 |
| St. Raymond..... | 76 | 6-8 | 10-12 | 10-13 | 20-25 | 30 |
| St. Romuald d'Etchemin..... | 77 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 22 |
| Shawenegan Falls..... | 78 | 10-15 | ..... | ..... | 15-50 | ..... |
| Stanstead..... | 84 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 15 |

Ontario.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Brantford..... | ..... | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 20 | 28 |
| "..... | 8 | 6 | 7½ | 10 | 17 | 22½ |
| "..... | 9 | 6 | 8 | 12½ | 22 | 30 |
| "..... | 10 | 6½ | 9 | 12½ | 22½ | 25½-33 |
| "..... | 11 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 25 |
| "..... | 12 | 6½ | 8 | 10 | 18 | 25 |
| "..... | 13 | 5-8 | 6-12½ | 5-12½ | 10-30 | 12½-35 |
| "..... | 14 | 7 | 10 | 12½ | 22 | 28 |
| Guelph..... | ..... | 10-12½ | 10-12½ | 10-12½ | 15-20 | 20-25 |
| "..... | 26 | 7 | 10 | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| Hamilton..... | 27 | 9 | 16½ | 11 | 18-28 | 22-31 |
| "..... | 28 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| "..... | 29 | 5-10 | 6-20 | 15 | 18-30 | 25-50 |
| "..... | 30 | ..... | 12½-15 | 15 | 25 | 25-30 |
| "..... | 31 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| "..... | 32 | 8½ | 10 | 12½ | 25-28 | ..... |
| "..... | 33 | 7-8 | 8-15 | 10-14 | 18-20 | 25-30 |
| Kingston..... | ..... | 5-7 | 8-10 | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| "..... | 40 | 5-7 | 8-10 | 10-12½ | 20-25 | 25-50 |
| London..... | ..... | 5-10 | 5-12½ | 5-12½ | 15-25 | 20-30 |
| "..... | 41 | 5-10 | 5-15 | 8-12½ | 15-25 | 20-35 |
| "..... | 42 | 7 | 10 | 12½ | 10 | 25 |

n Flannelette 6-10.

IN CANADA—Continued.

Prices per Yard—Continued.

| CANTON FLANNEL. | | Cotton Flannel. | RED FLANNEL. | | Ticking. | Prints. | Cashmere. | Domestic Ginghams | Denims. |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Plain. | Twill. | | | | | |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 10-12 | 12-18 | 5-15 | 20 | 25 | 10-35 | 6-15 | 25-\$1.00 | 10-12 | 10-25 |
| 11 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 32 | 20-30 | 10-12 | 25-\$1.00 | 12-15 | 12-18 |
| 15-25 | 15-30 | 15-30 | 25-40 | 25-50 | 15 20 | 6-12 | 35-70 | 8-14 | 7-14 |
| 20 | 20 | 8 | 25 | ..... | 18 | 10 | 40 | 15 | ..... |
| 12 | 15 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 17½ | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 17½ |
| 12½ | 13 | 12 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 10-13 | 50-\$1.00 | 13 | 12 |
| 10-15 | 10 | 6-12 | ..... | 13-33 | 10-22 | 10-12 | 25-\$1.00 | 5-12 | 12½-18 |
| 10-15 | 10-17 | 10-15 | 25-40 | 30-40 | 12-22 | 8-12½ | 30-60 | 10-15 | 15-20 |
| 12 | 15 | 10 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 12 | 50 | 14 | 20 |
| 7-12 | 8-17 | 7-12 | 22-38 | 24-40 | 14-24 | 8-12 | 30-\$1.00 | 8-14 | 14-25 |
| 10-15 | 15-20 | 10-12 | 20-25 | 30-40 | 20-30 | 8-10 | 50-75 | 10-12 | 15-20n |
| 8 | 10 | 7 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 50 | 12 | 18 |
| 20 | 20 | 12 | 30 | 40 | 20 | 12 | 50-\$1.25 | 15 | 22 |
| 7-15 | 8-15 | ..... | 25-35 | 25-35 | 25-40 | 5-25 | ..... | 7-20 | ..... |
| 6-15 | 6-17 | 4-11 | 12½-40 | 20-45 | 8-30 | 4½-12½ | 16-90 | 10-15 | 10-20 |
| 10 | 12½ | 13 | 30 | 35 | 18 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 15 |
| 10 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 8 | 20 |
| 15 | 20 | 6 | 18 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 35 | 8 | 15 |
| 20 | 25 | 15 | 25 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 25-75 | 12 | 18-25 |
| 10 | 10-15 | 5-12 | 30 | 35 | 13-20 | 5-12 | 35-50 | 8-14 | 14-20 |
| 10 | 9 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 8 | 50 | ..... | 30 |
| 5 10 | 5-10 | 5-10 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 7-10 | 30-75 | ..... | ..... |
| 6-20 | 6-20 | 20-25 | 20 | 20 | 15-25 | 6-15 | 20-\$1.00 | 5 10 | 5-10 |
| 12½ | 15 | 24 | 25 | ..... | 20 | 10½ | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 8-15 | 10-15 | ..... | 30-40 | 30-40 | 10-30 | 5-12 | ..... | 8-14 | 15-25 |
| 6-13 | 17 | 10-13 | 24 | 27 | 20 | 9-12 | 50-60 | 10 | 18-22 |
| 14 | 16 | 10 | 19 | 27 | 28 | 15 | 70 | 16 | 18 |
| 15-40 | ..... | 6-14 | 13-25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15-50 | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | 15 | 8 | 25 | ..... | 15 | 8 | 40 | 7 | ..... |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 35 | 40 | 20 | 12½ | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 7 | ..... | 8½ | 30 | 35 | 17½ | 10 | ..... | 10 | 19 |
| 8 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 11 | 50 | 12½ | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | 7½ | ..... | ..... | 20 | 10 | 40 \$1.00 | 12½ | 20 |
| 10 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 20 |
| 10 | 12½ | 8 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 37½ | 12½ | 20 |
| 6-10 | 10-12½ | 5 12½ | 15-25 | 25-35 | 10-25 | 5-11½ | 25-75 | 5-12½ | 12½-20 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 35 | 35 | 20 | 12½ | 50 | 12½ | 20 |
| 8 | 10 | 7-12½ | 30 | 35 | 15-25 | 5-12½ | 25-50 | 7-10 | 15 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 25 | ..... | 20 | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 20 |
| 8½ | 10½ | 9½ | 32 | 35 | 16½ | 10p | 40 | 12 | 17 |
| 8 | 12½ | 7½ | 25 | 35 | 15 | 8 | 35 | 10 | 15 |
| 6-12½ | 10-20 | 12½ | 25 | 40 | 15-25 | 12½ | 50-\$1.00 | 15 | 20 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 30 | 35 | 20-25 | 10-12½ | 35-50 | 12½-15 | 20 |
| 7½ | 12½ | 15 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 35 | 38 | 20 | 12½ | 50-75 | 12½ | 20 |
| 8-15 | ..... | 8-12½ | ..... | ..... | 18-23 | 10-12½ | ..... | 10 12½ | 15-20 |
| 7-10 | 12½ | 10 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 10-12½ | 50 | 10-12½ | 15-20 |
| 8-12½ | 10-15 | 8-12½ | 20-35 | 35-50 | 15-20 | 12½ | 50-75 | 10-12½ | 12-20 |
| 6½ 15 | 12½ | 5-12½ | 25-40 | 35 | 12-25 | 5-12½ | 50-\$1.00 | 12½ | 12½-25 |
| 6½-12½ | 10-12½ | 5-15 | 25-35 | 35-50 | 10-25 | 5-12½ | 25-\$1.00 | 10-15 | 10-20 |
| 8 | 10 | 10 | 35 | ..... | 20 | 11 | 50 | 12½ | 20 |

THE COST OF LIVING

DRY GOODS—

| Locality. | Ref. No. | SHIRTING. | | Domestic Shirting Checks. | SHEETING. | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. |
| Ontario. | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Ottawa | | 10-12½ | 8-10 | 12½-14 | 15-20 | 20-25 |
| " | 47 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 15 | 17 |
| " | 48 | 5-10 | 5-20 | 7-15 | 15-27 | 18-40 |
| " | 49 | 5-10 | 8-12½ | 10-15 | 20-30 | 25-35 |
| " | 50 | 5-8 | 7-10 | 10-14 | 18-25 | 25-35 |
| " | 51 | 4½-9 | 6-15 | 10-15 | 16½-30 | 18-50 |
| Peterborough | 57 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 12½ | 15 |
| " | 58 | 8 | 10 | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| St. Thomas | | 5-8½ | 5-15 | 10-12½ | 20-25 | 25-35 |
| " | 60 | 7 | 10 | 10-12½ | 15-25 | 20-35 |
| " | 61 | 6½ | 9 | 12 | 22 | 28 |
| " | 62 | 5-10 | 5-15 | 6½-12½ | 17-25 | 20-35 |
| " | 63 | 7½ | 10 | 10 | 25 | 27½ |
| Toronto | | 5-10 | 5-10 | 8-12 | 14-20 | 20-30 |
| " | 79 | 8 | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 17½ |
| " | 80 | 6-10 | 6-15 | 10-18 | 17-25 | 20-35 |
| " | 81 | 6-10 | 6-10 | 8-15 | 15-25 | 20-35 |
| " | 82 | 10-15 | 12½-18 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 25-35 |
| " | 83 | | | 10 | 20 | 25-30 |
| " | 84 | 5-10 | 8-15 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-30 |
| Windsor | 86 | 5-8 | 6-12½ | 10-12½ | 18-25 | 20-28 |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|------------|----|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Barrie | 2 | 5-9 | 6-12½ | 10-13½ | 17-28 | 20-33 |
| " | 3 | 8 | 10 | 10-12½ | 25 | 30 |
| " | 4 | | | 18 | 18 | 25 |
| " | 5 | 5-8 | 8-10 | 12½ | 20-25 | 25-30 |
| Belleville | | 10 | 12½ | 10-12½ | 20 | 20 |
| " | 6 | | | 10-12½ | 20 | 25 |
| Berlin | 7 | 5-8 | 8-10 | 8-12½ | 18-25 | 25-35 |
| Brockville | 15 | 5-10 | 7-12 | 8-13 | 20-30 | 25-35 |
| " | 16 | 7½ | 8 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| " | 17 | 5-10 | 5-15 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 17-30 |
| " | 18 | 7½ | 10 | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| Chatham | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| " | 19 | 6 | 10 | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| " | 20 | 7 | 10 | 10 | | |
| " | 21 | 8-10 | 5-7 | 10-12½ | 15-25 | 20-35 |
| Galt | 22 | | | 12½ | 20-25 | 25-35 |
| " | 23 | 8 | 10 | 12½ | 25 | 30 |
| " | 24 | 5-10 | 8-14 | 8-14 | 16-20 | 25 |
| " | 25 | 5-9 | 10 | 8-12½ | 15-25 | 25-30 |
| Owen Sound | 52 | 5-9 | 6-10 | 10-15 | 20-30 | 25-40 |
| " | 53 | | | 10-12½ | 7-8 | |
| " | 54 | 6 | 10 | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| " | 55 | | | 12½ | 22½ | 27½ |
| " | 56 | 5-10 | 5-15 | 8-14 | 18-30 | 25-45 |
| Sarnia | 64 | | | 10 | 8-20 | |
| " | 65 | 5-8 | 5-15 | 8-12½ | 15-25 | 20-32 |
| " | 66 | 6-7 | 8-10 | 12½ | 18 | 25-35 |
| " | 67 | 5-15 | 5-15 | 5-12½ | 15-25 | 25-40 |

a Prices have advanced about 10 p. c. over 1902. *p* Cottonades, 15-25.

IN CANADA—Continued.

Prices per Yard—Continued.

| CANTON FLANNEL. | | Cotton Flannel. | RED FLANNEL. | | Ticking. | Prints. | Cashmere. | Domestic Ginghams. | Denims. |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
| Un- bleached. | Bleached. | | Plain. | Twill. | | | | | |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| 7-8 | 10-12½ | 10-12½ | 25-30 | 30-35 | 12½-15 | 10-12½ | 35-50 | 8-10 | 12½-15 |
| 10 | 12 | 8 | 25-30 | 40 | 17 | 10 | 50 | 12 | 17 |
| 6-18 | 8-20 | 5-20 | 15-50 | 25-50 | 10-25 | 5-15 | 25-\$1.00 | 6-15 | 10-25½ |
| 7½-15 | 10-20 | 10 | 35 | 35 | 22 | 12½ | 25-50 | 15 | 15 |
| 10-15 | 12½-20 | 8-13 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 15-20 | 10-12½ | 40-60 | 10-15 | 15-20 |
| 7-15 | 10-20 | 5-25 | 25-45 | 25 | 14 30 | 5-12½ | 25-\$1.00 | 8-20 | 10 |
| 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 30 | 30 | 25 | 10 | 50-75 | 10 | 12½ |
| 10 | 12½ | 8 | 30 | 30 | 18 | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 15 |
| 6½-15 | 12½-20 | 5-15 | 12½-35 | 20-45 | 12½-25 | 5-12½ | 37½-\$1.00 | 7½-12½ | 10-25 |
| 10-15 | 15-20 | 5-10 | 25 | 35 | 12½-25 | 8-12½ | 35-75 | 10-25 | 15-25 |
| 7 | 9 | 7½ | 40 | 40 | 20 | 11 | 50 | 12½ | 17 |
| 6-15 | 12½-20 | 5-15 | 25-50 | 25-50 | 10-25 | 5-10 | 25-\$1.00 | 8-15 | 10-25 |
| 9 | 12½ | 8½ | 25 | ... | 18 | 9 | 50 | 12½ | 17½ |
| 6-10 | 8-15 | 5-10½ | 15-50 | 35-40 | 8-25 | 10-12½ | ... | 10-25 | 10-20 |
| 10 | 12½ | 8 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 11 | 50 | 10 | 18 |
| 9-15 | 10-15 | 10-15 | 30-40 | 30-40 | 15 25 | 8-15 | 35-75 | 10-15 | 17-20 |
| 7-15 | 10-20 | 5-12½ | 25-50 | 30-50 | 12½-25 | 5-12½ | 25-50 | 6½-12½ | 15-25 |
| 5-20 | 5-20 | 3-12½ | 20-30 | 25-35 | 10-25 | 5-12½ | 25-75 | 5-15 | 8-12½ |
| 10 | 10-12½ | 15 | 25-30 | 30-35 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 10 | 17½ |
| 7-15 | 12½ | 6-12½ | 25-40 | 25-40 | 12½-20 | 5-12½ | 35-75 | 8-12½ | 15-20 |
| 5-16 | 12½-14 | 5-12 | 25-50 | 40 | 10-20 | 5-12 | ... | 12-20 | ... |

POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 8-15 | 12½-18 | 5-12½ | 40 | 40 | 12½-22 | 5-12½ | 25-\$1.00 | 6-12½ | 14-22 |
| 10 | 12½ | 8-12½ | 35 | 35 | 15-25 | 10-12½ | 50-\$1.00 | 8-12½ | 15-20 |
| 8 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 10-12½ | 12½-15 | 12½-20 | 25-30 | 25-30 | 15-22 | 10-12½ | 50 | 10 15 | 15-25 |
| 10-15 | 10-20 | 15-25 | 20-45 | 25-45 | 10-25 | 8-12½ | 50-\$1.00 | 12½-15 | 12½-25 |
| 10 | 12½ | 5-10 | 15-30 | 25 | 15-35 | 10-12½ | 50 | 10 15 | 15-25 |
| 8-10 | 15 | 12½ | 25-35 | 25-35 | 18-25 | 8-12½ | 35-\$1.00 | 10-15 | 20-25 |
| 7-15 | 10-20 | 5-13 | 25-35 | 25-35 | 10-25 | 8-12 | 25-50 | 8-15 | 15-25 |
| 8 | 12½ | 7 | 25 | 30 | 17 | 9 | 40 | 7 | 17 |
| 8-20 | 8-20 | 5-15 | 15-20 | 15-20 | 15-30 | 6-13 | 25-\$1.00 | 5-12½ | 15-25 |
| 10 | 12½ | 8½ | 35 | 40 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 15-20 |
| 10 | 14 | 8 | 30 | 40 | 20 | 8½ | 62 | 12 | 19 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 12½ | 50 | 12½ | 20 |
| ... | 12½ | 8 | 35 | 35 | 18 | 10 | 50 | 8 | 15 |
| 6-12½ | 12½ | 5-12½ | 25-40 | 25-40 | 12½-25 | 5-12½ | 25-\$1.25 | 5-15 | 12½-25 |
| 10-15 | 12½-18 | 10-12½ | 25-35 | 30-40 | 25 | 10-12½ | 50 | 12½-20 | 20-25 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 35 | 40 | 25 | 12½ | 50 | 15 | 25 |
| 5-15 | 10-20 | 5-12½ | ... | ... | 12½-25 | 5-10 | 25-\$1.50 | 8-12½ | 10-25 |
| 6-10 | 8-12½ | 10 | 25 | 35 | 12½-30 | 5-15 | 35-\$1.25 | 6-25 | 10-35 |
| 6-14 | 12-18 | 5-15 | ... | ... | 12½-25 | 5-15 | 50-\$1.00 | 6-12½ | p |
| 8-10 | 10-12½ | 8-10 | 20-20 | 20-25 | 20 | 8-10 | 45-50 | 10-12½ | 20-25 |
| 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 6-12½ | 12½ | 8½ | 35 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 65 | 10 | 15 |
| 6-15 | 10-15 | 5-12½ | 20-30 | 40 | 15-25 | 6-12½ | 37½ | 12½ | 15-25 |
| 8-15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4-12½ | ... | 8-12½ | 10-18 |
| 6-15 | 10-20 | 5-12½ | 25-50 | 35-50 | 10-25 | 5-12½ | 50-\$1.00 | 5-12½ | 15-25 |
| ... | ... | 5-12½ | 30-40 | ... | 20 | 5-10 | 40-50 | 10-12½ | 15-20 |
| 8-18 | 10-18 | 6-15 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 10-25 | 5-15 | 25-\$1.00 | 15-25 | 10-25 |

THE COST OF LIVING

DRY GOODS—

| Locality. | Ref. No. | SHIRTING. | | Domestic Shirting Checks. | SHEETING. | |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. |
| <i>Ontario.</i> | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 68 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 25 | 30 |
| "..... | 69 | 8 | 8 | 10-14 | 25 | 30 |
| "..... | 70 | | | 10-15 | 20-25 | 25-35 |
| "..... | 71 | | | 15 | 25 | 30 |
| "..... | 72 | | | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| "..... | 73 | 8-12½ | 5-15 | 8-15 | 15-25 | 25-35 |
| "..... | 74 | 10 | 5-12½ | 8-15 | 17-25 | 23-30 |
| "..... | 75 | 5-10 | 5-12½ | 7-15 | 17-20 | 20-30 |
| Stratford..... | 76 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 30 |
| "..... | 77 | 10-12½ | 10-12½ | 12½-14 | 25 | 30-35 |
| "..... | 78 | | | 10-12½ | 20 | 25 |
| Woodstock..... | 87 | 5-10 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 30-40 |
| "..... | 88 | 5-9 | 6-15 | 10-15 | 15-28 | 20-35 |
| "..... | 89 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 |

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Alliston..... | 1 | 8 | 10 | 12½ | 22 | 25 |
| Hespeler..... | 35 | 12½ | 15 | 10 | 18 | 25 |
| Ingersoll..... | 36 | 7½ | 9 | 12½ | 22 | 25 |
| "..... | 37 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 8-12 | 18-25 | 20-35 |
| "..... | 38 | 5-8 | 6-12½ | 10-14 | 18-25 | 25-35 |
| Kincardine..... | 39 | | | 10-15 | 15-25 | 20-35 |
| Lucknow..... | 43 | | | 12½ | 25 | 30 |
| Midland..... | 44 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½-15 | 20 | 35 |
| Orillia..... | 45 | 5-10 | 5-10 | 6-15 | 18-28 | 18-35 |
| "..... | 46 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| Walkerville..... | 85 | 7-15 | | 7-15 | 5-8 | 7-12 |

Manitoba.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Brandon..... | | 5-12½ | 5-15 | 5-17 | 10-25 | 20-35 |
| Winnipeg..... | 2 | 5-12 | 8-12½ | 10-15 | 20-25 | 25-30 |
| "..... | 3 | 5-12½ | 6-15 | 8-15 | 18-25 | 20-35 |
| "..... | 4 | 5-12½ | 5-15 | 10-18 | 16-30 | 20-40 |
| "..... | 5 | 5-10 | 5-15 | 6-15 | 20-35 | 22-40 |
| "..... | 6 | 6-10 | 8-20 | 18-20 | 25 | 30-50 |
| "..... | 7 | 5-8 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 25 |

British Columbia.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Vancouver..... | | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| "..... | 66 | 5-10 | 6-15 | 10-15 | 18-25 | 20-50 |
| "..... | 15 | 7-12½ | 10-20 | 10-15 | 35 | 40 |
| Victoria..... | | 8 | 12½ | 15 | 25 | 35 |
| "..... | 69 | 10-12½ | 10-15 | 10-15 | 20-25 | 20-35 |
| "..... | 60 | 5-10 | 5-12½ | 7-15 | 15-20 | 22-30 |
| "..... | 71 | | 8-15 | 8-15 | 20 | 20-40 |

q Very high trade.

IN CANADA—Continued.

Prices per Yard—Continued.

| CANTON FLANNEL | | Cotton Flannel. | RED FLANNEL. | | Ticking. | Prints. | Cashmere. | Domestic Ginghams | Denims. |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| Un- bleached. | Bleached. | | Plain. | Twill. | | | | | |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 8 | 12½ | 8 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 15 |
| 11 | 14 | 12½ | 35 | 35 | 18-25 | 8-12½ | 35-\$1.00 | 10-12½ | 15 |
| 6-15 | 8-18 | 5-12 | 20-30 | 20-30 | 10-25 | 5-12½ | 25-\$1.00 | 5-10 | 15-20 |
| 10 | 12 | 10-15 | 40 | 45 | 20-25 | 10-12½ | 50 | 12½-15 | 15 |
| 8½ | 12½ | 10 | 25 | ..... | 22 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 22 |
| 8-15 | 8-15 | 5-15 | 20-40 | 20-40 | 10-25 | 5-12½ | 40-\$1.00 | 5-15 | 12½-25 |
| 6½-12½ | 7-15 | ..... | 25-50 | 25-50 | 10-25 | 5-12½ | 19-\$2.00 | 5-25 | 10-20 |
| 5-10 | 10-15 | 5-12½ | 25-40 | 30-50 | 12-20 | 5-10 | 30-50 | 10-20 | 15-20 |
| 10 | 12½ | 8 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 20 |
| 10-12½ | 12½-15 | 3-12½ | 25 | 25 | 15-25 | 10-12½ | 25-75 | 8-12 | 20-25 |
| 10-22½ | 12½-15 | 5-12½ | 25-35 | ..... | 10-25 | 5-12½ | 15-50 | 10-12½ | 15-25 |
| 12½-15 | 20 | 12½ | 30 | 30 | 15-20 | 10-12½ | 50 | 12½ | 17-20 |
| 6-15 | 11-17 | 5-12½ | 25-40 | 30-40 | 10-22 | 5-15 | 25-\$1.25 | 5-25 | 12-23 |
| 6½ | 12½ | 6½ | 35 | 35 | 17 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 16 |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 35 | 35 | 22 | 12½ | 40 | 12½ | 22 |
| ..... | ..... | 10 | 25 | 30 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 10 | 20 |
| 8 | 13 | 9 | 25 | 35 | 20 | 12½ | 50 | 12½ | 22 |
| 8-12 | 10-15 | 5-12 | 20-25 | 20-25 | 15-25 | 7-15 | 25-75 | 8-12 | 15-25 |
| 7-12½ | 10-15 | 5-12½ | 15-30 | 15-30 | 15-25 | 8-12½ | 25-50 | 10-20 | 15-25 |
| 10-20 | 10-25 | 5-15 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 10-30 | 5-12½ | 25-\$1.25 | 5-12½ | 16-25 |
| 10 | ..... | 10 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 12½ | 75 | 15 | 20 |
| 8 | 12½-20 | 15 | 30 | 35-40 | 20-25 | 8-12½ | 50 | 12½ | 20-25 |
| 8-12½ | 10-15 | 5-15 | 25 | 10-20 | 10-22 | 8-15 | 25-\$1.00 | 9-15 | 10-25 |
| 8 | 10 | 12½ | 30 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 15 |
| 7-13 | ..... | ..... | 25-27 | ..... | 10-20 | 5-13 | 50 | 7-10 | 15-20 |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 5-20 | 10-20 | 5-20 | 20-50 | 20-60 | 10-30 | 5-15 | 20-\$1.00 | 5-17 | 10-25 |
| 8-15 | 15-25 | 5-12½ | 25-50 | 25-50 | 12-25 | 10-15 | 40-75 | 10-15 | 20-25 |
| 8-15 | 12½-20 | 8-15 | 25-40 | 25-45 | 10-30 | 6-15 | 35-60 | 8-15 | 15-30 |
| 7-15 | 12½-20 | 5-15 | 20-60 | 40-60 | 12½-30 | 10-15 | 25-\$1.25 | 10-25 | 15-25 |
| 7-15 | 12½-20 | 5-15 | 30-50 | 35-50 | 12½-30 | 5-15 | 35-\$1.25 | 5-15 | 15-30 |
| 10-30 | 10-30 | 10-25 | 25-65 | 45 | 20-30 | 12½-25 | 50-\$1.75 | 15-35 | 20q |
| 8 | 10 | ..... | 35 | 40 | 15 | 10 | 35 | 10 | 15 |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 12½ | 15 | 10 | 35 | 40 | 20 | 12½ | 60 | 12½ | 20 |
| 7-15 | 12½-20 | 5-15 | 15-40 | 35-50 | 10-25 | 5-12½ | 25-75 | 8-15 | 15-25 |
| 10-17½ | 12½-20 | ..... | 30-50 | ..... | 10-20 | 8-17½ | 75 | 10-20 | 20-25 |
| 12½ | 19½ | 15 | 35 | 40 | 20 | 15 | 75 | 15 | 25 |
| 10-15 | 12½-20 | 7-20 | 25-35 | 35 | 10-20 | 10-20 | 25-50 | 10-15 | 15-25 |
| 5-10 | 10-15 | 10 | 15-40 | 25-50 | 10-35 | 6-10 | 22-\$1.00 | 5-10 | 11-22 |
| 8-15 | 12½-20 | 12½-15 | 25-50 | 45 | 12½-25 | 8-15 | 25-\$1.00 | 12½-15 | 20-25 |

THE COST OF LIVING

DRY GOODS—

| Locality. | Ref. No. | SHIRTING. | | Domestic Shirting Checks. | SHEETING. | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. |
| <i>British Columbia.</i> | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Nanaimo..... | 41 | 10 | 12½ | 15 | 25 | 30 |
| "..... | 42 | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 25 | 35 |
| "..... | 43 | | | 5-15 | 8-20 | 10-25 |
| New Westminster..... | 44 | 7-10 | 10-12½ | 15 | 20-25 | 25-30 |
| "..... | 45 | 4½-12½ | 10-15 | 10-17 | 20 | 20-25 |
| "..... | 46 | 7½ | 10 | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| Rossland..... | 57 | 8-10 | 12½-15 | 12½-15 | 20-25 | 30-40 |

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Ashcroft..... | 1 | | | 10-20 | 10 | 30-40 |
| "..... | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 14 | 25 | 30 |
| Agassiz..... | 3 | 5-12½ | 6-15 | 10-20 | 25 | 25-30 |
| Atlin..... | 4 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 40 |
| "..... | 5 | 15 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 15 |
| Chilliwack..... | 7 | | | 18 | 25 | 35 |
| Clinton..... | 8 | 8-15 | 10-15 | 15 | 25 | 35 |
| Coutlee..... | 9 | | | 20 | 20 | |
| Cumberland..... | 12 | 15 | 12½ | 15 | 30 | 40 |
| Discovery..... | 13 | | | 20 | | 50 |
| Duncan's Station.. | 14 | 12½ | 12½ | 10-20 | 25 | 30 |
| Ferguson..... | 16 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| Fernie..... | 17 | 5-8 | 8-12½ | 8-12½ | 20-22½ | 25-30 |
| Golden..... | 18 | | | | 12½ | 18 |
| "..... | 19 | | | 10-20 | 18-30 | 20-40 |
| Grand Prairie..... | 20 | 11 | 12½ | 16 | 30 | 35 |
| Hanceville..... | 21 | | 20-25 | | | |
| Hope..... | 22 | | | 12½ | 35 | 35 |
| Kamloops..... | 23 | 10-12½ | 10-15 | 10-15 | 25-35 | 25-45 |
| "..... | 24 | 12½ | 15 | 15 | 30 | 35 |
| Kaslo..... | 25 | 5-10 | 8-15 | 10-18 | 35 | 30-35 |
| Keefers..... | 26 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 30 |
| Kelowna..... | 27 | 10 | 12½ | 15 | 25 | 32 |
| Keremeos..... | 28 | | | | 10 | |
| Ladysmith..... | 29 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 50 |
| Langley Prairie..... | 31 | 10-15 | 10-15 | 15 | 10 | 12½ |
| Lillooet..... | 32 | | | 7-25 | 6-10 | 12½-18 |
| "..... | 33 | | | | 10-12½ | 10-12½ |
| Lower Nicola..... | 34 | 10 | 11 | 12½ | 33½ | 40 |
| Lytton..... | 35 | 12½ | 12½ | 15 | | 30 |
| Midway..... | 36 | | | 15 | 20 | 30 |
| "..... | 37 | 6-9 | 7-20 | 8-10 | 20-25 | 25-35 |
| Moyie..... | 38 | 12½ | 12½ | 14 | | 30 |
| "..... | 39 | | | | 25 | 25-30 |
| "..... | 40 | | | 20 | 15 | 20 |
| New Denver..... | 43 | 10-12 | 8-16 | 15 | 30-35 | 30-35 |
| Nicola Lake..... | 47 | | | 10-20 | | 45 |
| "..... | 48 | 20-30 | 15-25 | 18-25 | 8-18 | 18-35 |
| North Bend..... | 49 | 8-9 | | 10-15 | 30 | 35-40 |
| Phoenix..... | 51 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 28 | 35 |
| Port Essington..... | 52 | | | 10-15 | 7-15 | 5-20 |
| Port Haney..... | 53 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 25 | 30 |

IN CANADA—Continued.

Prices per Yard—Continued.

| CANTON FLANNEL. | | Ootton Flannel. | RED FLANNEL. | | Ticking. | Prints. | Cashmere. | Domestic Ginghams | Denims. |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| Un- bleached. | Bleached. | | Plain. | Twill. | | | | | |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 35 | 35 | 15 | 19 | 75 | 12½ | 20 |
| 10 | 12½ | 15 | 35 | 50 | 20 | 15 | 75 | 15 | 25 |
| 5-10 | 7-15 | 8-20 | 20-50 | 20-50 | 10-25 | 5-15 | 25-75 | 6-15 | 10-25 |
| 10 | 15 | 10-15 | 15-30 | 20-50 | 25 | 12½-15 | 50-60 | 12½-15 | ..... |
| 10-15 | ..... | ..... | 25-40 | 25-40 | 12½-20 | 5-17 | 25-50 | 6-17 | 18 |
| 12½ | 15 | 10 | 35 | ..... | 20 | 12½ | 50-75 | 15 | 20 |
| 10-12½ | 15-20 | 12½-15 | 35-40 | 50 | 20-25 | 12½-15 | 50-75 | 15 | 20-25 |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 12½ | 15 | 8-20 | 35 | 40 | 15-25 | 8 15 | 25-75 | 10-25 | 25 |
| 14 | 16 | 14 | 40 | 40 | 16 | 12½ | 50 | 14 | 20 |
| 10-15 | 10-15 | 10-15 | 25-40 | 25-50 | 10-15 | 6-15 | 25-65 | 10-20 | 25-30 |
| 15-25 | 15-25 | ..... | 65 | 65 | 20-30 | 20-25 | 75-\$1.25 | 25 | 20-30 |
| 20 | 25 | 15 | 50 | 60 | 35 | 20 | \$1.25 | 25 | 30 |
| 20 | 25 | 12½ | 20 | 25 | 20 | 12½-18 | 50 | 18 | 20 |
| 12½ | 15 | 15 | 35 | 40 | 20 | 12½-15 | 50 | 12½ | 20 |
| ..... | 17 | ..... | 45 | ..... | 25-30 | 12½ | 50 | 20 | 30 |
| 10 | 12½-20 | 10-20 | 35-40 | 40 | 15-25 | 10-15 | 60 | 15 | 25 |
| ..... | 20 | 15 | 40-65 | ..... | 25 | 20 | ..... | 20 | 35 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 6-15 | \$1-2.50 | 12½ | 20 |
| 30 | 35 | 25 | 50 | 55 | 5 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 25 |
| 8-12½ | 10-15 | 5-12½ | 25-40 | 25-50 | 12½-20 | 5-12½ | 40-75 | 10-15 | 20-25 |
| 12½ | 15 | 15 | 50 | 60 | 20 | 15 | 90 | 15 | ..... |
| 10-15 | 10-15 | 7-15 | 35-50 | 35-50 | 15-25 | 7-15 | 30-\$1.25 | 5-20 | 15-25 |
| 15 | 18-20 | ..... | 30 | 35-40 | 18-20 | 14-18 | 40-50 | 20 | 15-25 |
| ..... | 20 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 20-30 | 20 | 25-75 | 20 | 25-33½ |
| 10-12 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 40 | 12-18 | 8-15 | 40 | 10-12 | ..... |
| 10-15 | 12½-20 | 15 | 30-45 | 30-45 | 12½ 30 | 8-15 | 25-\$1.50 | 10-15 | 15-30 |
| 12½ | 15 | 10 | 35 | 35 | 25 | 15 | 60 | 18 | 20 |
| 10-15 | 15-20 | 10-15 | 50 | ..... | 15-25 | 8-15 | 75 | 10-15 | ..... |
| 15 | 20 | 15 | 40 | 45 | 20 | 12½ | 45 | 15 | 25 |
| 15 | 15 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 15 | 65 | 15 | 30 |
| 15-20 | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... | 15 | 10-20 | 50-75 | 14 | 20 |
| 10 | 15 | 12½ | 60 | 40 | 25-40 | 12½-25 | 50-\$2.00 | 10-25 | ..... |
| 10 | 12½ | 10-15 | 25-45 | 25-45 | 12-25 | 8-15 | 20-50 | 12½ | 20 |
| 10 | 12½-20 | ..... | 40 | 50 | 15-25 | 8-20 | 35-50 | 9-20 | 25 |
| ..... | 16½ | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20-25 | 10-20 | 50-\$1.00 | 20 | 20-25 |
| 17 | 20 | 20 | 35 | 40 | 20 | 17 | 50 | 15 | 25 |
| 12½ | 12½-15 | 15 | ..... | 25 | 15-17½ | 12½-15 | 40 | 15 | ..... |
| 12½ | 15 | 12½-15 | 35-45 | 35 45 | 15 | 12½ | 65 | 15 | 25 |
| 12 | 13 | 6-15 | 40 | 40 | 17½-25 | 7-15 | 40-\$1.00 | 8-12½ | 16-25 |
| 15 | 16 | 13 | 30 | 35 | 16 | 12½ | 70 | 16 | ..... |
| 10 | 12½ | 6-15 | 50 | 50 | 15-30 | 10-15 | 25-\$1.50 | 12½-20 | 20 |
| 20 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 45 | 25 | 13 | \$1.50 | 20 | 35 |
| 12½-15 | 12½-15 | 12½-15 | 35-50 | 35-50 | 15-20 | 10-15 | 50-75 | 15-18 | 15-20 |
| 15 | 25 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 25 | 10-25 | 40-75 | 10-25 | 20-40 |
| 15-25 | 20-35 | 18-25 | 40 | 40 | 25-40 | 10-20 | 50-\$1.25 | 12-25 | 20-40 |
| 12½-15 | ..... | 9-12½ | 45 | ..... | 25 | 8-15 | 50-85 | 12½ | 15 |
| 10 | 15 | ..... | 40 | 50 | 20 | 12-15 | 50-75 | 10-15 | 20 |
| 13-15 | 13-20 | 15-25 | 50 | 50 | 15-25 | 5-25 | 35-\$1.25 | 10-20 | 15-35 |
| 10 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 18 | 12 | 40 | 15 | 15 |

THE COST OF LIVING

DRY GOODS—

| Locality. | Ref. No. | SHIRTING. | | Domestic Shirting Cotton. | SHEETING. | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Un-bleached. | Bleached. |
| <i>British Columbia.</i> | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Pathiaski Cove..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 12½ |
| Quesnel..... | 55 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... |
| Revelstoke..... | 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 35-45 |
| Sechett..... | 58 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10-12 |
| Slocan..... | 59 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 25 | 35-40 |
| South Salt Spring..... | 60 | 9-12½ | 9-15 | 10 | 7-10 | 8-12½ |
| Spence's Bridge..... | 61 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 10 | ..... |
| Steveston..... | 63 | 6-10 | 7½-15 | 10-15 | 20-25 | 25-35 |
| "..... | 64 | 6-12½ | ..... | 15-20 | 6-12½ | ..... |
| Trail..... | 65 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 25 | 35 |
| Vernon..... | 67 | 8 | 12½ | 15 | 25 | 30 |
| "..... | 68 | 12½ | 15 | 12½ | 30 | 35 |
| Wasa..... | 72 | 12½ | ..... | ..... | 22 | 25 |
| Windermere..... | 73 | 6½-12½ | 15 | 10-12½ | 25 | 35 |

articles have been selected and the prices for the qualities of goods most commonly in demand are quoted in each case. The tables have been compiled by provinces, the localities within each province having been grouped into three divisions, alphabetically numbered, group A comprising localities having a population of 10,000 and over, group B, localities with a population of from 5,000 to 10,000, and group C, localities with a population of less than 5,000. Within these groups the localities have been tabulated alphabetically. The arrangement, accordingly, will afford at a glance a convenient basis for comparison of prevailing dry goods prices in the several provinces of the Dominion.

Sources of Information.

As in the tables relating to retail prices of provisions and groceries, which appeared in the May and June issues of the *Gazette*, the information set forth in the present article consists of returns obtained by the department from sources wholly

outside of the department. Retail dealers in the several localities represented in the tables were asked for a statement of actual prices averaged during the past year for the quality most in demand of the articles named in the tables, a blank schedule, a copy of which was published in the April *Gazette* (†) being furnished by the department for the purpose of making the return in question. The figures as thus forwarded to the department were transcribed without alteration into the columns of the present tables, no attempt being made by the department to reconcile variations in prices, whether appearing in any one schedule or as between the different schedules. In the case of articles of which the prices is commonly subject to seasonal variations, dealers were asked for a statement as to the lowest and highest selling rates which had existed at any time within the past year for a period of more than one or two weeks' duration, though wherever it was possible to give a fairly accurate average

†See page 732.

IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

Prices per Yard—*Concluded.*

| CANTON FLANNEL. | | Cotton Flannel. | RED FLANNEL. | | Ticking. | Prints. | Cashmere. | Domestic Ginghams | Denims. |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Plain. | Twill. | | | | | |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 10½ | 12½ | | 35 | | 20-30 | 9-15 | 40-50 | 15-20 | 15-25 |
| | 16 | | | 50 | 16 | 16 | 50 | 16 | 25 |
| 10-20 | 10-20 | 10-15 | 45 | | 25 | 10-15 | 45-75 | 15-20 | 25 |
| 6 | 8-10 | | 35 | | 10-12 | 5-20 | | 10 | 10-15 |
| 10-25 | 15-30 | 15 | 15 | 12½ | 25-40 | 5-15 | 60 | 15-30 | 30 |
| 12½ | 10-20 | | | | 12-25 | 6-10 | | 9-15 | |
| 15 | 15 | | 40 | 25 | | 10-17 | 25-50 | 20 | 20 |
| 10-12½ | 12½-20 | 7½-15 | 35-50 | 40-50 | 12½-25 | 6-15 | 25-\$1.00 | 10-15 | 20 |
| 10-20 | | 15-25 | | | 15-35 | 10-25 | 30-75 | 15-30 | |
| 20 | 25 | 20 | 50 | 50 | 35 | 15 | 50-\$1.25 | 15-25 | 20-30 |
| 12½ | 15 | 12½ | 40 | 40 | 18 | 12½ | 50 | 15 | 22 |
| 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 50 | 50 | 25 | 15 | 75 | 15 | 25 |
| 10 | | | 25 | | 18 | 12 | | 15 | 20 |
| 12½ | 15 | 10-15 | 40 | 50 | 15-30 | 10-20 | 40-60 | 10-20 | 20 |

price the latter was requested. The reference numbers which appears in the tables is inserted as an index to the files of the department in which the original tables are kept on record.

In addition to returns received from retail dealers, the present tables contain returns independently supplied by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the different cities of the Dominion in which the *Gazette* is represented. These statis-

tics have been distinguished from the other by the use of italics in the lettering and figuring.

No attempt at an analysis of the results herewith presented has been made by the department, this being reserved until the returns relating to rents and prices of clothing have also appeared.

Tables relating to retail prices of ready-made clothing will appear in the August issue of the *Gazette*.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' UNIONS OF ONTARIO.

THE first annual conference of the Bricklayers and Masons' Unions of Ontario met at London, Ont., on June 29, and continued in session over the two days following, making its final adjournment on July 1. The following is a report in brief of the more important of its proceedings :—

Opening Day's Session.

The conference opened its first session in the Knights of Pythias Hall on June 29, numbering some nineteen delegates from the various unions of the province. Representatives were present, according to the

roll-call, from Hamilton, Toronto, Guelph, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Windsor, Brantford, Owen Sound, Berlin, Galt, Peterborough, Chatham, Collingwood and London. Communications were received from a number of unrepresented unions regretting their inability to send delegates while expressing willingness to abide by the decisions of the conference. Among the more important industrial centres included in this group were Woodstock, Sarnia, Stratford, Fort William, Smith's Falls, Midland, Sault Ste. Marie, Ottawa, Brockville and Kingston.

Temporary officers were elected for the conference and the question of the advisability of holding yearly conferences was at once taken up and decided in the affirmative. It was also decided that questions of an international character should in future be voted upon by a referendum vote instead of as formerly only by the delegates who attended the international convention of the B. and M. I. U. The appointment of committees on mortuary fund, ways and means, by-laws, emblems, &c., brought the first day's proceedings to a close.

Mortuary Fund.

The second day of the conference was largely devoted to discussion of the reports of the various committees above mentioned. Of these the first had reference to the establishment of a provincial mortuary fund of \$200, which was accepted by the conference in preference to the scheme submitted by the International Union.

Affiliation with A. F. of L.

The following resolution submitted by the committee delegated to deal with this question, was adopted :—

Whereas in this age of progress the general tendency is towards organization, and we see the capitalists of the country organizing; and whereas this concentration of wealth in the hands of capitalists has an injurious effect upon all branches of labour; and whereas we, the labouring class, realizing all this, deem it to be our right to enjoy the wealth created by our labour, and further realize that it is possible for wage-earners to obtain full reward for their labour only through united action, and that the only weapon to be used is the power of con-

centrated labour under one head, such as is fostered by the A. F. of Labour; and whereas we the delegates representing the various bricklayers and masons' unions throughout this province realize it is time that the B. & M. I. U. of America should break off its isolation and unite with other forces of national and international unions:

Be it resolved that we, the delegates of the subordinate unions of the B. & M. I. U., of Ontario, in conference assembled, believe it to be the duty of our parent body the B. & M. I. U., to unite with the A. F. of Labour; and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Executive Board of the B. & M. I. U., and also to the editor of our official journal.

Arbitration Committee.

An important decision of the conference was that relating to the appointment of an arbitration committee for the settlement of grievances that may occur in Canada. The appointment of the committee, according to the form of the request preferred to the International Union in this connection, was to be left in the hands of the Provincial Conference.

Further Proceedings of the Second Day's Session.

Various other matters of importance engaged the attention of the delegates during the second day's session. Among the more notable of these was the election of the officers, which resulted as follows :—

President—J. T. Laing, No. 1, Hamilton.

Vice-President—E. Chamberlain, No. 19, Collingwood.

Secretary—H. Rymill, No. 5, London.

Treasurer—W. Yates, No. 1, Hamilton.

It was also decided that the city of Brantford should be the next place of meeting and the date of the coming conference was fixed as December 1, of the present year. The Emblem Committee reported itself as favourable to the beaver and maple leaf being placed on certificates of membership as Canadian emblems, there being no Canadian emblem on such certificates at present. The committee's report was adopted with instructions to the secretary to forward the same to the executive board of the International Union. The Headquarters Committee expressed itself as unfavourable to the establishment of permanent headquarters,

and the suggestion received the assent of the meeting. It was also recommended by the eight-hour day committee that steps be taken to promote a universal eight-hour day throughout Canada.

Cement Blocks in Construction Work.

An addition made to the constitution relating to the use of cement blocks in construction work was as follows:—

That cement blocks used in the construction of buildings, where they take the place of brick work, or are used as trimmings on brick buildings, to be considered as bricklayers and masons' work, and to be performed by them.

Enforcement of Building Laws.

The following resolution relating to the inspection of bricklaying and masonry work and the proper enforcement of the building laws was passed unanimously:—

Whereas our constitution ordains that all subordinate unions shall take such action in their respective towns, cities, states, or pro-

vinces as shall secure the appointment of our members to supervise and inspect bricklaying and mason work, and it has been brought to our attention that in many places throughout the United States and Canada men are appointed to such positions who are not members of our craft, and who, although incompetent to judge the quality of work over which they have supervision, are retained in their positions notwithstanding the protests of our unions, and owing to the demands of many unscrupulous contractors work of an inferior quality is demanded of the workmen, which is not only harmful to members of our craft but is also a menace to the lives and interests of our citizens in general: therefore, be it resolved that the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union in convention assembled take this opportunity to attest its appreciation of those officials who exact a rigid enforcement of the building laws in the different towns, cities, states and provinces of the United States and Canada, and as a striking example of what can be accomplished by the officials who believe in skilled mechanics being employed in the inspection of the construction of buildings, we call attention to the rigid enforcement of the building law now being enacted by the Hon. Perry M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The conference closed by the passing of a vote of thanks to the London union for its entertainment of the delegates.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

The increased proportions which have characterized the immigration movement into Canada since the opening of the present season were continued during June, and though an accurate statement of arrivals was not obtainable on the closing day of the month, there was evidence to warrant the expectation that the month would show a heavier return than the corresponding period of 1902, or of any previous year. As a special feature, in addition to that just noted, the arrival of a considerable number of desirable immigrants from the West Indies may be mentioned. Special attention may also be made of the precautions taken to ensure the acceptance of perfectly healthy settlers only. As in May, the great majority of the month's arrivals proceeded directly to western Canada, though a considerable number remained in Ontario.

Reports concerning the quality of the immigrants arriving continue, as before, very favourable, and the number of im-

migrants having more or less independent means was noticeable. This was particularly the case with regard to the American farmers who are still passing into the Canadian North-west at a rate estimated at fifty per cent over last year. * British Columbia is also affected by this movement.

During the month the Toronto and Winnipeg district Trades and Labour Councils addressed open letters to the workingmen of the United Kingdom with reference to the demand for labourers in Canada..

The Barr Colonists.

Satisfactory reports were received during June from the Barr colonists. Of the original party which went direct to Saskatoon not more than one-third, it was stated, settled within the intended district. Of the balance a new colony has been established on the Saskatchewan, and settlements made at various points in the vicinity of Saskatoon, Battleford and other

cities, a number securing employment with farmers in the vicinity of Regina and Moose Jaw. The idea of an isolated colony has, accordingly, been very largely abandoned, there being nothing to compel the colonists to adhere to the original plan. Competent farm instructors have been placed at the disposal of those settled together on homesteads to exemplify the best methods of working the land, building houses, &c.

Rev. Mr. Barr disposed of his interests in the movement during the month to the people themselves, and the affairs of the colony are now in the hands of a committee of twelve. The organization of Mr. Barr, including the building of an hospital, stores &c., is being continued, much of the money advanced by the colonists under the original arrangement being refunded. In future it is announced that movements of the sort will be conducted through the Commissioner of Immigration and the officers of the Department of the Interior.

Immigration Returns for May.

According to a statement supplied by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, a total of 24,144 immigrant arrivals was reported in Canada during the month of May. Of these 18,620 were arrivals at ocean ports, and 5,524 were reported as arriving from the United States via Winnipeg. The total number, accordingly, of arrivals from the 1st of January to May 31st was 65,111. As the month of April showed only 21,549 arrivals, a substantial rate of progress is represented in the May returns. Of the May arrivals 7,833 were English, 1,478 Scotch, and 420 Irish, which, with 161 returned Canadians, 59 from Newfoundland and the number reported above as having entered Canada from the United States, brings the number of entries from English-speaking communities well over 15,000. Of the balance, 3,034 were Galicians, 962 were Russians, 699 were Norwegians, 628 Swedish, 618 Hungarians, 600 Italians, 517 Bukowinians, 335 Germans, and 118 Austrians.

Homestead Entries for May.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of May, 1903, as compared with the month of May, 1902 :

| Agency. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Alameda | 211 | 467 | ..... | 256 |
| Battleford | 344 | 20 | 324 | ..... |
| Brandon | 49 | 77 | ..... | 28 |
| Calgary | 237 | 208 | 29 | ..... |
| Dauphin | 70 | 54 | 26 | ..... |
| Edmonton | 343 | 248 | 95 | ..... |
| Kamloops | 8 | 16 | ..... | 8 |
| Lethbridge | 129 | 110 | 19 | ..... |
| Minnedosa | 47 | 44 | 3 | ..... |
| New Westminster ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Prince Albert | 718 | 161 | 557 | ..... |
| Regina | 1,134 | 334 | 800 | ..... |
| Red Deer | 168 | 172 | ..... | 4 |
| Winnipeg | 100 | 87 | 13 | ..... |
| Yorkton | 551 | 201 | 350 | ..... |
| Total | 4,109 | 2,202 | 2,216 | 299 |

It will be seen that the net increase in the number of entries during the month was 1,907.

The statement of entries made for the various months of the present year to date is as follows :—

| Month. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. |
|----------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| January | 1,109 | 809 | 300 |
| February | 1,165 | 928 | 237 |
| March | 2,325 | 1,207 | 1,118 |
| April | 5,778 | 2,078 | 3,700 |
| May | 4,109 | 2,202 | 1,907 |
| June ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 14,486 | 7,224 | 7,262 |

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia during the month of May, 1903, were as follows :—

No. of
Entries.

Nationalities.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Canadians from Ontario | 435 |
| " Quebec | 91 |
| " Nova Scotia | 22 |
| " New Brunswick | 6 |
| " Prince Edward Island | 11 |
| " Manitoba | 135 |
| " North-west Territories | 61 |
| " British Columbia | 5 |
| Persons who had previous entry | 265 |
| Canadians returned from the United States | 127 |
| Americans | 1,513 |
| Newfoundlanders | |
| English | 499 |
| Scotch | 100 |
| Irish | 35 |
| French | 30 |
| Belgians | 3 |
| Swiss | 2 |
| Italians | |
| Roumanians | |
| Greeks | 9 |
| Syrians | |
| Germans | 1 |
| Austro-Hungarians | 102 |
| Hollanders | 368 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders) | 4 |
| Icelanders | 4 |
| Swedo-Norwegians | 31 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors) | 58 |
| Mennonites | 49 |
| Doukhobors | 33 |
| Chinese | 37 |
| Australians | 3 |
| Persians | 7 |
| ..... | 13 |
| Total | 4,109 |

Of the total number of entries made during May by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 639 were from Minnesota, 471 from Dakota, 145 from Wisconsin, 60 from Iowa, 48 from Michigan, and 29 from Kansas and Nebraska.

Lands Patented in May.

The following is an abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of May, 1903 :

| Nature of Grant. | Number of Patents. | Number of Acres. |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| British Columbia homesteads .. | 5 | 770·13 |
| British Columbia sales | 2 | 60·00 |
| Coal lands sales | 1 | 79·04 |
| Commutation grants | 2 | 231·64 |
| Homesteads | 223 | 35,125·98 |
| Hudson's Bay Co. | 4 | 10,408·40 |
| Military homesteads | 2 | 640·00 |
| Mineral rights | 1 | 20·00 |
| North-west Half-breed grants .. | 42 | 8,800·00 |
| Parish sales | 2 | 277·00 |
| Railways— | | |
| Canadian Northern Ry. Co. ... | 21 | 4,483·36 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. grants .. | 43 | 45,906·44 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds .. | 1 | 59·35 |
| Manitoba North-western Ry. ... | 8 | 1,373·00 |
| Manitoba South-western Col. Ry. Co. | 27 | 5,752·44 |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co. | 5 | 2,722·18 |
| Sales | 42 | 7,919·20 |
| School lands sales | 9 | 932·58 |
| Special grants | 3 | 342·37 |
| Yukon Territory sales | 6 | 220·00 |
| Total | 449 | 126,123·11 |

CONCLUSION OF SITTINGS OF ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION IN B. C. AND SETTLEMENT OF U. B. R. E. AND SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

The Royal Labour Commission appointed to investigate the nature and causes of industrial disputes between owners of coal and metalliferous mines and their employees and transportation companies and their employees in the province of British Columbia, concluded the taking of evidence on the 15th of June in the city of Vancouver. It had been the intention of the commissioners to hold sittings in the cities of Rossland and Fernie, but owing to the

limited time at the disposal of the commission, it became necessary to abandon the original intention in this regard. An account was given in the June number of the *Gazette* of the progress of the work of the commission during the month of May.

The sittings at different places on Vancouver Island were concluded during May, and the first two weeks of June were taken up by the commission in investigating the nature and causes of the strike of the

United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which commenced in that city on the 27th of February last, and the sympathetic strikes which have arisen in consequence of the Brotherhood strike since that time. The commission required each of the parties to this dispute to file an affidavit of documents, which would cover the questions in any way relating to the strike, and in response to this direction, and the order made upon telegraph agents of the different companies in Vancouver for the production of all telegrams which had been sent or received by them during the course of the strike which in any way had a bearing on the matter, the commission was placed in possession of a mass of material which enabled it to become fully acquainted with all of the important details of the strike. Possession of this documentary evidence, and the admission of its genuineness by the parties effectually curtailed the taking of evidence under oath.

The parties to the strike took advantage of the presence of the commission, and the knowledge which it had of the facts of the situation, to seek its good offices in the matter of effecting a settlement of the sympathetic strikes to which it had given rise, and, with the assistance of counsel representing each of the parties, a satisfactory settlement was arranged. At the request of the parties the terms of this set-

tlement were not made public, but a signed agreement, containing their provisions, was filed with the commission, to be retained as a sealed document in the Department of Labour at Ottawa. This agreement was filed with the commission on the 13th of June. As, however, it was necessary that the nature of the settlement should be explained to all the parties concerned, and approved of by them, the formal declaration of the termination of the dispute was not made until a week or ten days later. In consequence of this settlement, the strike of the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who were members of the Brotherhood at Vancouver, Nelson, Revelstoke, Calgary and Winnipeg, and the sympathetic strikes of the freight handlers, longshoremen, teamsters and steamshipmen, were all terminated, about 1,000 employees in all being affected.

During the latter half of the month of June the commissioners were engaged upon the preparation of a report based on the evidence taken in regard to the several disputes, and other matters which had been brought to the attention of the commission. At the close of the month the report was nearly completed, and it was expected that it would be received by the Minister of Labour at Ottawa early in the month of July.

TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE OF EMPLOYEES OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

TOWARDS the end of May, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees renewed their efforts to effect a settlement of their dispute with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, begun in February last, and by its long continuance and the number of men involved, constituting one of the most important industrial disputes of the present year. Six representative citizens of Vancouver were selected by the Brotherhood to act as a committee of con-

ciliation, and early in June the committee thus constituted succeeded in drawing up an agreement satisfactory to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and to a committee of the strikers to whom negotiations had been intrusted. The agreement, however, was not approved by the United Brotherhood, but negotiations were continued by the conciliation committee, until on June 4th, the Royal Labour Commission, which had been holding sessions at

various points on Vancouver island, began at Vancouver an investigation of the dispute.* On the next day the following statements of the two parties were presented to the commission :—

STATEMENT of the case of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

1. The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is a fraternal as well as an industrial union, and has the following for its objects :

(a) To bring all classes of actual railway employees in closer contact with each other, for their mutual benefit and improvement, and to establish among them a fraternal society of the rail, binding all together for the purposes of friendship and mutual advancement, and to create among them more tolerance of the opinions, rights, duties, privileges and importance of each other in the world's transportation system, the accomplishment of which cannot fail to result in generally improved conditions for every railway employee.

(b) To encourage its membership, by every legitimate means, to attain a higher standard of morality, especially as regards gambling, the use of intoxicant beverages of every character, and all vicious habits.

(c) To urge its members to greater effort in fitting themselves for the situations they occupy in their several departments of railway labour, and in preparing themselves for advancement to higher and more responsible positions, that they may reach the highest planes possible in their special lines of endeavour.

(d) To assist its membership in sickness or distress, and to aid and comfort the families of members removed by death.

(e) To prepare and publish a weekly journal, for the full and free discussion of all technical and other questions pertaining to railway labour in its several branches, as an educational medium through which the membership may absorb special and general knowledge of railway matters, and of questions pertaining to the operations of this brotherhood.

(f) To provide a perfect and systematic insurance department, open to all railway employees, who are members of this brotherhood, and who pass the physical examination prescribed by the brotherhood, and their insurance against accident and death, and to administer the same economically, expeditiously and in accordance with the will of the majority participating therein.

(g) To promote, by every legitimate means in its power, favourable municipal, state and national legislation for railway employees, and, while not opposing wholesome regulations of railways by law, to resist unjust anti-railway legislation tending to cripple the transportation systems served by its membership, recognizing in such legislation an adverse movement which may be retailed injuriously to railway employees.

(h) To limit, in a reasonable and conservative manner, by precept, practice, organization, mandates, municipal, state and national regulations,

the supply of skilled railway operatives, in every branch of the service, for the purpose of alleviating the privations and sufferings which bear heavily on unemployed railway wage-earners, the dependent members of their families, and indirectly upon all engaged in transportation service, through the unnecessary overproduction of railway employees.

(i) To protect, by every legitimate means at its command, the interests of its members, under all conditions that may arise coming within the province of this brotherhood.

2. The said brotherhood is international in its organization.

3. At the time of the organization of the local division of the said Brotherhood in Vancouver, on June 24, 1902, the Brotherhood comprised a total membership of 25,000, of which there were approximately 300 in Winnipeg, Man.

4. The organization is planned after the scheme of the following industrial unions : The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, having a membership of about 100,000, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, having about 65,000 members, and the United Mine Workers of the Eastern States, comprising about 147,000.

5. The local organization is composed of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the membership in Vancouver totals about 213.

6. On or about July 1, 1902, the local freight office employees, about twenty-five in number, all members of the said brotherhood, requested improvement in their conditions of employment and increases in the rates of their remuneration. The initial demand was for an increase of 25 per cent. Committees waited upon Mr. R. Marpole, general superintendent, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining an approximate increase of 13 per cent, although not evenly distributed. The wages theretofore received by these freight office employees had for a minimum been \$35 per month for men's wages. The increase of 13 per cent was accepted on the assurance of Mr. R. Marpole that the arrangement was agreeable to him.

7. The local organization thereafter employed one of their number, Mr. H. V. Poore, as organizer for British Columbia, and membership for the local organization was secured along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia.

8. In January, 1903, Mr. Marpole, general superintendent at Vancouver, suggested and advised that the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees should organize and present a wage schedule to the Canadian Pacific Railway as other organizations had done, and immediately thereon Mr. H. V. Poore was appointed general organizer for Canada, and left Vancouver, proceeding to Revelstoke, Nelson, and, via Crow's Nest Pass line, to Calgary and Winnipeg.

9. Contrary to expectations induced by this request of Mr. Marpole, Mr. Poore found that his progress from place to place was embarrassed by the presence of special detectives, who by threats and promises attempted to prevent his obtaining members for the order.

10. About this date, Mr. Fred. J. Halton, chief clerk of the accountant's office of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, was discharged for alleged breach of discipline. The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees unanimously resolved to wait upon the general superintendent in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Halton, and, with the assistance and co-operation of the president of the organization, reinstatement was secured for Mr. Halton.

*See special article on sittings of the Royal Commission on page 77 of the present issue in which a full account of procedure in this matter is given.

11. The Canadian Pacific Railway thereafter, on several occasions, discriminated against the members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and particularly against the committee and officers of the brotherhood, and employees who were members of the said brotherhood were frequently subjected to rigid examinations, accompanied with threats and intimidating suggestions.

12. A statement was made by the divisional superintendent, Mr. H. E. Beasley, to a member of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, that one million dollars would be spent by the Canadian Pacific Railway to kill the organization.

13. The Canadian Pacific Railway, on or about the 26th day of February, indefinitely suspended Mr. H. P. Forrest, the past manager of the brotherhood, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the company. The alleged misdemeanour consisted of the commission of an act of courtesy to one George Hamilton, such as is customary from railway employees, and similar acts have been recognized by general freight agents repeatedly. The act itself never having been considered a ground for dismissal or discipline.

14. The members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees thereafter held a meeting on account of the continued discrimination against their members and the dismissal of Mr. Forrest, and appointed a committee to call upon the general superintendent. This committee requested that the hostile policy that the company was pursuing should be discontinued, and, in conjunction therewith, that Mr. Forrest be reinstated.

15. The committee acting for the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees in this instance informed the general superintendent that they did not desire the reinstatement of Mr. Forrest if any breach of the rules and common usage of the company had been committed by him.

16. Matters having been gone into exhaustively by the committee and the general superintendent, the former was dismissed and positively told that the Canadian Pacific Railway would not listen to any request made by their organization.

17. The members of the said brotherhood thereupon ceased to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

18. The members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees made no demand upon the Canadian Pacific Railway other than the right to belong to the organization of their choice without interference.

Delivered pursuant to the order of the commissioners this second day of June, nineteen hundred and three, by

J. EDWARD BIRD.

Acting as solicitor for the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

REPLY OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

1. At the time of the making of the request referred to in paragraph 6 of the statement of case of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, none of the officials of the company in Vancouver were aware of the existence of such a body as the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and met the parties who made that request simply as a committee of the company's employees. The request for increased rates of wages was referred by agreement between Mr. Marpole and the committee to the consideration of Mr. Beasley, the company's superintendent at Vancouver, and Mr. F. W.

Peters, the general freight agent at Vancouver, and the settlement mentioned was arrived at by them.

2. Mr. Marpole did not either suggest or advise in any shape or manner whatsoever that the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees should organize or present a wage schedule to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as set out in paragraph 8 of the said statement of case.

3. As to paragraph 9 of the said statement of case the company admit that they exercised a certain surveillance over the movements of Mr. Poore, as they were entitled to do, but they deny all allegations of harassing the said Poore by coercion, threats or promises. The company requires particulars of the various acts of harassing, coercion, threats and promises referred to in said paragraph.

4. As to paragraph 10 of the said statement, the company says that the services of Mr. Halton were properly dispensed with by the company on account of a serious breach of discipline on his part, but the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees threatened an immediate strike without notice and at a time when a strike would be fatal to the interests of the company and the public at large, with the result that Mr. Marpole was forced against his will to reinstate Mr. Halton in spite of his breach of discipline.

5. The company deny the allegations set out in paragraph 11 of the said statement and ask for particulars of the same.

6. It is absolutely incorrect that Mr. Beasley made any such statement to anyone as that set out in paragraph 12 of the said statement.

7. With reference to paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of the said statement, the facts are that Mr. H. P. Forrest was charged with defrauding the company by means of the position which he occupied with the company, a charge which the company then believed and still believes to be well-founded. Thereupon, in accordance with the well-recognized rules of the company, Mr. Forrest was suspended pending an investigation, at the end of which if found blameless he would in the ordinary course be reinstated and paid for all loss of time. Before, however, such investigation could take place, the committee acting for the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees insisted upon an immediate reinstatement of Mr. Forrest, irrespective of any investigation. At the time in question Mr. Marpole promised the committee that an investigation would be held and the usual practice of the company complied with. The committee left Mr. Marpole's office with the understanding that they were to return in the afternoon for further discussion, but, instead of returning within twenty minutes after leaving, the brotherhood inaugurated the strike in question.

8. As to paragraph 18 of said statement, the company say that at the time of the strike and long subsequent thereto the one principal demand made by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the one which they stated was vital to them and for which they would fight to the last, was recognition of their union by the company, and it is only within a very recent time that the said brotherhood have reduced their demand to that set out in said paragraph 18.

9. At the time the strike was inaugurated, Mr. Marpole could not recognize the union for the following reason:

(a) That as a local manager he could not deal with a union extending over the whole line

which had not received recognition at Montreal.

(b) That no union in any event was entitled to recognition by the company until it could satisfy the company that it controlled two-thirds or at any rate a majority of the employees who were entitled to become members of such union, as otherwise the recognition of such a union would lead to interminable conflicts with other unions which were already established and recognized and with which the company had contracts.

10. Since that time and during the progress of the strike, facts have come to the knowledge of the company which justify the company in refusing not only to recognize the union, but also to allow any of its employees to belong to such union. The following are some of the reasons:

(a) The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is an organization whose headquarters are situated in the United States, its executive officers are residents of a foreign country, and the organization is of such a character that it could be used by transportation companies of the United States as a means of hampering the trade of Canada and injuring, if not altogether destroying, the usefulness of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as a public institution.

(b) It has recognized as a part of its policy the principles of revolutionary socialism.

(c) While the company favours the organization of unions among different classes of its employees, it objects to the organization of one union which will comprise all the different classes of employees who are entitled to become members of this union on the ground that it is impossible to deal deal with them in a businesslike way, and that such an association is impracticable and would lead to endless discussions among the employees themselves.

11. The company's objections to this organization are good, as shown by the fact that it has never been able to obtain recognition in any other part of the world, not even in the United States itself.

12. The constitution of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees shows that it intends to carry its objects into effect by means of sympathetic strikes, and that the circumstances in connection with this strike show that it intends to use as a weapon, in case of trouble with employees, boycott and intimidation.

The company submit the above as a preliminary statement and reserves to itself the right to amend or add to this statement from time to time, as the investigation proceeds.

Delivered at Vancouver this 3rd day of June, A.D., 1903.

DAVIS, MARSHALL & MACNEILL.

Solicitors for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Labour Commission concluded its investigations into the strike on June 13th, and at its final session an announcement was made by counsel representing the United Brotherhood and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that a satisfactory settlement had been reached by the two parties.* A few days later officers of the Brotherhood proceeded to Winnipeg and other points where the strike was in progress in order to obtain the ratification of the local unions to the agreement, and on June 27 the strike was officially declared off. As explained in the preceding article the terms of the settlement were not made public.

On June 9 the strike of the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Association, inaugurated in sympathy with the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was officially declared off. The dispute affected the coast service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The company refused to recognize the association in future, but promised that members who left it would be given employment when vacancies occurred.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

IN the course of the month of June a number of important trade disputes of long-standing were brought to an end, and as the new ones reported were not so important or far-reaching in their effects, the situation shows an improvement over May. In Montreal the sash and door workers, who went out on April 23rd, returned to work on June 26th, after which building operations were generally resumed. Although the strikes in the building trades

in Toronto were not definitely settled at the end of June, a great improvement in conditions took place in the course of the month, and a large number of strikers obtained work at the wages demanded, the places of others being filled by non-union carpenters and labourers. Building operations were seriously affected in Calgary owing to a lockout of carpenters, and in Vancouver and Westminster on account of a strike of sash and door workers. On

* For an account of the previous events in connection with this dispute, see articles in the

April number of the *Labour Gazette*, page 796, and in the May number, page 922.

June 26th the strike of railway trackmen of the Canada Atlantic Railway Co. was officially declared off, after a conference between the president of the union and the general manager of the company. No definite agreement was made public, but the company promised not to discriminate against the strikers in re-employing them. No increase of wages was granted. The coal strikes at Ladysmith and Cumberland, B.C., continued throughout the month, and large quantities of fuel had to be imported from other countries on account of the shortage in the supply of coal. On June 6th the British Columbia Grand Union of Fishermen decided by vote to declare a strike owing to their failure in reaching an agreement with the cannerys regarding the price of the Fraser river salmon. The decision was reaffirmed on the 27th, and on the 29th the strike was officially declared, to take effect on July 1st, at the opening of the fishing season. The cannerys offered 15 cents per fish for July and 14 cents for August, and the fishermen asked 18 cents for July and 17 cents for August. The approximate number of fishermen affected was 4,100, including about 1,200 Japanese and 500 Indians.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and Magnitude.—The total number of disputes in existence during June was 47, an increase of one compared with the previous month, and an increase of fourteen over the corresponding month in 1902. As, however, two disputes affecting less than six employees were included in the report for June of last year, there is an actual increase of sixteen. Twenty-four of the June disputes began previous to the beginning of the month and 23 after. The approximate number of firms directly involved was 416, and of employees, 6,675. Eleven old disputes and seven new ones were settled during the month, leaving thirteen old and sixteen new ones still in existence at the end of June. Of those that were terminated, the employees were successful

in three cases, employers in four, and in five a compromise was effected. Three strikes which were sympathetic lapsed, and in one the agreement was not made public.

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time in working days by the men directly affected was 122,612, compared with 170,364 in May.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The building trades were affected by ten new disputes, including two of sash and door workers, two of plumbers and one of brick-makers. There were three strikes of iron moulders and two of civic labourers, and one each of teamsters, carriage painters, bakers, marble workers, coal miners, laundry workers, cigarmakers and saw-mill workers.

Causes of new disputes.—The following is a classification of the causes of the new disputes reported :—

| | |
|--|---|
| Demand for increase of wages.... | 4 |
| Demand for increase of wages and shorter hours | 1 |
| Demand for increase of wages and recognition of union..... | 1 |
| Demand for increase of wages, shorter hours and recognition of union | 1 |
| Demand for shorter hours .. | 3 |
| Demand for recognition of union | 4 |
| Reduction of wages | 1 |
| Employment of aliens | 2 |
| Demand for day work instead of night work | 1 |
| Lockout on account of men's sympathy with strikers | 1 |
| Sympathy with other strikers | 1 |
| Dismissal of foreman and objection to new one | 1 |
| Use of union label .. | 1 |

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

A statement regarding the dispute between the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which ended on June 27th, appears in a special article in the present number of the *Gazette*. A brief account of the strikes in the building trades at Toronto, and of the strike of coal miners at Ladysmith, B.C., is given below :—

Strikes in the Building Trades at Toronto.

The disputes in the building trades at Toronto were so closely connected with each other in their effects that a better

idea of the situation can be obtained by treating them as different phases of one movement than by giving a separate account of each. The strikes of carpenters and builders' labourers, which began on May 1st, continued throughout June. On the first of the month a strike was also declared by the painters' union. In January they had demanded an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour, to take effect on April 15th, and the new scale to be in force for two years. On that day they received a letter from the Master Painters' Association acceding to their demand, without mentioning definitely the length of time during which the new schedule would be in existence. Towards the end of May the master painters notified their employees that on the 1st of June they would revert to the former pay of 30 cents an hour. A strike was immediately declared by the painters' union as a protest against this reduction. Many employers, however, were willing to pay the amount demanded, and 230 permits were issued by the union, allowing their members to work in the shops paying 35 cents an hour. The total number of strikers in the building trades on June 1st was approximately as follows: Carpenters, 500; labourers, 640; and painters, 250. In addition to these, about 400 bricklayers were also out of work on account of the labourers' strike.

It was estimated that the sum of at least \$1,000,000 was tied up owing to the strikes in the building trades, and construction work was almost at a standstill.

On June 3rd, the bricklayers, who had shown their sympathy with the labourers in May, resolved to return to work, their own wages having been satisfactorily adjusted in April. As, however, they were dependent on labourers in their work, they were still indirectly affected by the strike.

Negotiations were continued from time to time throughout the month between the employers' association and the trades unions, but in no case was any general agreement reached. Many employers, how-

ever, made independent contracts with the unions, at the wages demanded, and others obtained new men from outside sources. On June 6th, about 400 union carpenters and 330 union painters were working at 35 cents an hour. The striking painters also succeeded in obtaining contracts by which a number of them secured employment, and about thirty-eight left town. Permits were issued daily by the labourers in favour of contractors willing to pay the stipulated wage, and on June 7th they claimed that one hundred members of their union were at work.

On June 5th, the carpenters unanimously refused an offer from the Builders' Exchange of a maximum of 30 cents an hour.

Although the labourers reduced their demand from 30 cents to 28 cents an hour, a settlement seemed as far off as ever at the end of the month, as the Builders' Exchange withdrew their offer of 27 cents, refusing to pay more than the former wage of 25 cents an hour.

An action against millmen, charged with refusing to supply lumber to a striking carpenter, was dismissed in the police court on the ground of insufficient evidence of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

On June 24th the Master Painters' Association claimed that they had over 250 men at work, and that they were taking on new men daily. At a general meeting, held a short time before, the following resolution was adopted by the association:

Believing it to be the right and privilege of every man to work for the support of himself and those dependent on him without fear of molestation, and recognizing this principle, we notify our applicants for work that hereafter our shops will be conducted as open shops and full protection will be given to all who wish to work regardless of their standing as union or non-union men.

On the 23rd of the month, Mr. E. J. Lennox, architect, tendered his services as arbitrator between the striking carpenters and their employers. The offer was accepted by the men, but refused by the employers, and no further steps toward a settlement were taken during the month.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JUNE.*

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Result. |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | |
| †B Columbia | Vancouver. | Railway employees. | Refusal of company to reinstate an employee and to recognize union. | 1 | 237 | Feb. 27 | June 27 | Settled by friendly mediation of Labour Commission. Terms of settlement not made public. |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver. | Messengers | In sympathy with the striking C. P. R. employees. | { | { | " 3 | " | " |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver. | Longshoremen | In sympathy with the striking C. P. R. employees. | | | " 4 | " | " |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver. | Teamsters. | In sympathy with the striking C. P. R. employees. | | | " 4 | " | " |
| †B Columbia | Vancouver. | Steamshipmen. | In sympathy with striking C. P. R. employees. | | | Mar. 18 | June 9 | " |
| B. Columbia | Ladysmith. | Coal miners. | Co. threatened to close mines because of formation of union among employees and discharged 7 union men. | 1 | 700 | Feb. 11 | | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario. | Guelph. | Painters. | Demand for increase in wages and recognition of union. | 6 | 14 | Mar. 2 | | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario. | Kingston. | Painters. | Demand for increase in wages, 8 hour day and other changes. | 4 | 20 | April 1 | June 22 | Wages increased from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. No change in hours. |
| Ontario. | Berlin. | Wood carvers. | Demand for day work and 9 hour day. | 3 | 12 | " 6 | | No settlement reported at end of month. Strikers organized a co-operative factory. |
| Ontario. | Ottawa. | Railway trackmen | Demand for increase of wages | 1 | 300 | " 6 | June 26 | Company's terms accepted. |
| Quebec. | Montreal. | Wood machine workers. | Demand for 22½c. per hour and 9 hour day. | 18 | 150 | " 23 | " 26 | No change in conditions. |
| Ontario. | Toronto | Carpenters, &c. | Demand for increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour. | 70 | 725 | " 1 | | No settlement reported at end of month, but many employers granted wages demanded. |
| Ontario. | Toronto | Glass workers | Demand for increase in wages. | 2 | 18 | " 1 | | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario. | Toronto | Builders' labourers | Demand for increase in wages from 25 to 30c. per hour. | 100 | 640 | " 1 | | " |
| Ontario. | Toronto Jctn. | Carpenters. | Demand for increase from 30 to 35c. per hour. | 12 | 200 | " 1 | | No settlement reported at end of month. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------------------|---|----|-----|----|--|
| Ontario | Ottawa | Plasterers | Demand for 8 hour day, 4 hours on Saturday and increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour. | 25 | " | 1 | Strikers replaced by non-unionists, and most of them found work elsewhere. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Brickmakers | Demand for increase in wages from 15 to 20 cents an hour for day workers, and 3 cents per 1,000 bricks for piece-workers. | 4 | " | 1 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| B. Columbia | Victoria | Carpenters | Demand for increase in wages from 37½ to 43½c. per hour, 8 hour day, 4 hours on Saturday. | 20 | May | 1 | Wages increased to 40 cents an hour for week of 14 hours. |
| B. Columbia | Cumberland | Coal miners | Discharge of employees and non-recognition of union, men in sympathy with striking miners at Ladysmith. | 1 | " | 4 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Structural iron workers | Non-recognition of union | 4 | " | 8 | No settlement reported at end of month, but most returned at 30c. per hour and union recognized. |
| Ontario | London | Cigar makers | Refusal of employers to pay union scale to female workers. | 10 | " | 11 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Carriage makers | Refusal of employer to discharge a non-unionist. | 1 | " | 13 | " |
| Quebec | Montreal | Electrical workers | Demand for increase in wages and recognition of union. | 1 | " | 23 | No change in conditions. Union not recognized. |
| Ontario | Hamilton | Garment pressers | Demand for 27½c. per hour for coat pressers, \$8 per week minimum for seam pressers, a 50 hour week, overtime to count time and a half. | 25 | " | 26 | Increase in wages of 10 per cent granted; hours reduced from 55 to 52 per week. |

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------------|---|----|------|---|---|
| Alberta | Calgary | Teamsters | Demand for increase in wages from \$35 to \$50 per month. | 9 | June | 1 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Alberta | Calgary | Builders' labourers | In sympathy with striking teamsters. | 10 | " | 1 | " |
| Ontario | Toronto | Painters | Reduction of wages from 35 to 30 cents an hour. | 35 | " | 1 | No settlement reported at end of month, but some firms granted demands. |
| Quebec | Sherbrooke | Plumbers | Demand for 10 hour day, 20 cents per hour and employment of union men only. | 17 | " | 1 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Nova Scotia | Sydney | Carpenters | Demand for increase in wages to \$2.50 per day. | 15 | " | 1 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Cal. & Breton | Port Hood | Coal miners | Demand for increases in wages. | 1 | June | 2 | A compromise. |

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned. mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

† This strike afterwards spread to other districts, the following being the dates, places and approximate numbers involved: Feb. 27, Vancouver 151, New Westminster 3; March 5, Nelson 40, Rossland 3, Trail 1, Robson 4, Eholt 1; March 9, Winnipeg 16, Calgary 18.

+ This strike was omitted from previous tables as the Co. ceased to be greatly affected by it.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JUNE.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No. of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Result. |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|--|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH— <i>Concluded.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario..... | Hamilton..... | Bakers..... | Demand for day work instead of night work. | 15 | 43 | ..... | " | 1 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver..... | Woodworkers..... | Demand for 9 hour instead of 10 hour day, 5 hours on Saturday with same pay. | 4 | 100 | ..... | " | 1 | " |
| B. Columbia | N. Westminister | Woodworkers..... | Demand for 9 hour instead of 10 hour day, 5 hours on Saturday with same pay. | 1 | 75 | ..... | " | 1 | " |
| Ontario..... | Brantford..... | Painters..... | Refusal of Co. to discharge an alien..... | 1 | 8 | ..... | " | 2 June | 3 Alien not discharged. Six returned to work. |
| Ontario..... | Fort William | Carpenters..... | Demand for recognition of union..... | 2 | 39 | ..... | June | 3 June | 20 Men's demand granted. |
| Alberta..... | Calgary..... | Carpenters..... | A lockout on account of men's sympathy with striking teamsters. | 10 | 80 | ..... | " | 3 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario..... | Chatham..... | Civic labourers..... | Demand for 9 hour day and increase in wages. | 1 | 15 | ..... | " | 5 June | 10 Men's demands granted. |
| Ontario..... | Toronto..... | Ironmoulders..... | Demand for 9 hour day..... | 11 | 275 | ..... | " | 12 | No settlement reported at end of month, but most employers granted demands. |
| Ontario..... | Toronto..... | Marble workers..... | Demand for increase in wages..... | 5 | 45 | ..... | " | 12 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario..... | Windsor..... | Civic labourers..... | Demand for increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. | 1 | 6 | ..... | " | 12 June | 19 Men's demand granted. |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver..... | Laundry workers..... | Refusal of men to work with non-unionists. | 2 | 15 | ..... | " | 12 | Settled by arbitration. Slight increase in wages. |
| Ontario..... | Wingham..... | Ironmoulders..... | Demand for increase in wages of 5 per cent. | 1 | 13 | ..... | " | 19 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| B. Columbia | Steeun..... | Sawmill workers..... | Employment of Chinese..... | 1 | * | ..... | " | 20 | No settlement reported at end of month, but Co. tried to obtain white labour. |
| Quebec..... | Montreal..... | Ironmoulders..... | Refusal of Co. to sign agreement with union. | 1 | 15 | ..... | " | 22 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Quebec..... | St. Hyacinthe. | Cigar makers..... | Use of union label on boxes of cigars sold to an open factory. | 1 | 38 | ..... | " | 22 | " |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver..... | Plumbers..... | Non-recognition of union..... | 1 | 8 | ..... | " | 25 | " |
| Ontario..... | London..... | Brickmakers..... | Dismissal of a foreman and men's objection to his successor. | 1 | 27 | ..... | " | 29 June | 30 Company filled places of strikers. |

* Particulars were not obtainable.

Strike of Coal Miners at Ladysmith, B.C.

Owing to the inability of the Western Federation of Miners to supply the strikers at Ladysmith with the amount of funds which they requested, there were prospects of the dispute, which had lasted for four months on June 11, being brought to an end during the month, and negotiations were carried on for that purpose. No settlement, however, was reached. On June 10, Mr. Dunsmuir, the proprietor of the mines, made an offer to the men that they should return to work on the conditions prevailing before the strike, the only change being a slightly increased charge for coal supplied to them for their own consumption. A few days later the miners submitted a counter proposition, demanding an increase in wages to drivers and pushers of ten cents per day, to timbermen, twenty-five cents, and a corresponding increase to other miners. This proposal was rejected by the company. A petition was then circulated among the miners, to which a large number of signatures were obtained, requesting that they be allowed to return to work under the former conditions. This petition was destroyed at a meeting of the union on June 18, but a delegation of three was appointed to see Mr. Dunsmuir with a view to their resuming work on the old terms. An agreement was drawn up, which was accepted by the miners on June 23. However, when called upon to sign the contract individually on the 25th, they refused to do so, alleging that two new clauses had been inserted, of which they had not been aware when they had voted to accept it. The two clauses to which objection was taken stipulated that they should be charged \$1.50 per ton for coal for their own use, the former cost of which was \$1; and that there should be a decrease of twenty cents in the allowance for stringers. On the following day the manager of the company tried unsuccessfully to settle the points in dispute, and no agreement was reached at the close of the month.

Owing to the scarcity of fuel at Ladysmith, lumber operations were carried on

somewhat extensively in that neighbourhood, which gave employment to a number of men.

New Disputes.

The majority of the new disputes of the month were of slight importance with regard to their effect on industrial conditions, or to incidents connected with them. The most important was the strike of teamsters at Calgary, which resulted in a sympathetic strike of builders' labourers, and a lock-out of union carpenters, causing an almost complete suspension of building operations in that town. The following is a brief statement of the leading features of this dispute.

Strike of Teamsters at Calgary.

Last spring the teamsters' section of the General Labourers' Union at Calgary presented a new wage schedule to their employers, demanding a minimum rate of \$50 per month and a ten hour day, commencing on May 1. The average salary which they had been receiving was about \$42 per month. Several conferences were held between the two parties, and the teamsters finally requested that the schedule should be accepted not later than May 30. Four employers adopted the schedule, but the men to the number of thirty belonging to seven other firms declared a strike on June 1, and were still out at the end of the month.

On the first day of the strike, the Carpenters' Union resolved that after Thursday, June 4, they would only handle such material as was drawn to the buildings by the employers, their managers, foremen, or union teamsters. The building contractors, however, anticipated the strike by locking out the union carpenters on June 3, and advertising for non-union men to take their places.

On June 15, a conference was held between the council of the Board of Trade and delegates from the Trades and Labour Council. The latter offered to submit the dispute to arbitration, but the Board of Trade declined to take any action, and no

progress toward a settlement was made during the remainder of the month.

Building operations were further hampered by the refusal of labourers to handle material drawn by non-union teamsters, and consequently masons and bricklayers were also compelled to cease work.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of June, and which have been reported to the department.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JUNE, 1903.

During the month of June the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

| Nature of Order. | Amount of Order. | |
|---|------------------------|------|
| | \$ | cts. |
| Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps; also type and brass crown seals. | 452 | 86 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type. | 111 | 20 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, wooden boxes and stamping ink; also rubber stamping cushions. | 583 | 71 |
| Making and repairing post office scales.. | 154 | 20 |
| Supplying mail bags. | 52 | 00 |
| Repairing mail bags. | 657 | 09 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings. | 87 | 90 |
| Making letter boxes and repairing portable letter boxes and mail clerks' tin boxes. | 163 | 45 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores. | 62 | 20 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform. | 11 | 00 |

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1903.

The Department has received notice of the following organizations as having been formed during the month of June, 1903 :—

New Brunswick :

St. John—Street Labourers.

" Lime Burners.

" Bakers and Confectioners.

Quebec :

St. Hyacinthe—Textile Workers.

Ontario :

Alma—Threshers.

Cannington—Threshers.

Chatham—Retail Clerks.

Guelph—Machinists.

" Building Trades Council.

Hamilton—Building Trades Council.

Sydenham—Threshers.

Windsor—Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers; Marine Engineers; Garment Workers.

Manitoba :

Winnipeg—Barbers.

Brandon—Bartenders.

North-west Territories :

Regina—Retail Clerks and Salesmen's Association.

British Columbia :

New Westminster—Trades and Labour Council.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signature of both parties to them, during the month of June, together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract:—

Masonry and roadway approaches of the proposed bridge across the north channel of the Ottawa River, Portage du Fort, Que.; date of contract, 22nd of June, 1903; amount of contract, \$10,797.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----|----------------------|
| | Not less than the following : | | |
| Foreman for masonry work. | \$3 | 50 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Masons. | 3 | 25 | " 10 " |
| Stone cutters | 3 | 25 | " 10 " |
| Stone drillers. | 1 | 50 | " 10 " |
| Quarry men | 1 | 50 | " 10 " |
| Powder men. | 2 | 00 | " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths. | 2 | 25 | " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths' helpers. | 1 | 50 | " 10 " |
| Derrick men. | 1 | 75 | " 10 " |
| Ordinary labourers. | 1 | 30 | " 10 " |
| Driver with one horse and cart. | 2 | 00 | " 10 " |
| Driver with two horses and wagon. | 3 | 00 | " 10 " |
| Driver with one horse. | 2 | 00 | " 10 " |
| Driver with two horses. | 3 | 00 | " 10 " |
| Teamsters. | 1 | 30 | " 10 " |
| Timekeepers. | 1 | 50 | " 10 " |

Construction of a jail at Edmonton, N.W.T. Date of contract, 25th June, 1903.
Amount of contract, \$50,150.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Not less than the following : | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Rate of Wages. | |
| Bricklayers. | \$0.55 | per hour, 10 hours per day. |
| Stonecutters. | 0.55 | per hour, 10 hours per day. |
| Builders' labourers. | 2.00 | to 2.25 per day of 10 hours. |
| Excavators. | 2.00 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Carpenters. | 0.30 | per hour, 9 hours per day. |
| Carpenters' helpers. | 0.22 | per hour, 9 hours per day. |
| Joiners. | 3.50 | per day, 9 hours per day. |
| Stair builders. | 3.50 | per day, 9 hours per day. |
| Shinglers. | 0.85 | to 1.00 per M. |
| Lathers. | 0.04 | per yard, 10 hours per day. |
| Plasterers. | 0.50 | per hour, 10 hours per day. |
| Painters and glaziers. | 0.30 | per hour, 10 hours per day. |
| Ordinary labourers. | 1.75 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Plumbers. | 3.50 | per day, 9 hours per day. |
| Steamfitters. | 3.50 | per day, 9 hours per day. |
| Metal roofers. | 2.75 | per day, 9 hours per day. |
| Metal roofers' helpers. | 1.50 | to 1.75, 10 hours per day. |
| Tinsmiths. | 2.50 | to 2.75 per day, 9 hours per day. |
| Galvanized iron workers. | 2.50 | to 2.75 per day of 9 hours. |
| Teamsters, one horse. | 1.50 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Driver with one horse and cart. | 1.50 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Teamsters, with two horses. | 1.75 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Driver with two horses and wagon. | 1.75 | per day of 10 hours. |

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

The following particulars have been obtained from the latest numbers of the *Canadian Patent Office Record* issued by the Department of Agriculture.

During the month of March, 590 patents were issued by the Canadian Patent Office. Of these 16 were for electrical inventions, 16 for agricultural implements and machines, including four harvesters, two ploughs and two cultivators. There were 8 looms, and 10 machines for leather and shoe working, and 24 other industrial machines. Three metallurgical furnaces were patented, and three other inventions connected with metallurgy. Among those relating to transportation were two electric railways, two motor bicycles and one other

motor vehicle. The new industrial processes included two for the manufacture of paper pulp, one for making fabrics waterproof, and one for the manufacture of silica bricks.

In April, 610 patents were issued in Canada. Thirty-one were for industrial machines, 26 for inventions relating to agriculture, 13 for chemical processes and apparatus, and 13 for electrical discoveries. Among other patents there were 11 wrenches, 9 gas generators, 5 brakes, 2 electric and 4 railway switches, and 6 valves. Of the electrical inventions one was an apparatus for preventing railway accidents, and eight were for insulating processes.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during June, 1903 :—

CANADIAN REPORTS.

Colonial Conference.

Papers relating to a Conference between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Prime Ministers of self-governing Colonies. Colonial Conference, 1902. King's Printer, Ottawa, 191 pages.

As it was decided that the proceedings of the Colonial Conference, which was held last year in London, should be regarded as confidential, the report which has just been issued contains only the statements made by His Majesty's ministers, in which they indicated generally the views of the Government on the various subjects, and a summary of the general results and the text of the various resolutions passed. The papers which were laid before the conference are published in full as appendices. These are divided into three parts, relating respectively to Imperial defence, trade and miscellaneous subjects. The three trade appendices are a memorandum of the Board of Trade on the effect of the Canadian Pre-

ferential tariff on trade between the United Kingdom and Canada, Canadian memorandum respecting the operation of the preferential tariff, and a Board of Trade memorandum on mutual protection of patents. The miscellaneous appendices contain a memorandum on Imperial stamp charges on colonial bonds, a memorandum on ocean cables by Sir Sandford Fleming, naturalization correspondence, and a precis of correspondence with reference to conditions under which surveyors, legal practitioners, doctors and chemists from Canada, Australia and New Zealand might be permitted to practise their professions in South Africa.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Factory Inspection in Ontario.

Fifteenth Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario, 1902. King's Printer, Toronto, 46 pages.

A steady improvement in the conditions of work prevailing in the factories in Ontario is noted in the reports of the inspectors of factories for that province for 1902. During the year there were large

investments of capital, and skilled and unskilled labour were in great demand. Beet sugar factories were erected in Wallaceburg, Dresden, Berlin and Wiarton, and cement factories in Owen Sound, Shallow Lake, Hanover, Durham and Strathcona. One hundred and ninety-eight industrial accidents were reported, of which thirteen were fatal. In connection with the death of Dr. Horsey, M.P., who was killed by the bursting of a fly-wheel, the Inspector of Factories investigated the causes which led to the accident, and in his report he gives an illustrated account of important tests on small cast-iron fly-wheels which have been recently carried on at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, with a view to ascertaining the strength of the different varieties.

A recommendation is made for an enactment of a law providing for the official inspection and testing of all boilers in the province, in order to prevent boiler explosions in case which are not covered by the Ontario Factories Act.

There were few cases in regard to children working under age, but great difficulty is experienced by the inspectors in verifying their ages.

The number of women employed in the various industries in Ontario, according to Miss. Carlyle, inspector of shops and factories, in 1902, is estimated to have been upwards of 50,000. The system of piece-work is becoming more generally adopted among them, and in the opinion of the Inspector a shorter working day for this class of operatives seems an imperative necessity, owing to the constant strain which they undergo in order to increase their wages. It is stated that the hours of employment for females are shorter in cities than elsewhere. In most industries a large percentage work from forty-five to fifty hours a week. In cotton, woolen and knitting factories they work sixty hours a week. Women employed in boot and shoe, tobacco and cigar, woolen and knitting factories receive better pay than those working in other industries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

Mining Statistics of British Columbia.

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending 31st December, 1902, being an account of mining operations for gold, coal, &c., in the Province of British Columbia. King's Printer, Victoria, B.C. 320 pages.

The year 1902 was not a very prosperous one for the mining industries of British Columbia. In the report of the Minister of Mines for that province it is stated that the total value of the mineral production of British Columbia for the past year was \$17,486,550, compared with \$20,086,780 in 1901. This falling-off is attributed largely to the low market price of copper, silver and lead, which decreased in value 27.3 per cent, 11.5 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively within a year. The coal industry of the coast also suffered through the introduction of fuel oil in California, which was their chief market. The output of the Crow's Nest Pass collieries was curtailed by an explosion which crippled their principal mine, followed by strikes which lessened the production of the other mines of the company. The placer mines in 1902 showed an increase of about 10½ per cent over the previous year. Hydraulic mining was greatly hampered by lack of water, owing to an insufficient rainfall. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks, however, the total mineral production of the province in 1902 was greater than in any previous year with the exception of 1901.

The volume contains the report of the special commission appointed to inquire into the causes of explosions in coal mines, in which many important recommendations are made for the prevention of explosions in the future.

BRITISH REPORT.

Factory Inspection in Great Britain.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1902. Part 1.—Reports. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, 389 pages. Price, 3s. 10d.

The annual report of the Factory Department of Great Britain for 1902 contains particulars of a great variety of in-

dustries which are subject to inspection under the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, as well as reports of special investigations, including a summary of the laws regulating laundries in France, Belgium and Germany, and a synopsis of a report of the Medical Inspector of Belgium on conditions in linen factories, and a special report on shipbuilding accidents. At the close of the year there were 100,424 factories and 145,721 workshops on the registers of the department, and about 350,000 visits were paid by the inspectors. A number of new industrial developments were noted by them. There was a revival of pillow lace-making and glove-making as home industries, and the manufacture of motor cars and of liquid air were reported to have developed. Steam engines are being replaced to some extent by gas engines, and both by electric motors. Electricity is being used for sewing machines and heating irons. In the Midlands, a new source of power is being produced by the manufacture of Mond gas from slack coal, which had formerly been thrown away as useless. Large electric generating plants are also being erected in those regions.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Statistics of Virginia.

Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1902. Superintendent of Public Printing, Richmond. 203 pages.

The report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Virginia for 1902 contains statistical tables of fourteen industries of the state, which give the value of manufactured product of each establishment, the total amount of wages paid, the average monthly or daily salaries and

wages for each class of employees, the capital invested, and the amount paid for rent, taxes and insurance. In almost every industry conditions had improved since the previous year, and in a large number of cases increases in wages were reported, varying from 5 to 25 per cent. The report also contains an analysis of accidents to railway employees, statistics of the mineral production of the state, decisions of courts affecting labour, laws of various states relating to labour, enacted since January 1, 1896, and statistics of trades unions in Virginia which reported to the Bureau of Labour.

Industrial Conditions in Massachusetts.

Labour and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the year ending September 30, 1902. State Printers, Boston. 102 pages.

The volume containing the labour and industrial chronology of Massachusetts for 1902 comprises portions of the thirty-third annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, and of the seventeenth report of the statistics of manufacture. The subjects dealt with in the first portion of the volume are a summary of the strikes and lock-outs of the year, changes in wages and hours of labour, a list of new trades unions formed during the year, and the principal transactions of unions, and an account of workingmen's social and industrial benefit associations in Massachusetts.

The second part, comprising the industrial chronology for the year ending September 30, 1902, contains a list of new firms and companies, with their authorized capital, changes which took place in old firms and companies, new buildings and additions to factories, stock price quotations, and industrial dividends.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

QUEBEC CASES.

An Employee's Voluntary Risks.

P. was engaged in Montreal by a tractor to do work in either Quebec or

Ontario. Under this contract he was sent to Cardinal, Ont., to work in connection with a derrick upon a contract for the construction of a canal. The derrick

was moved upon rails which were placed along the bank of the canal upon sleepers made of pine wood. When the work was finished at one point the derrick had to be moved further up the bank, and, therefore, the sleepers and rails had to be moved from one side of the derrick to the other; for the purpose of thus moving the sleepers a post was fixed at a distance of some 50 feet ahead of the derrick; to it was attached a pulley, and through the pulley was strung a rope which went round the drum of the engine upon the derrick at one end, the other being carried back and attached to the sleepers. The sleepers could not come nearer than about 50 feet to the pulley, because that end of the rope had a chain which was too large to pass into the pulley; consequently P., while engaged in his work, could not come nearer than 50 feet to the pulley.

Some weeks after having commenced work P. fell and caught his hand in the pulley while it was in motion; four of his fingers were injured to such an extent that they were afterwards amputated.

The accident was not seen by any one, and P. could not explain exactly how it occurred; but he claimed that his employer was to blame, because the pulley should have been placed at a greater distance from his work; and also because the ground upon which he had to work was rough and rocky.

Some evidence was given as to whether or not the pulley should have been protected. The court, however, came to the conclusion that the employer had done all that he could reasonably have been required to do; and as regards the nature of the ground, that that was one of the ordinary risks which an employee took upon himself.

The action was, therefore, dismissed on that ground.

The employer also contended that the contract was made in Ontario, and that therefore, the employee should have given him notice of the accident and notice of his intention to bring an action within the

delays stated by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.

The court held that, as a matter of fact, the contract had been made in Quebec; and that, in any event, as a matter of law, the question as to the time in which an action could be brought was governed by the law of the province where the action was actually taken, and that consequently the law of the province of Ontario did not apply on that point.

(Perras v. Davis. Judgment given by Mr. Justice Archibald in the Superior Court at Montreal, June 5, 1903.)

Dismissal Justified by Disobedience.

T. was engaged by the P. & H. Co. as a machinist, the contract calling for ten days' notice of dismissal. T. having been dismissed without such notice, brought an action for damages.

The evidence showed that T. had refused to do the work he was ordered to do, and particularly that he had refused to run a certain planing machine in addition to the one which was actually in his charge, although he was quite capable of running both machines. T. stated that he objected running two machines, both because it was contrary to the usage among machinists, and also because it was against the rules of the *Machinists' Union*, of which he was a member, for one man to run two machines.

The court held that the custom alleged was not established by the evidence, the superintendents of other machine shops having sworn that they had sometimes required one man to run two machines at the same time. Regarding the second ground set up as an excuse for T.'s refusal to obey his employers, the court held that the rules of the union had nothing whatever to do with the case; that the only contract made by the P. & H. Co., was with T. himself; and that such contract was not expressed to be subject to the rules of the Union.

This action was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

(Thomas v. The Pillow & Hersey Mfg. Co. Judgment given by Judge Champagne in the Circuit Court at Montreal, June 29, 1903.)

A Judgment Confirmed.

In the case of Scharkopsky vs. Wener, the employee appealed from the judgment dismissing his action, reported in the May number of the *Labour Gazette* at page 932.

The Court of Review unanimously dismissed his appeal, and confirmed the judgment given at the trial.

(Scharkopsky v. Wener. Judgment given by a Court of Review at Montreal, June 17, 1903.)

Effect of a Promise of Re-employment.

P. who was employed by the Royal Electric Co., was injured on November 10, 1900, while discharging a load of poles 30 to 40 feet long from a rail flat car. For some time he was paid a weekly allowance, which amounted in all to \$46.87; and finally he received \$16.78 and gave a written acknowledgment, declaring that he accepted the same as a final settlement of any claim he might have for damages resulting from the accident. There was also an understanding that he should be re-employed by the company. Some months later he was again injured, was laid up for some days, received a further payment, and again signed a receipt and discharge. In September, 1901, he brought an action for \$5,000 for injuries resulting from these two accidents. In December, 1901, he was discharged by the company.

The trial judge dismissed his action. An appeal having been taken, the majority of the Court of Review, held that P. was injured in November, 1900, through the negligence of the company's foremen; and that moreover the wire used in the work of unloading the poles was not sufficient, for which the company was responsible. It was also held that the discharge given by P. was without consideration, except as regards agreements on the part of the company to take him back into its employment; that this implied permanent employment, but that the company had committed a breach of this settlement by subsequently dismissing him without further notice.

P. was therefore, awarded \$750 damages.

(Paquette v. The Royal Electric Co. Judgment given by the Court of Review at Montreal, June 29, 1903.)

ONTARIO CASES.

An Alleged Conspiracy.

A charge of conspiracy against a number of lumber dealers, was recently investigated in the Toronto Police Court. The private prosecutor was a carpenter, who, some months before, had gone on strike by order of his Union. He took a contract to erect a building himself, and claimed that when he went to purchase the necessary materials from one of the lumber dealers, he was told that he would first have to go to the Builders' Exchange, where, if he could show that he employed no carpenters who were paid more than 30 cents an hour, he would be given a certificate allowing the dealers to sell him supplies. He also alleged that he went to the Builders' Exchange, and saw the secretary, who, however, never gave him any certificate, but put off doing so from day to day.

The evidence adduced, however, did not, in the opinion of the magistrate, support the charge. The secretary of the Builders' Exchange, swore that he had never heard of such certificate, and that he had no recollection of ever having seen the private prosecutor. Moreover, the manager of the company which, it was claimed, had refused to sell the lumber, swore that he had never ordered his foremen to send any one to the Builders' Exchange for a certificate before selling him supplies. The charge was, therefore, dismissed.

(Case heard in the Police Court, Toronto, June 1, 1903.)

This prosecution was brought under Section 520 of the Criminal Code, which came into force January 1, 1901. The section reads as follows:—

Combination in Restraint of Trade.—Every one is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to two years' imprisonment, or, if a corporation, is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with a railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company—

(a) to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity

which may be a subject of trade or commerce ; or

(b) to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any article or commodity ; or

(c) to unduly prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof ; or

(d) to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees.

Actions Against Trade Unions.

Two somewhat similar cases, settling a point of practice of interest to trade unions, were recently decided in Toronto.

In the first the action was brought by S. for an injunction to restrain certain members of the London Musical Protective Association, from doing any act which would induce C. to break his contract with S.

The motion was made on behalf of S. for an order authorizing and directing the defendants, who were members of the London Musical Protective Association, to defend the action on behalf of all the other members of that association, who had not been made special parties to the action.

The court refused this motion with costs.

(Small v. Hyttenrauch. Judgment given by Ferguson, J., at Toronto, April 16, 1903.)

In the second of these cases the action was being brought by a member of a trade union for an injunction to restrain the pretended dissolution of the union, the taking of any steps to substitute a new charter, and the conspiring in any way to exclude C., the plaintiff, from membership in the union.

The motion made on behalf of C. was similar to that made on behalf of S. in the preceding case. It was also dismissed with costs.

(Cresswell v. Hyttenrauch. Judgment given by MacLaren, J. A., at Toronto, May 14, 1903.)

The plaintiff in this case, Creswell, had been engaged by Small, the plaintiff in the preceding case, as an orchestra leader. Both actions arose out of alleged attempts on the part of members of the Musical Protective

Association to induce Creswell to break his contract with Small, who was under the ban of the association ; followed, on Creswell's refusal to do so, by certain steps taken to exclude him from further membership in the association.

Employer's Duty to Guard Dangerous Machinery.

P., a young woman, was employed in a laundry to work at a machine used for mangling and ironing clothes. While she was so engaged, her hand was caught between two of the rollers and was seriously injured. P. brought an action to recover damages, and the notice of the accident which she gave to her employers, as required by the statute, stated that it was caused by the absence of a guard to the machine. The statement of the claim also alleged that the machine was not properly guarded, and that it was of a dangerous nature.

At the trial the evidence was contradictory, as to whether or not it was guarded at the time of the accident. The machine itself, with the guard on, was shown to the jury, and it was contended on behalf of P. that even if the guard was on, (which was denied), it was not a proper and sufficient one.

The case was left to the jury without any written questions being put, and a verdict was brought in stating that the guard was insufficient, and awarding P. \$422.80 damages. Judgment was therefore entered for P. for this amount.

P.'s employers appealed, but the Divisional Court held that the verdict was justified by the evidence, and confirmed the judgment.

(Pearce v. Elwell. Judgment given by a Divisional Court at Toronto, June 13, 1903.)

ENGLISH CASES.

What Constitutes Restraint of Trade.

An English case of some general interest was lately decided by the Court of Appeal. C., who was a member of the Nottingham

branch of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses, had, for some time prior to January, 1901, received from the society a superannuation allowance. In that month, however, the society, by a vote of its members, but without C.'s consent, abrogated the rule under which this allowance was paid, and refused to pay him anything further in respect of the same.

After a number of weeks had elapsed C. brought an action against the trustees of the society for the accumulated arrears, and recovered judgment for that amount. The trustees appealed, and set up, amongst other things, that the society was an illegal one, because among its rules was one in restraint of trade; and that therefore C., as a member of such illegal society, could not sue the other members.

The majority of the rules were those of an ordinary friendly society, but rule 34, which was chiefly relied on as being in restraint of trade, read as follows: 'Section 1. During the slack season a fair equitable division of trade shall be compulsory in all shops. That a fair equitable division of trade shall be understood to mean that each man shall get trade to the same value as his fellow-man, or as near it as possible. Section 2. In no shop shall the dual system of piecework and day wage be allowed to exist. Section 3. No member of this society shall in future be allowed to leave a workshop for the purpose of working out-doors or at home, except by the express permission of his branch committee, such permission only to be granted in case of physical inability to remain in the work-shop, and to be in all cases endorsed by a general meeting of the branch. Any member breaking the rules and allowing himself to run out of the society and still work for a society shop, the branch shall have full power to deal with the matter as they deem best, subject to rules 32 and 33. Section 4. That a working week shall not exceed 54 hours, each district or town to regulate its own time of starting in the morning and leaving off in the evening, and that no overtime be worked except in cases of necessity. Time

lost on one day cannot be made up on the following or any subsequent day. Members infringing the rule shall be dealt with as a branch directs, subject to rules 32 and 33.' Rules 32 and 33 dealt with the power of the society to fine or expel its members.

The Court of Appeal, held that this rule was certainly in restraint of trade thus making the society an illegal one, the appeal was therefore allowed on the ground that C. could not sue the other members of the illegal society.

(Cullen v. Elwin and others. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal, April 27, 1903.)

The Meaning of "Manual Labour".

Section 10 of the English Employers and Workmen's Act 1875, provides that 'The expression workmen does not include a domestic or menial servant, but, save as aforesaid, means any person who, being a labourer, servant in husbandry, journeyman, artificer, handicraftsman, miner or otherwise engaged in manual labour, enters into or works under a contract with an employer.'

The wording of subsection 3 of section 1, of the Ontario Workman's Compensation Act is exactly the same.

In a recent English case a seamstress who worked at a sewing machine and heated irons on a stove, and ironed the materials, brought an action against her employer for damages for an accident which she claimed was caused by reason of want of proper protection for the stove.

The trial judge dismissed the action on the ground that she was not a person 'engaged in manual labour' within the meaning of the definition given in the section of the Act above quoted. On appeal it was held that she was engaged in manual labour although she did not do her work merely by the strength of her hands.

(Maynard v. Robinson. Judgment given by King's Bench Division, May 14, 1903.)

In previous English cases it has been held, that neither an omnibus driver nor a conductor of a train car, was engaged in manual labour.

An Employer's Liability to Pay a Pension.

An employee having been injured, brought an action against his employers under the English Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, and was awarded a weekly payment of 17 shillings during the period of his incapacity, the injury in question being to his hand. More than a year after this judgment the employer requested his former employee to submit to a surgical operation which might have the effect of putting his hand in such a condition that he would be able to use it as formerly. The employee refused, and the employer then commenced arbitration proceedings under

the above-mentioned Act. The medical evidence was to the effect that the proposed operation would probably be successful, but that it would be attended with a certain amount of risk.

The Court of Appeal held that there was nothing in the Act which imposed on an employee an obligation to submit to a surgical operation, and that it could not understand how any judge could possibly be expected to take upon himself the responsibility of ordering a man to undergo such an operation.

The employers' proceedings were dismissed with costs.

(*Rothwell v. Davies*. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal, April 24, 1903.)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The **LABOUR GAZETTE** wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

August 15, 1903.

During the month of July the Royal Commission, appointed to enquire into the nature and causes of industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia, concluded its report, which was forwarded to the Minister of Labour. Time did not permit of the report being presented to parliament in printed form, but it was expected that the minister would lay it on the Table of the House early in August. The present number of the *Gazette* contains a resumé of the chief features of the report, and the report itself is being mailed to subscribers as a supplement to the present number.

The Railway Labour Disputes Bill, which was introduced by the Honourable the Minister of Labour during the present session of parliament, was assented to on the 10th of July, and is now law. A review of the most important features of this Act is given in the present number of the *Gazette*, a comparison is also made with the principal provisions of the Bill of 1902 and the reasons cited for the changes in the pre-

sent measure. The Act itself is printed in full as an appendix.

An account is also given of the Act respecting and restricting Chinese Immigration which was passed at the present session of Parliament, and the changes from previous legislation duly noted.

A lock-out which commenced early in the month of June, and which seriously embarrassed the building trades in Calgary, N.W.T., was settled on the 15th July by the intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act. The settlement is dealt with in a separate article in addition to the usual article reviewing the important industrial disputes of the month, and the statistical tables referring on the same. An account is given of current immigration and of the immigration and colonization movement of the past year.

In addition to the regular article on legal decisions affecting labour, a special account is given of important decisions rendered under the Alien Labour Act, and proceedings under the Act are illustrated by the cases referred to.

Owing to additional space required for the printing of the appendix the statistical tables on the cost of living in Canada are discontinued in the present number, but the series will be continued in a subsequent issue with tables relating to retail prices of ready-made clothing, underwear, boots and shoes.

There are also special articles relating to changes in rates of wages, strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain, and the usual reviews of reports of departments and bureaus and of industrial and labour conditions of the month.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

SATISFACTORY conditions on the whole were reported as prevailing in the labour and industrial market in Canada during July, and the general activity and prosperity of the working classes, as will be seen from the correspondents' reports in the present issue of the *Gazette*, show no sign of abatement. As the arrangement for the present season of wages scales in the various trades and branches of industry are now for the most part concluded, there has been a marked diminution in the number of strikes reported as arising or in continuance during the past month, and the number of increases granted in wages also showed a decided falling off, the new scale granted to the carmen on the Lake Superior, Eastern and Atlantic division of the Canadian Pacific Railway being the most noteworthy of the month. With the advance of the season the immigration movement slackened, though the supply of skilled labour is reported in western Canada as being still below the demand. The granting of the customary half holiday in various industries has affected the hours of labour during the month, chiefly among retail clerks and a limited number of manufacturing establishments. The restoration of comparative tranquility to the labour market, however, was, as above remarked, the most noteworthy feature of the month's developments.

Industrial and Labour Conditions.

The favourable weather which continued over the whole of July has ensured good crops in the *agricultural* industry, and, with the exception of some districts in the maritime provinces, prospects for the season are exceptionally bright. Haying was generally begun towards the end of the month, and the yield, even in the districts particularly affected by the dry weather of the early portion of the season, will be satisfactory. According to a bulletin issued on July 15 by the govern-

ment of the North-west Territories, there are 727,998, 365,719 and 42,445 acres in wheat, oats and barley this year, as compared with 625,758, 310,367, and 42,445 acres respectively, in 1902. The expected yields are 15,042,000, 11,803,000 and 1,116,300 bushels, respectively, as against 13,956,850, 10,661,295, and 870,417 bushels last year.

The *fishing* industry reports fair conditions in the maritime provinces and on the great lakes, though the salmon runs in British Columbia were in some cases below expectation.

Lumbering was active, and long hours were worked in the mills in eastern Canada. In British Columbia, however, the market was reported as suffering from an overstocking of logs, on account of which prices were diminished, and proposals made to close down some of the camps.

In *mining*, the resumption of work in the Ladysmith and Cumberland mines was a favourable development of the month, while at Fernie and throughout the Nova Scotia coal mines, increased outputs were reported. As will be seen from the report of the *Gazette* correspondent at Rossland, the granting of a bounty on silver lead ores by the Dominion government of \$15.00 per short ton has had a marked effect on the activity of the metalliferous mines in that locality.

Railway construction and employment, especially in western Canada, was unprecedentedly active, and in *manufacturing* generally the month has been exceptionally busy.

Among the several trades, the metal and engineering and the transport branches continued very active, while the building trades, with the conclusion of the Toronto strike, were also, with a few local exceptions, busy. In the clothing trades the advent of the slack season was noted. With these exceptions, employment in the trades generally was particularly satisfactory.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Contract.

On Thursday, July 30, the Right Honourable the Prime Minister introduced into the House of Commons a bill entitled 'An Act to provide for the construction of a Transcontinental Railway,' in which the government's proposal with regard to the construction and operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was embodied. A brief summary of the bill's provisions is as follows:—

The eastern division, between Moncton and Winnipeg, is to be constructed by the government through the agency of a commission of three, with a secretary, chief engineer, and staff of engineers and surveyors.

The work is to be let by tender and contract after public advertisement of plans and specifications, the lowest tender of any competent contractor to be accepted, all contracts for \$10,000 or upwards to be sanctioned by the Governor in Council, and no member or senator to be interested in any contract.

Claims and accounts for work done are to be paid on recommendation of the Minister of Railways from the proceeds of authorized loan, the interest on which is not to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Debentures covering the cost are to be issued by the commissioners, the interest upon such debentures constituting a first lien upon any earnings of the road.

The commissioners are to make a yearly report to parliament during office, and their accounts of receipts and expenditures are to be audited by the Auditor General.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Company is to construct the western division, from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, and lease from the government and operate the eastern division, the construction of which the government is to commence as soon as the surveys and plans have been made, and complete with all reasonable despatch.

The company is to commence location and construction of the western division immediately and complete it by December 1, 1903, putting up \$5,000,000 as security, the money to be returned when the division is opened in order to facilitate its complete equipment.

For seven years the company is to have the use of the eastern division free of charge, paying all operating expenses of maintenance. For the balance of the 50-year term of the lease it is to pay the government three per cent. annually as rental. If for the three years between the seventh and tenth years the earnings are not sufficient to pay the interest, the arrears of interest are to be capitalized and added to the total sum on which interest is to be paid for the remaining forty years.

The company is to have the right to renew the lease at the end of fifty years, for a further fifty-year term, provided the government does not wish to operate the road.

The company is to spend \$20,000,000 on rolling stock, of which \$5,000,000 worth shall be for the eastern division.

The eastern division is to be open to any railway company upon terms for running powers to be fixed by the government. Other companies are to have running powers over the western division on terms to be fixed by the Grand

Trunk Railway Company and the government, and the company is also to have running rights at reasonable rates, over the Intercolonial. The fixing of these rates, in case of disagreement, will be left to arbitration.

The capital stock of the company is to be \$45,000,000, twenty millions preferred and twenty-five millions common stock, the common stock to be taken by the old Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The government guarantees the bonds on the prairie section up to \$13,000 per mile, and on the mountain section up to \$30,000 per mile, the bonds to run for fifty years at three per cent interest. Interest on the bonds of the prairie section equal to the cost of construction is to be paid in the full by the company.

The government will for seven years pay interest on the cost of construction of the mountain section up to \$30,000 per mile. For the next three years, if the government continues to pay this interest on the bonds, the sum so paid is to be capitalized and repaid to the government with interest at three per cent per annum. For the remaining forty years, if the company defaults in paying interest on the whole of the bond issue, the government will pay it, taking up the coupons and ranking as a bondholder to the amount thus paid out as guarantor of the company.

The company is permitted to issue interim bonds, to be included in the authorized issue, during construction of the western section.

The company is bound to buy its material and supplies and equipment in Canada when they can be obtained as readily and cheaply here as abroad.

The company agrees that, when not specifically otherwise routed by the shipper, it shall carry freight through Canadian territory and to Canadian ocean ports, rates to be no higher than via United States ports.

The company is to provide ample shipping to take care of its through traffic inward and outward, and shall send all traffic which it can lawfully influence and control to and from Canadian ports.

The government is to furnish the company free right of way through government lands for its western division and is to have one representative on the company's board of directors.

Transportation Activity.

The activity of the transportation companies generally was very marked during July, and preparations were under way for the handling of the increase of business which is expected to follow the harvesting of the western crop. The car shops of the various railway companies are working in most instances to the utmost of their capacity. Traffic on the lakes was also very heavy. As an indication of the large business done by the railways during the past year, it may be stated that the traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ending June 30, 1903, were \$43,880,800, an increase of \$6,377,747,

or about 17 per cent over 1902. In June alone the increase in earnings amounted to almost \$1,000,000, being 31 per cent greater than last year. The final week of the year showed an increase of 37 per cent.

Dominion Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue of the Dominion, on account of consolidated revenue fund, for the year ended 30th June, 1903, was \$63,-739,271.89. For the month of June the returns were \$6,013,888.49. As compared with 1902, the returns show an increase on the total to 30th June, 1902, of \$56,303,-694.30, and for the month of June of \$5,-024,347.63. The total expenditure in 1903 was \$41,449,103.68, and in 1902, \$42,255,-216.11. For June the expenditure was \$2,-489,132.04, as against \$4,250,203.19 last year. On capital account there was an expenditure of \$7,230,093.04 for 1903, as against \$11,532,155.39 in 1902, and for June an expenditure of \$605,063.86, as against \$1,021,-937.05 in 1902.

Canadian and Foreign Trade.

The statistics of foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as published by the Department of Customs, show an enormous expansion in the trade and commerce of the Dominion, the total imports and exports of domestic and foreign produce amounting to \$467,637,049, an increase of \$43,750,000 over the trade of the fiscal year 1902. On the basis of imports which actually entered into consumption, and Canadian products only exported, the trade for the year amounted to \$448,188,999, as compared with \$398,811,358 for the previous year, or an increase of \$49,377,641. On this basis the trade of Canada has more than doubled in the last seven years, as appears from the following figures :—

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Trade of 1903... | \$448,188,999 |
| Trade of 1896... | 220,502,817 |

The foreign trade of Canada, in imports entered for consumption and domestic produce exported, amounted to about \$1,500,000 per working day last year, whereas in 1896 it was about \$730,000 per working day. The exports of domestic produce during the year totalled \$214,401,674, an increase of \$18,381,911 over the previous year, and nearly double the domestic exports for 1896. The exports of animals and their products and the produce of the farm (totalled \$114,441,863, as compared with \$96,313,897 for the previous year, whereas, in 1896, they amounted to \$50,591,002. Exports of the products of Canadian forests show an increase of \$4,000,000, the total amount being \$36,386,015. The increase in manufactured articles produced in Canada totalled \$20,624,967, as against \$18,462,970 for the previous year, and \$9,365,384 for 1896. The free list also showed an expansion amounting to \$88,023,738, an increase of \$10,000,000 over 1902. Imports of raw material showed large increases in several items: for example, the raw cotton imported in 1903 amounted to 67,652,145 pounds, as against 33,479,358 pounds in 1902.

The total trade of the Dominion may, accordingly, be estimated at about \$81 per head, whereas that of the United States in 1902 was \$31 per head. Exports of Canadian products were \$37 per head, whereas for the year 1902 the exports per head in the United States were only \$18. It has been pointed out that in 1850 the United States, with a population of 23,000,000, had a total foreign trade of \$320,000,000, whereas Canada, in 1903, with a population of less than 6,000,000, has a total trade of about \$470,000,000.

Trade Returns for June.

The following statement gives the returns of exports for the month of June, as compared with the same month last year :—

| | 1902. | | 1903. | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| The Mine..... | 5,330,096 | 10,030 | 3,799,542 | 12,468 |
| The Fisheries..... | 1,233,656 | 4,080 | 1,677,899 | 8,112 |
| The Forest..... | 5,225,114 | 2,035 | 5,318,913 | 23,684 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 5,358,324 | 86,411 | 7,143,270 | 66,955 |
| Agriculture..... | 3,943,210 | 1,828,708 | 4,745,529 | 984,829 |
| Manufactures..... | 2,000,919 | 369,988 | 2,335,827 | 259,249 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 2,499 | 32,455 | 5,070 | 50,912 |
| Total merchandise..... | 23,093,818 | 2,333,707 | 25,026,050 | 1,406,209 |
| Coin and bullion..... | | 33,998 | | 48,862 |
| Grand total, exports..... | 23,093,818 | 2,367,705 | 25,026,050 | 1,455,071 |

Montreal and other Port Returns.

An indication of the growth of the Canadian import trade is afforded by the customs returns of the port of Montreal, which in the past eight years have grown from somewhat less than \$6,000,000 to \$11,803,300 as the total collections for the year just closed. The gain in revenue over the preceding year was \$7,761,600, or 17 per cent. For each working day of the twelve months the receipts were \$38,700. The number of entries was 236,122, or a daily average of 774. The examining warehouse received 188,392 packages, whereas in 1896 the number received was 89,167. At the customs postal branch the revenue during the year increased from \$16,128 to \$26,494.

Toronto, the second largest port in the Dominion, collected about \$7,050,000 last year. The city of Winnipeg, which now displaces Halifax as occupying the third place, shows a revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30 of \$1,499,226, or an increase of \$433,856.04, the number of entries having grown from 30,818 in 1902 to 38,783 in 1903.

Domestic Trade.

The continued favourable weather has had a beneficial effect on domestic trade, and the excellent progress of the crops, not only in western Canada but in Ontario and the

east, make prospects for fall trade very bright.

The failure record of the Dominion for the first six months of the year, as shown by the financial reviews, was a most satisfactory one; insolvency returns totalling only 492, as compared with 610 for last year, and still higher figures in earlier years. The liabilities, namely, \$3,395,637, were much lighter than in 1902, when the total reached \$5,739,451, and the average of \$5,000,000 for the preceding five years. Manufacturing failures numbered 109, with liabilities of \$1,045,843, as against 109 failures last year, for \$1,281,866. The only unfavourable comparison was made by banking defaults, owing to two large suspensions in Ontario.

The following is the record by provinces:

| Provinces. | No. | Assets. | Liabilities. |
|--------------------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Ontario..... | 207 | 865,134 | 1,272,394 |
| Quebec..... | 180 | 812,893 | 1,297,409 |
| British Columbia.. | 30 | 153,100 | 149,450 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 44 | 143,800 | 374,700 |
| Manitoba..... | 14 | 31,800 | 42,000 |
| New Brunswick.... | 11 | 70,350 | 177,684 |
| P. E. Island..... | 6 | 33,500 | 82,000 |
| Total..... | 492 | 2,110,737 | 3,395,637 |
| Total, 1902..... | 610 | 4,132,530 | 5,739,451 |

Municipal and Trade Conferences.

A delegation from the Union of Canadian Municipalities was received by representatives of the Dominion cabinet and of the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 14, when a protest was made against the principle involved in the application of the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company for a Dominion charter for the construction of a line of electric railway between the cities named. The delegation announced itself as endorsing the following propositions :—

That undertakings entirely provincial and essentially for local or municipal purposes should not be removed from provincial and municipal control by the mere declaration that such works are for the general advantage of Canada.

That no such declaration should be made in any case until the government and parliament are satisfied by actual proof that the declaration is true.

That all street railways or tramways or electric railways constructed and operated wholly or in part through the streets or highways of a municipality are essentially of a local character and should be left under the jurisdiction of the local legislature and the municipalities.

That the local legislatures have hitherto dealt with the incorporation of such railway companies and have provided safeguards for the construction and operation of such railways, and their right so to do should not be interfered with.

On June 30 and July 1 a conference of representatives of various trade centres in western Ontario was held in Woodstock, Ont., and an organization to be known as an Educational Labour Association of Western Ontario established. The constitution as finally adopted stated its object to be the uniting of the various trade centres of western Ontario for the purpose of publishing a representative labour paper, and providing for other methods of disseminating information. The paper is to be independent in politics, and is to be conducted not as a financial but as an educational paper. Trades and labour councils are entitled to elect three representatives to the annual meeting of the association, and smaller centres may appoint one delegate from the local union or unions. London was selected as the headquarters of the association.

A conference of representatives of the Ontario municipalities interested in the

development of electrical power at Niagara Falls was held at Berlin, Ont., on July 9, when the action to be taken in the recently passed power Act was discussed. The bill, it was pointed out, gave three options to municipalities :

(1.) To develop, transmit and distribute power under a commission appointed by judges.

(2.) To buy the power at its source, to transmit and distribute it under similar conditions.

(3.) To buy power, transmit it to the several municipalities and distribute among consumers, the municipality electing its own commission.

A committee of seven was appointed to gather further information, and to take the necessary steps to form a union of the municipalities.

The Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held its annual meeting and dinner on July 10. The annual report showed a membership of 331, an increase of 59. The subject of municipal government was discussed.

Conventions of Labour Organizations.

The official call for the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was issued from the office of the secretary-treasurer on July 27. The call refers prominently to legislation introduced at the Dominion parliament, and its relation to international trade unionism. The convention will meet in Brockville on Tuesday, September 22, and all trades and labour councils and federal labour unions, national trades unions, and international local trades and labour unions in Canada, are invited to send delegates.

The union convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held in Winnipeg, beginning on Tuesday, July 14. A deplorable incident of the convention was the sudden death of the Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, Mr. P. M. Arthur, who was struck down with heart failure while in the act of addressing the convention.

The National Association of Master Plumbers held its annual convocation in Montreal, opening on July 2. The delegates in attendance were principally from

the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It was unanimously decided to appoint a permanent organizer for the Dominion, and that the ninth annual convention, in 1904, should be held in Toronto. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—

President—Mr. Joseph Thibault, Montreal, Que.

Vice-President—Mr. Robert Ross, Toronto, Ont.

Secretary—Mr. H. A. Knox, Toronto, Ont.

Treasurer—Mr. F. G. Johnson, Montreal, Que.

The official call of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was issued during July to the trades and labour councils, national trades and labour unions, independent labour unions and knights of labour in Canada. The circumstances attending the organization of the congress in September last, and the progress of the congress since its formation, are briefly mentioned, and the subjects which it is intended specially to discuss at the coming convention are stated as follows:—

The legalizing of the Canadian Union Label.

Incorporation of Labour Unions.

The influence of traffic legislation on the labour market.

Child labour, prison labour, school legislation, &c., &c.

The congress will meet in the city of Quebec, commencing Tuesday morning, September 15.

Labour Conditions in British Columbia.

With regard to present conditions in the labour market of British Columbia, a communication recently received by the Department of Labour from a correspondent at Erie, B.C., stated that rates of wages and the general condition of labour in the various mining camps of the province were favourable, even making allowance for the comparatively high prices of commodities. A number of serious drawbacks to the prosperity of the labourer were mentioned, however, as modifying this aspect of the situation. In the first place, it was stated, the drinking habit is responsible for much of the lack of thrift among the working classes of British Columbia. The uncertainty and intermittent character of employment, by causing loss of time in the search for work,

was a second serious interference with the workingman's prosperity. The practice of discharging men on very brief notice was noted as a third. A fourth was the serious disadvantage arising out of the practice of compelling the workingman to wait from four to six weeks for his money, which causes him to go into debt for his supplies. The correspondent recommends in this connection that the weekly payment of labourers be made legal. The difficulty of collections was also stated as a still further set-back. The practical value of the Master and Workmen's Act, under which the jurisdiction of the justice is limited to \$50, according to the correspondent, is very slight, as it often happens that a man seeking redress must travel from twenty to fifty miles in order to sue his employer in the county court. The correspondent is strongly of the opinion that, while the first named of the above objectionable features alleged to be in existence in the labour market in British Columbia is perhaps beyond legislative control, the passing of laws giving the workmen right to reasonable notice of discharge, to a weekly pay day, and to bring suits before the justice for a more considerable sum than fifty dollars, would materially benefit conditions.

Notes of the Month.

An Act codifying and amending existing legislation with respect to immigration of aliens into the United States was recently approved by Congress, and some important changes restricting immigration were thereby carried into effect. The new Act raises the head tax on all passengers not citizens of the United States from \$1.00 to \$2.00, but excepts citizens from Canada, Cuba and Mexico from the payment of such tax, while extending the liability for payment so as to include persons coming in by railways from foreign contiguous territory, as well as those arriving by steam or sailing vessels. The money thus collected is to be used to defray the expenses of regulation of the immigration of aliens whose entry into the United States is prohibited, while extending the period in which persons

landed in violation of the law are to be deported to two years, or in some cases for three years, the previous law placing the limit at one year.

The judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council on July 14 rendered a decision in the case of the appeal of the Attorney General of Ontario vs. The Hamilton Street Railway Company, according to which it was held that the Lord's Day Act, on which the appeal was based, was *ultra vires*.

Resolutions were introduced into the House of Commons during the month, recommending payment of bounties on certain specified articles manufactured in Canada out of steel produced in Canada from ingredients of which not less than

fifty per cent of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada.

On June 30 the term of three years during which Sir William McDonald has supported the manual training schools on Prince Edward Island came to an end, and on July 7 a new arrangement was adopted. The schools are five in number.

A disastrous explosion occurred at Cumberland, B.C., on Wednesday, July 15, in No. 6 mine of the Dunsmuir collieries, in which fifty Chinamen and four white men were employed. Twelve Chinese were killed and eight injured, though little damage was done to the mine. A rescue party at once penetrated to the scene of the disaster and effected the relief of the injured as fast as possible. An inquest was held on the arrival of the government inspector.

II. REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

During the month of July Mr. John Moffatt was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Sydney, N.S., and district.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month has been active, and was equally as brisk as during June. Work on the Southwestern Shore Railway, which was commenced early in the month, provided additional employment, and a large gang of men are working on it. Commercial activity was not so marked as in the previous month, but the tourist trade has been active, and passenger steamers are well engaged. The wholesale and retail trade has been up to the average. Considerable unrest, however, continues in this district. The carpenters are yet on strike, although quite a number have secured work at the advanced rate, while there have been many carpenters from outside districts engaged to take the place of the strikers. A strike also took place

on the 17th, among the labourers on the Imperial works. The men receive twelve cents per hour; the strike is for fifteen. Some sixty men are involved, and no settlement has yet been made.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The outlook is not at all good; potatoes will be a failure.

Mining.—The condition of the industry is still active, and very promising.

Railroad construction.—The starting in of work on the Southwestern Shore Railway and the double track construction work on the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Windsor Junction have provided much additional employment for many branches of labour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades are very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders are busy. Machinists are very brisk. Blacksmiths are fairly busy. Shipwrights and caulkers report work plenty. Horseshoers are dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers are fairly busy. Carriage

workers are busy. Coopers are only partially employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are only partially employed. Pressmen are fairly busy.

Transport.—All branches of railroad employees, freight handlers, &c., are busy. Longshoremen are fairly well employed. Teamsters and delivery drivers are busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is well employed.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during July was in practically the same condition as in June, demand and supply being well balanced. The close of the lobster season caused a number of men to be thrown out of employment, but for a brief period only as other work was open to them. The beginning of the haying season in the latter part of the month caused an increase in the demand for farm labourers. In the city the first stone was laid for the new \$35,000 market house, which during the month gave employment to about forty men. Bankers, shippers, wholesale and retail men report business brisk during the month, and money plentiful.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The hay crop, injured at the first of the season by drought, improved considerably with rains during the month, and an average yield is expected. Grain and root crops promise well. The apple crop will be below that of last year, but prices will be much higher. The lobster season closed about the middle of the month; the aggregate catch this year will about equal that of last. The average catch per trap is smaller than last year. The closing down of one furniture factory threw about thirty men out of employment at carpenter work. The construction of the Hillsborough bridge and the Southern railway is still being carried

on. The masonry on the latter is completed, and a number of the masons are now employed at the market house cellar. The cheese factories are doing well, and the price is higher than at this season last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters and joiners were steadily employed. Bricklayers and masons, painters and decorators, plumbers and builders' labourers were only fairly busy. Plumbers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, linemen, platers and brass workers, blacksmiths and bicycle workers were busy.

Woodworking trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, car builders and coopers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and tobacco workers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers and saddlers were satisfactorily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month's work.

Transport.—All engaged in transportation business enjoyed a good month. Teamsters and expressmen, freight handlers, steamboatmen and steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen report a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour was about equal to the supply.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active during the month of July. Bricklayers are

scarce, and work on the Intercolonial Railway roundhouse is proceeding slowly in consequence. Stonecutters were also scarce, and a contractor had to secure ten men from Montreal to work on the new public library building. The foundation walls of the new brick structure being erected for the Canadian Drug Co. is well advanced, and the brick work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The Street Railway Co. is double tracking Douglas avenue, about eighty men being employed. Other extensions will follow in rapid succession. Messrs. Murray & Gregory's saw mills, near the falls, were totally destroyed by fire on July 4, throwing 120 hands out of employment. The loss is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. A thoroughly up-to-date mill will be built on the site of the old mill. There were two strikes during the month. On July 3 one hundred and sixty street labourers struck for an increase of pay. The men had been receiving \$1.00 and \$1.20 per day, and after being out twelve days returned to work at an advanced scale, viz., \$1.10 and \$1.40 per day. The old men received an advance of 10 cents per day, and the others 20 cents. They had asked for \$1.25 and \$1.50. On the same day 54 men employed on the Douglas avenue extension, by the Street Railway Company, also struck for an advance; they had been getting \$1.35 and demanded \$1.50. Manager Nelson decided to give the \$1.50 to competent men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculturists are taking advantage of the fine weather, and reports to hand show that the hay crop will be an average one.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators, stonecutters and builders' labourers find business good. Plumbers are fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders find work fairly satisfactory; with machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers employment is very satisfactory.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and waggon makers are actively employed. Shingle weavers find employment only fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders are enjoying a good business, as are the pressmen. The last named organized a union on July 9.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are satisfactorily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers find work fair.

Miscellaneous.—Broommakers and brush-makers are fully employed.

Transport.—Railway trackmen, freight handlers, ship labourers, street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen are all satisfactorily employed.

Unskilled labour.—With this class of labour work is plentiful.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dover.—On July 8 a big oil strike was made at this place in Albert county. At a depth of 300 feet oil was struck, and inside of an hour flowed into a ten inch hole to a depth of twelve feet.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Edward Little and P. J. Jobin, Correspondents, report as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been a good one for labour, the demand with only a few exceptions exceeding the supply. The Havana Cigar Company, a limited joint stock company, commenced operations on the 6th. The Bell Telephone Company has a large gang of men employed in laying wires underground. There have been no labour disturbances, but a request for an increase of wages and the readjustment of the scale was made by the lasters employed in the shoe factories and was submitted to the arbitration board for settlement. Representations were heard from both parties but no decision had been rendered at the close of the month. The meetings of the board were held in public and were largely attended.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops throughout the district give promise of an excellent yield. Hay making was commenced, but was delayed by the frequent rains.

Lumbering.—All the saw mills are working and conditions in about fifty per cent of them are exceptionally active, an attempt being made to make up for the time lost owing to the lateness of the drives.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These branches have made a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the iron trades the month has been a good one, the different shops working to their full capacity, and in some cases being unable to finish within contract time. Electrical workers and linemen have been busy. In the iron shipbuilding branches there has been continuous employment on minor repairs of a number of vessels, though no particularly heavy jobs have been undertaken during the month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had plenty of work and the prospects are good. Bookbinders report a good month.

Clothing trades.—The boot and shoe workers have had a fair month's work, conditions though quiet being better than in June or July of last year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers report plenty of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month. Broommakers have been dull. Laundry workers report a busy month. Hotel employees profited by the opening of the tourist trade.

Transport.—Traffic on the railways was exceptionally heavy owing to the influx of tourists; cab drivers, hackmen, &c., also profited by the same conditions. Longshoremen and ship labourers, however, had a rather slack month, though conditions had improved since June.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during the month of July have been somewhat similar to those of the previous month, all classes of labour being fully employed. There is great activity in the machine shops, and in both the Canadian Rand Drill and Jenckes machine shops there are night gangs at work. Good machinists are in demand. The Jenckes Machine Company has secured a \$315,000 contract from the Ontario Power Company, at Niagara Falls, Ont., for the construction of a steel conduit pipe for the power works there. The company will erect temporary shops at Chippewa, near Niagara Falls, where several hands will be employed. The same company has also completed a large contract of mining machinery for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, for its mines at Glace Bay, C.B. Wholesale and retail trade is reported to be very good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop is much better than was anticipated, and in some sections it will be fully up to that of last year; the other crops will be fully up to the average. Farmers are complaining of the want of farm help.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are beginning to make arrangements for the coming season. The Sherbrooke Lumber Company, with a capital of \$200,000, was organized during the month. The company own about 500 square miles of timber limits in the province.

Mining.—Men engaged in the mining business are looking forward to a period of renewed activity when the Sherbrooke Smelting Company has succeeded in completing arrangements for a smelter here.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building and allied trades are very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal and engineering trades are exceptionally busy, and there are orders ahead which will keep the trade in that condition for some time to come.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Work is not quite so brisk in the sash and door shops, but not to such an extent that men are laid off.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade is very busy, and extra help has been taken on.

Clothing trades.—The custom tailors report trade very good and a scarcity of hands.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is in good demand.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Business in this district has been very good during the month, and the various classes of labour have been working full time. The city and district has been happily free from any labour trouble. The demand for unskilled labour is very good, and skilled artisans need not be out of work. The building trades report a busy season with prospects that work will be carried on till late into the fall. *Merchants* report a fairly good trade, although the unseasonable weather told against the sale of summer goods.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering operations are active, and there is a market awaiting every piece of lumber piled in the yards.

Manufacturing in general is very brisk; stove, shoe, tobacco, cigar, and glove factories, and machinery shops, together with planing mills, are enjoying prosperity.

The *agricultural* industry, with the exception of hay, will be as good as last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have had a good month. Carpenters and

joiners are very busy. Painters report business good. Stonecutters have plenty of work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths are all employed and report business good. Bicycle workers are very dull for the season.

Printing and allied trades.—Business in these branches is very good, and some are working overtime.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are very active; the slack period, however, is now approaching. Glove makers and boot and shoe workers are doing a good business.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers have had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are busy.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been favourable during the month, and work generally has been more plentiful than in June, there being no idle men.

Bricklayers, masons and carpenters in the building trades are exceptionally busy, there being a scarcity of hands. Owners of real estate who were burnt out on May 20 are rebuilding. The Dominion government has given the contract for an addition to the post office building on land formerly occupied by residential property; the former house is being demolished. The Messrs. Coté, whose boot and shoe factory was burnt on May 20, are erecting a building to replace it 100 feet in length, 41 feet wide and four stories high, including the basement. Contracts have been awarded for the stone work, the bricklaying and wood work, and the work is to be completed by September 1 to permit of the setting up of the necessary machinery. Activity has been most

pronounced in sash and door factories and in foundries. Merchants have had a satisfactory month. There have been no changes in rates of wages nor hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers are getting ready for harvesting. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather of the earlier season, hay will be abundant.

Manufactures are generally very busy. With the Penman Manufacturing Company, Limited, several branches were stopped from time to time owing to lack of water, but the company has purchased a steam engine of sufficient power to run their machinery when the water supply fails. As soon as this engine is placed in position activity will again be the rule. The company is even about to make a superior class of goods to that already on the market and has also decided to replace its present stocking knitting machines by other up to date ones.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners have more work on hand than they can attend to.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders and machinists have been extremely busy throughout the month. Blacksmiths report satisfactory conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage makers have had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers state that they are well satisfied with the month's work.

Clothing trades.—About sixty men are working in the Ames Holden boot and shoe factory. The wages are not equivalent to those paid by other Montreal and Quebec boot and shoe manufacturers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers have had a busy month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers have had sufficient work to keep them employed all the time.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and bartenders report satisfactory conditions.

Unskilled labour.—Day labourers have plenty work at fair wages and are scarce.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Workmen in all branches of the building trades are becoming scarce owing to the abundance of work and the shortening of the hours of labour. The following trades are also influenced by these conditions:—Plumbers, roofers, carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, masons, electrical workers, and stone cutters. Building operations have been very much delayed owing to the strikes which have taken place since the spring, and the cost of building is said to have increased 20 per cent on account of the increase in wages paid to the crafts engaged in the trade and other causes. Since last month strikes have occurred in boot and shoe employees working for J. T. Bell & Co., and the Slater Shoe Company.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All those engaged in the building trades are extremely busy and workmen are scarce.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers are fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, wood carvers and other branches of the woodworking trades are busier than they have been for many years previous.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in July in this city was comparatively satisfactory. The local industries did not perhaps provide sufficient labour, but the beginning of the shantying

operations supplied ample employment for the surplus working population. Several hundred men have already left for the bush at the high wages of \$30 to \$35 per month and board. The bulk of the population is working in Eddy's factories, and Booth's and Gilmour's saw-mills. The former establishment is in a prosperous condition except that the match shop is closed during the hot season, owing to the difficulty in handling sulphur during that period. As a consequence a couple of hundred girls are losing six weeks' time. The International Portland Cement Company has added a number of men to their construction gang. This work will last a couple of years. Construction work in other parts of the city is dull. A small church is being put up in Tetreauville and a school-house in No. 5 ward. Reports from the country as to crops are encouraging, despite the heavy rains.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The construction work on the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway extension is progressing favourably and the terminus of the line will be Maniwaki, 100 miles from the capital, this fall. The company intends building to a point one hundred miles above Maniwaki, crossing a country which the company considers to be as fertile if not more so than that on this side of the present terminus.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

July was a fairly satisfactory month in every respect except that outside employment was interfered with to a certain extent by rain. So far as could be learned general labour was fairly well employed, and the month was free from industrial troubles of a serious character. The stone-cutters' union declared a strike which lasted less than a week and which at no time involved more than thirty-five men. The strike was called to enforce a uniform wage

scale of 33 cents to 36 cents. The union also demanded the abolition of a clause in the agreement requiring employees to give at least ten days' notice before tendering on a contract. The employers held that indiscriminate tendering by employees, especially after learning the employers' figures was not fair. The strike was settled by compromise. The masters granted the wage demand and the men agreed to take out an employer's card before tendering on a job.

The strike of the plasterers, inaugurated on May 2, had not been officially declared off at the end of July, but so far as could be learned it had ceased to be a disturbing element in the building trade. Several of the men returned to work at the old scale, while others had become jobbers, and so far as could be learned not one man was idle. There was some dissension in the union and talk of forming a national union was heard. All other trades in the city were active and no disturbances of any kind were in evidence.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fully employed during the month of July, and the supply was about equal to the demand, except in the case of agricultural labourers. In this line there is a scarcity, and high wages are offered compared with former years. The iron smelting company which has been sending experts and agents to Kingston for some time past recently asked the mayor for an option on part of the original smelter site for ten days only. The Finance and Industries Committees of the city met and decided to offer the company certain sections of the site for \$3,990, plus three years interest at 4 per cent. The balance of the property is to be reserved to give the Frontenac Railway and Cement Company and option also affording access to the harbour. A joint wharf and railway pier, it is thought, would be of mutual benefit to the companies, and

they could share the cost. The mayor and council are endeavouring to keep the way open for both industries.

During the month the business of the McGown Cigar Factory, which recently suspended operation in consequence of a disastrous fire, was resumed in new quarters and on a much larger scale. A feature in connection with the moving of the stock was the employment of every carter in the city. While the moving was going on the union carters objected to the employment of non-union carters, and were consequently released.

The Bell Telephone Company is asking the city council for the right to lay underground wires in certain sections of the city and other privileges. During the month the business of the Bailey broom factory was entirely suspended by a fire which destroyed the building and its contents. The new company recently formed to manufacture cereals of various kinds is making good progress, and the necessary machinery, &c., is being installed. Citizens are being asked to take up 7 per cent of the preferred stock to the amount of \$15,000. The government dredge *Sir Richard* has been employed for most of the month in the harbour. On Friday, July 3, the dry-goods merchants and others met and decided to close their places of business, Saturday excepted, at 5 p.m. during the months of July and August. Since the recent decision of the Imperial Privy Council *re* the 'Lord's Day Act,' the Kingston Street Railway Company has been running Sunday cars, and the company has decided to run them from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. hereafter on Sundays. The cars are being largely patronized to Lake Ontario Park and other points.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The abundant rains have greatly benefited the various crops and the outlook is satisfactory.

Mining.—Recently large deposits of hematite iron ore were found on the Rideau canal, near Brewer's mills. On a close test the deposits were found to contain 60 per

cent of iron. There are splendid facilities for shipping, &c.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All engaged in these trades are fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All branches are busy.

Woodworking trades.—Favourable conditions are reported.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report business as more active than for years.

Clothing trades.—July was the best month for clothiers, &c., in years past.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Those engaged in the preparation of food, tobacco, &c., are well employed.

Leather trades.—Owing to change of management tanners and curriers are not busy, but prospects for a large business later on are excellent.

Miscellaneous.—The miscellaneous, transport and unskilled trades, both male and female, are fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In view of the expiration of the lease of the ferry between Wolfe Island and Kingston the residents of the island recently voted to acquire and conduct the ferry business. This will likely facilitate business with the city.

Many American tourists are in the surrounding district camping. Their presence brings additional revenue to boatmen and others.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of July has shown little change over the preceding month in this locality. There have been encouraging reports from all branches of trade and a steady demand for all kind of labour. Merchants report the month's trade ahead of the corresponding month of last year. There

have been no strikes or lockouts in this locality during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The harvest season is in full operation and it is with difficulty that farmers can get men. They say labourers want mechanics, wages.

Fishermen report a good month's catch.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades shows no changes over the preceding month. There is considerable activity and contractors report a scarcity of men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All engaged in these trades have enjoyed a good month. Iron moulders and machinists have been exceptionally busy, owing to there being a great deal of work preparing harvesting machinery.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There is a great deal of work in the woodworking and furnishing trades, local factories reporting that they have all the work on hand that they can do.

Printing and allied trades.—All engaged in these trades have experienced an improvement over last month.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades report an improved month's business.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report a good month. The bakers have organized in this city and will in future only give a 3½-pound loaf for 10 cents instead of the usual 4-pound loaf. Cigarmakers report a very good month.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Philips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity continues to prevail in nearly all branches of industry, and the prospects are good for a busy fall season. The only drawback has been the prevalence of labour troubles, resulting in considerable friction and bitter feeling. This has been intensified by the importation of labour

from abroad to take the places of striking workmen and the resort to arbitrary methods generally. The extensive immigration of workmen, apart from those specially brought over, has been a noticeable factor in terminating strikes adversely to the interests of the workers and in several trades the influx of immigrants has perceptibly increased the number of competitors for employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are still quiet as the result of the protracted strikes, from the effects of which the industry is slowly recovering, though no considerable revival can be expected this season. The builders' labourers who went out on May 1 on account of the refusal of the employers to pay them 30 cents per hour, returned to work on the 15th at the former rate of 25 cents. The great majority of the strikers had either left town or obtained other work in the meantime. Many of the places of the men on strike were taken by recent immigrants. The carpenters, who had also been out since May day for an increase in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents, also went back on the old terms on the 16th. Many of them had been employed in the meantime at the advanced rate. The strike of the painters and decorators is still on. Plumbers and steamfitters are well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades are flourishing and work is plentiful. The strike of the iron moulders and core makers has resulted in very serious complications, owing to the systematic importation of workmen by the Canada Foundry Company to take the places of strikers. The company availed themselves of the services of the 'National Foundrymen's Association,' an international organization, and by sending agents to Britain induced the immigration under contract of a large number of English and Scotch moulders. Only a small proportion of the latter, however, were willing to go to work when they learned the state of affairs on their arrival. About 70 Scotch

moulders and core makers arrived on the 18th, only very few of whom remained with the company, many of the others returning to Scotland. They claim to have been deceived by the company's agents who, they state, assured them that there was no strike or dispute in progress. The strong feeling aroused by these occurrences has been increased by the arrest of members of the union for picketing the company's premises and by the refusal of Police Magistrate Denison to allow the secretary of the union charged with intimidation a jury trial. The cases are still pending. The unions connected with the District Labour Council have been appealed to for funds to aid the strikers. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers and blacksmiths are all well employed. Jewellers and silversmiths are very busy. The brass working trades have decided to submit their differences as to hours and wages to the following arbitrators:—For the manufacturers, A. F. Rutter, F. Polson and P. W. Ellis; for the union, J. Wilson, J. Atcheson and D. A. Carey. If the arbitrators fail to agree an umpire will be called in, whose decision will be final.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions in these trades are generally satisfactory, with but few out of employment. The Piano Workers' Union has lately increased its membership considerably, and decided to affiliate with the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade which had been exceptionally good for the season until two weeks or so since, is now a little slack though better than at this time last year. Bookbinders, electrotypers and pressmen are all busy.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors who have been doing very well in the earlier part of the summer, are entering upon their slack season. (Other trades are generally fair. Garment makers are perfecting their organization and recently admitted 50 new members to the union.

Transportation.—All workers engaged in transportation are busy, as the volume of traffic is unusually heavy. A small strike

among unorganized deck hands employed on the Niagara Navigation Company's steamers, on the 11th, was quickly terminated by filling the places of the men. They made no formal demands, but it is understood that the strikers wanted an increase of pay from \$20 to \$23.50 per month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—The Union Stock Yards will be opened for business on the 28th inst., the office building being complete. A number of dealers have acquired office accommodation there. Work has been commenced on the construction of a factory building for the manufacture of underwear, which will employ 25 hands. The Comfort Soap Company is building a large addition to its works.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour is exceptionally well employed in the city and a large number of outside people are coming and securing work both in the skilled and unskilled trades. Letters patent have issued to the Canadian Westinghouse Company, of Hamilton, with a capital of \$2,500,000; 800 additional hands will be employed, making a total of 2,000. The D. Moore Foundry Company will erect a new moulding shop 100 x 50 feet. Business, both wholesale and retail, is very active. There is only one labour difficulty existing in the city at the present time, viz., the bakers, and a settlement is expected to be reached soon. Rents have advanced and vacant houses are few.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture and manufacturing are both enjoying prosperity at the present time. All industries are busy with a full staff of employees.

No railway construction is being carried on at present.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are all very busy with the exception of the painters who have been a little slack. The plumbers ceased work in all but five shops owing to their July agreement not being signed; the matter was settled in a day and all men are now at work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove plate and machinery moulders are busy. In one shop six moulders (non-union) quit work on account of a dispute about rules; they desired a few minutes to cool off after pouring off, which was denied them. The trouble was settled in about twenty-four hours. Stove mounters, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were all fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking trades have enjoyed a fairly good month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades are all busy, and there are few idle men in the city at present.

Clothing trades.—Tailors, hatters, boot and shoe workers are enjoying a busy season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The bakers' strike is still on, although it is expected that it will soon be settled. The master bakers have decided to test the legality of the 'Ontario Bake Shop Act' in regard to the Sunday labour clause. Since the Privy Council have declared the 'Lord's Day Act' *ultra vires* some of the shops have started working on Sundays at ten p.m. No prosecutions have as yet taken place. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers all well employed.

Transport.—All railway employees and longshoremen have constant employment.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is the busiest of all class of workers, at from 15 to 20 cents an hour.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As was the case a year ago there is work in this district for every man who wants to work. In some lines the supply of men is about equal to the demand, in others not enough men can be obtained. Several contracts on the electrical power development works have been practically completed and as new contracts are not far advanced, the number of labourers employed is rather less than last month. Manufactures in all lines of metal work are busy, and some are running overtime. The building trades show continued prosperity. Freight traffic is very heavy for the season. In the early part of July passenger traffic was remarkably heavy. Trade generally is excellent. Radical changes in wages and hours of labour affecting any number of men were few, but the general tendency is towards concessions by employers along both lines. No labour trouble of importance was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers expect a profitable season. All fruit crops except apples are first class. Hay turned out better than expected.

Manufacturing concerns are generally busy. The iron bedstead works have been reopened after several years' idleness and are doing a large business. Contractors on the power development works buy largely of local concerns in the lines of heavy castings, hoisting engines and machinery, rough and dressed lumber, &c.

Several large flows of natural gas have been struck by companies boring new wells west of Welland. Another company is about to begin operations in the townships of Willoughby and Crowland and will pipe gas to Niagara Falls.

Railway construction is duller than for several years past, but more men are employed in all branches of railway work than ever before at this season. Pavement, sewer and gas main construction employs a large number of men. Additional contracts in this line of work have just been let. Stonecutters and quarrymen at Queenston and Hagersville are having a heavy season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All lines of employment in the building trades showed continued prosperity. Many mechanics from other places are working here.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Workmen employed in foundries, machine shops, blacksmith shops or as stationary engineers are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are well employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have been in demand.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers are busy. A large number of hands are employed in the canning factories in the fruit district at this season.

Miscellaneous.—Large numbers of stenographers, time-keepers and office employees are employed by contracting firms and power companies. There is a good demand for female help in hotels and restaurants. The supply of servants for private families is not equal to the demand.

Transport.—There was less falling off in railway freight business on the opening of navigation than for many years and all classes of men employed in that line are busier than usual for the time of the year. Passenger traffic has been excellent. No railway construction to any extent is in progress at present and only the usual gangs of trackmen are working. Electrical railways would take a few more trainmen for the summer season. Teamsters, hackmen and similar classes are all busy. The demand for unskilled labour is not so urgent, but all local men are employed. The number of foreign labourers working is rather smaller than in June.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—A difficulty existing between the Federal Labour Union and the Paper Workers' Union was investigated by Mr. R. Glockling, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labour, and an amicable settlement is anticipated.

Welland.—Contracts for new bridges across the Welland canal at this place and Port Robinson have been awarded to a firm in Thorold. Work on the bridge here has been commenced.

Bridgeburg.—Large gangs of men and many teams are employed at the building of the new shipyard at Miller's Bay near here.

St. Catharines.—Manufacturing concerns are generally busy, but the building trades are very dull. Business was brisk on the Welland canal early in the month, but showed signs of dullness later. Electric railway lines are busy and some extensions are being made.

Port Colborne.—The government cruiser *Petrel* has made several seizures of fishing equipment being used by Americans in Canadian waters.

Port Dalhousie.—The building trades are fairly busy this season.

Niagara.—Canning factories in this section give employment to many women and some men during the fruit season.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the past month in all branches of industry great activity has prevailed, the iron and building trades taking the lead. There have been no idle men upon the market who wanted employment, and many from a distance coming to the city have found work with little trouble. The Industrial Soap and Oil Company, of Toronto, has purchased the Brantford soap factory which has been vacant several years, and will commence with a staff of twenty-five hands at once. The American Seeding Company, of Springfield, Ohio, has secured the plant now used by the Cockshutt Plough Company, and will commence operations when the Plough Company moves to its new plant now nearly completed. Harmony between employers and employees has existed throughout the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

In the adjacent country the greatest activity has prevailed. The hay crop was harvested early in the month and much grain also during the latter part of the month. Farmers are in great need of more labourers.

The Grand Trunk Company has continued during the month, the extensive improvements commenced some time ago.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners and plasterers have had a busy month and trade prospects are good. Painters and decorators, plumbers and builders' labourers have had steady employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders are rushed with work. First class men can find employment. Coremakers and machinists have been working overtime. Electrical workers, linemen, buffers and polishers have been fully employed. Machinery and carriage blacksmiths have been very busy during the month. Boilermakers and sheet metal workers have had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and waggon makers report a busy month. Patternmakers are in demand. Millwrights and coopers have had a steady month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report a brisk month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade as being fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have experienced a busy month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers have had an average month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees report a brisk trade for the month. There is a demand for hotel employees. Laundry workers report a steady month.

Transport.—Street railway employees, carters and teamsters, particularly the latter, have been very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is readily employed and there are no idle men upon the market.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been well employed during the month and the same general conditions noted last month continue. There are very few idle men, and there is little complaint as to the prevailing rates of wages. Work on the sewerage system is about completed. This has been largely done by gangs of Italians who were specially brought here to do the work. Two foundries have additions to their shops under way. Retail business is slightly ahead for the season of the year. Retail clerks have been generally granted a half holiday on Thursdays during the months of July and August without loss of pay. The month has shown less unrest among work-people than has been noticed for some time.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Hay and green crops of all kinds are yielding a very bountiful harvest in this district. Roots promise well. Sugar beets are not being as extensively grown as last year. There is little complaint here of the scarcity of farm help.

It is expected that a by-law will shortly be submitted to the ratepayers to bonus a Threshing Machine Company which desires to move here from Brampton.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are enjoying an exceptionally good season, and men from other places continue to find employment here. There is a large amount of public work under way with only an average number of houses being built. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, and painters have all been steadily employed, with prospects of a busy season's work. Stonecutters are all employed. During the month trouble arose at the Ontario

Agricultural College buildings over the use of non-union cut stone. The men employed there, six in number, were on strike for one day, when they returned to work on the understanding that no more of the stone was to be used.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and iron workers have had a good month. A slight falling off in the cream separator trade is noticed owing to the season.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, varnishers, organ and piano workers are all steadily employed. A small movement of shifting around to other jobs took place but there are no idle men in these trades. Carriage and wagon makers are entering on their slack season.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy, for the season of the year.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have had a good month for July.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers report a fair month's work.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers are in good demand, but a falling off is expected shortly with the finishing of the sewers and other work at present under way.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour have been fully employed during June, though there was some loss of time to out-door labour and the building trades owing to rainy weather and lack of bricks. The iron trades are very busy, overtime being worked in the Grand Trunk shops, where several night gangs have also been added. Mooney's biscuit factory is nearing completion, and will be in running order by August 1. There will be 40 men and 100 girls employed to begin with, and the staff will be increased as the work demands. There is quite a scarcity of dwelling houses and rents are gradually advancing. Merchants, wholesale and retail,

have had a satisfactory month. There have been no industrial disputes during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers are busy harvesting their fall wheat and they report an exceptionally good crop, though they have experienced much difficulty in securing sufficient help.

All lines of *manufactures* are reported to be very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—The building trades have been actively employed, and there is sufficient work to keep all branches busy. Builders' labourers are rather scarce.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers are all well employed. Blacksmiths and horse-shoers are kept busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades are fully employed. Factories report plenty of orders on hand.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades are busy with no idle men.

Food and tobacco preparation.—On account of the warm weather the bakers and confectioners are very busy. Cigarmakers report a satisfactory season.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers have had a very active month.

Transport.—The trades engaged in transportation have all the work they can do, owing to the cheap rate season. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters are fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—There is a scarcity of unskilled labour.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market is satisfactory, the general busy time in all trades continuing. The McClary Company is gradually getting its new shops in working order. The strikes of machinists, cigar-

makers and brick makers still continue, with no signs of settlement. A petition for an increase of wages has been presented by the attendants at the asylum for the insane, but no action has been taken in regard to it yet.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In all the different branches of the building trades employers are looking for help, and conditions are all that could be desired.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The strike of Leonard & Sons' machinists still continues with no signs of wavering on either side. A number of machinists from England arrived here, but when they found a strike was in progress would not go to work and some found work elsewhere. Moulders are in demand. Metal polishers and stove mounters are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—At the car shops the car builders are very busy on repair work, and some departments are working overtime.

Printing and allied trades.—All classes of workers in the printing trades are busy, and there are no idle men in the city. The brickwork is about completed on Messrs. Lawson & Jones' new job office.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are slack at present. The officers of the local union for the next six months are: president, James Byrne; corresponding secretary, Jas. Hussey.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The cigarmakers' strike is still on, but a new union shop has started here, and others have enlarged their premises, giving work to a number of the strikers.

Miscellaneous.—The places of the striking brickmakers have about all been filled, and the Builders' Supply Company plant is running as usual.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Farm labour in this district is much in demand, and in some localities farmers are behind in getting in the hay and grain. Both the Grand Trunk Railway and the

Canadian Pacific Railway companies are doing considerable double tracking and switch-laying west of London.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market continued normal, and no noteworthy change occurred during the past month. There was a keen but limited demand for unskilled workers, and also for mechanics in a few lines. Railway traffic continued brisk and as a consequence a large class of workingmen in this line have had steady employment. No industrial disputes were recorded, and rates of wages are generally unchanged. Most of the retail merchants are closing their stores on Wednesday afternoon, in order to give their employees a half holiday during the months of July and August. The Thomas Bros. Broom and Brush Company also is giving its employees a half holiday on Saturday afternoon during the hot weather.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Harvesting is in full operation and the crops are up to the average. Millers report that the wheat crop is a heavier yield and a better sample than last year, with more favourable milling qualities.

All local *manufacturers* are very active and report an ample supply of labour, with the exception of the broom, brush and wooden ware factory, which is in need of experienced brush makers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All classes of building mechanics are actively employed, but there is not a large demand for the season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Metal workers continue in steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There is no changes reported in the woodworking line, all being actively employed. A temporary shut-down occurred in the

turning factory during the month for the purpose of installing a system of dust collectors, making the conditions more sanitary.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report a normal month, and are active but not rushed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are in the slack season, but report work as being fairly good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners' trade is improved as a result of warm weather, picnics, &c. Butchers and meat cutters report normal conditions, as also do cigarmakers.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers brush makers and laundry workers are very busy and in good demand.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions continue fairly good, there being but little change to note from last month. The Manson Campbell Manufacturing Company is enlarging its works and the William Gray & Sons Company is preparing the ground for an addition to its carriage factory. A great deal of civic work is going on, in paving, laying sidewalks, extending water mains, &c. The gas company also has a large number of men employed laying gas mains. Transportation is active and railroad men are busy. Wholesale and retail trade is normal. Contractors for the corporation and other work, aside from paving, are paying labourers 20 cents per hour for nine hours, so that labourers are receiving about equal wages with mechanics. There is no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy cutting grain but complain of too much rain and a scarcity of farm hands.

Manufacturing is rather quiet in some branches at this time of the year, but few men have been laid off as yet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and painters are all fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers have plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers report work a little slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report work fairly good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have steady employment. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers are fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and delivery men are busy.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen are all fully employed. Teamsters are exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—There is a great demand for this class of workmen, twenty cents per hour being paid by contractors and builders.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is great activity at present in all lines of trade, especially in the building trades. Some of the contractors have had to refuse work as they cannot get the men to do it. Owing to the scarcity of houses and the constant demand of new-comers there are more dwelling houses in course of erection than in any previous year. The Windsor Salt Company is spending \$30,000 in alterations and additions to its plant in order to keep up with the demand, and will have from 35 to 40 extra men employed all summer. Railway traffic continues very

heavy; the Canadian Pacific Railway has a large gang of men loading and unloading freight cars and boats almost continuously.

The teamsters who were receiving \$3.50 per day of nine hours asked for \$4 per day of nine hours. The contractors, all but one, and the city commissioners, agreed to pay the increase. All teams are working.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

It has been a splendid month for the farmers, and they have taken full advantage of it. Most of them have all their hay in, and it was a good crop. The oats and corn are looking well. The principal crop is corn in this district, and if warm weather follows, this will be a good crop. There is a great demand for farm help.

The condition of all other local industries continues good.

The Windsor and Amherstburg Street Railway Company has its road completed and running to Amherstburg, a distance of 18 miles down the river front.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Men employed in the various branches of these trades are fully employed. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers are all busy. Painters report trade fairly good for this time of the year, as there is not much of the new work ready for them. Plumbers and steam-fitters are rushed with work. Builders' labourers are all employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and machinists have all the work they can do. In the machinists' trade men are very scarce.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers report having plenty of work.

Printing trades.—The printers have been very busy during the past month, and most of them have been working overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers are all fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade being good. Hotel and restaurant employees

are working very long hours, on account of so many strangers being in the city at this time of the year.

Transport.—Railway men in the transport business have all the work they can handle. Longshoremen have had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is in demand.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour continue to be well employed, the supply as well as the demand being greater than last year. Since the beginning of spring there has not been at any time any lack of employment. For a few weeks in May and June a congested state existed on account of the immigration movement, and some remained idle for a week, until they were brought into touch with employers through the medium of the employment agencies and immigration authorities. During the whole of July, however, there has been a steady demand for all classes of labour, and a very keen demand for skilled men in all local undertakings. Commercial conditions are exceptionally bright, although late reports would indicate that on an average the crops this year may possibly not equal those of the previous season. Labour troubles seem to have left this locality. Negotiations are proceeding in some cases for advances, which are being generally conceded.

Building is active, but limited by the supply of labour and material. During the latter part of June and early in July the employment of labour was interfered with by the operation of an alleged combine. It appears that several well-known contractors, through an agent, secured a contract from the whole of the local brickmakers, to the effect that they would supply only certain specified firms with their product. On the ground that this provision was not being observed, an injunction was obtained

requiring compliance with the contract. The injunction was in force for a period of two or three weeks, and in consequence work on many buildings was stopped for want of brick. About July 4 an appeal to the full Court of Manitoba to quash the injunction was sustained. The supply of brick became sufficient for all purposes, but the contractors whose work had been interfered with were not able to get the men to proceed, and are still, in consequence, in an embarrassed position.

Farm labourers, who generally avail themselves of cheap excursions from Eastern Canada about the middle of August, will find this year, that their services are hot in such great request. Last year it was estimated by the local government in Manitoba that fully 20,000 would be necessary. Inquiries at the department of Agriculture on July 30, did not result in securing any definite information. The arrival of an unusual number of settlers, who after their land breaking and home building will seek employment in the harvest fields, will to a very large extent fill the demand. The crop in Manitoba is not as heavy as last year, but that of the Northwest Territories is said to be quite equal to that of the previous season, and employment agents in Winnipeg are looking for men to send to assist the territorial farmers. On the whole not more than half of last year's supply of labourers for purely harvesting purposes will be required.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades skilled men in all lines are in demand. For unskilled labour there is no particular demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Really competent machinists or skilled men in any branches of the metal trades can get employment in Winnipeg.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All the woodworking factories are busy, and good men are in demand. There is supply enough of unskilled labourers.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers continue to be fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors in many cases have placards advertising their need of assistance.

Food and tobacco preparation.—As the city develops, there is in the tobacco and food preparation a corresponding industrial development. Employment is steady, and good men are needed.

Miscellaneous.—In all classes of employment where experience and skill is necessary there seems to be a strong demand, but where no skill is required the market is fully met.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Trade and labour conditions are practically unchanged from last month, the demand for labour continuing good. There is exceptional activity in the building trades, and in all other branches there is evidence of steady employment. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is giving employment to a large number of men, who are required to carry out the improvements contemplated this season along the main line from Willipeg to Moosejaw. Large gangs were at work between Brandon and Broadview, and although large additions were made to the ranks of labour, chiefly of new arrivals from the old country, yet there are very few idle men to be found. There has been no addition made to industrial establishments, but all are in active operation, and working full time. Considerable improvements are being carried out by the city in laying cement sidewalks and other public works. Great activity is evidenced in the milling and lumbering industries, which are running night and day, with a full staff of employees. Transportation companies and banks report business very active. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade exceptionally good, and large shipments of merchandise are

being shipped throughout the district. There were no changes in rates of wages, though several railway unions have made a demand for a new schedule in rates, which are being considered by the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities. There is no unrest in the labour market at the present time.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The recent rain and other favourable conditions have ensured a good harvest for 1903. In no previous year have the crop reports been so encouraging as they are at present. Reports from all the Brandon district go to show that the crop is farther advanced than it was at this time last year. The weather has been perfect, and indications are such as to almost ensure an unprecedented yield of grain. The straw is short all over the district, which will save considerable labour in harvesting the grain. The heads are also filling out well, but it is impossible at present to say what the yield will be, as it will largely depend on weather conditions later on.

There is great activity in the *lumber trade* this season. One local firm has just received a drive of logs, floated down the Assiniboine river, of five million feet. The city lumber merchants report business better this season than in any previous one, owing chiefly to the influx of newcomers throughout the city and district.

Canadian Northern Railway construction work is being pushed forward from Grand View, and large gangs of men are at work under contractor Streval, who says that the line will reach Kanisak by September. This is an extension of the main line of the Canadian Northern west of the Riding Mountains. There are eight hundred men and fifty teams employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, are very busy. Painters, decorators and paperhangers report trade excellent. Plumbers are fully employed. Steam-

fitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers report trade good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists are exceptionally busy, but there are no openings at present. Boiler-makers are working overtime, and the supply of men is not equal to the demand. Jewellers and watchcase makers report trade good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers and patternmakers report trade satisfactory.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades report trade good.

Clothing trades.—All branches report being fairly busy.

Tobacco and food preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters report trade very good. Ice drivers report business active.

Leather trades.—A little slackness prevails.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are very busy. Clerks and stenographers find business good, but there are no openings. Laundry workers are doing a good trade.

Transport.—Men engaged in this line having regular runs are busy, but spare men are a little slack at present. Men employed on construction work are making good time. Freight handlers are very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There are very few idle men in the city. Farm labourers find no difficulty in securing employment at good wages, and owing to the construction work on railways every available man finds employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Business conditions throughout the district are very satisfactory. The extension of railway branches opens up new districts, and will have a good effect on trade conditions. Several of the elevator companies are building new elevators on the branch lines, in anticipation of doing a good business this summer. The railway companies are also making preparation to ensure better transportation facilities than hither-

to. Every town and village gives evidence of prosperity, in building additional stores and dwelling houses.

CALGARY, N.W.T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. D. Milliken, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The past month has been noticeable for the unsettled state of the labour market.* In addition to the disturbances previously reported upon, some 40 Galicians working on the sewers struck. The men demanded \$2.00 for nine hours or \$2.25 for ten hours. Up to the present the men receive \$1.75 for a ten-hour day. The men state that the city pays \$2.00 per nine-hour day, and that they wish the same.

There is a movement on foot to establish a permanent board of conciliation, to deal with all local labour disputes, but from present indications such a board, unless possessing powers under legislative enactment, would be of little use, as the feeling here seems to be on the employers' side to control the labour market, and that of the labour organizations to fight for what they claim to be their rights.

Owing to the large number of men that are working for ranchers, putting up the season's hay crop, few men can be hired to do labouring work, and in many instances trouble is experienced in securing sufficient men for harvesting the hay crop, even at \$35 per month with board.

A by-law has been carried by the rate-payers giving power to a company to put in a gas plant, the city to have the right to buy out the company after 10 years. This will give work to a large number of hands, and make openings for plumbers and gas-fitters as soon as the plant is established.

The rush of immigration continues, many large cattle outfits coming in. Much inconvenience is experienced owing to inability to get the necessary lumber for building

purposes. The local lumber dealers cannot secure lumber fast enough to meet the demand, and often a car is delayed in transit owing to the rush of freight.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Lathers and plasterers, stonemasons and painters, are busy. Plumbers are well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Machine woodworkers are in demand.

Transport.—All railway employees are steadily employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

All the towns, both north and south of here, are rapidly growing, and a good demand is in evidence for mechanics and labourers.

Edmonton is especially busy, and carpenters, bricklayers and others are kept busy. Some trouble is experienced in meeting the demand for labour.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. A. Laird, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Kootenays district of British Columbia is in the early stages of an important industrial revival, the effects of which are already visible in the demand for skilled mine workers. This is the direct outcome of the recent decision by the Federal government to subsidize Canadian lead miners to the extent of \$15 per ton. From the local viewpoint, the decision was an exceedingly happy one, and it is confidently predicted that the stimulus thereby imparted to the industrial life of the country will, in the course of a few months, entirely justify the action taken. The Canadian lead industry—which means the silver-lead mining industry of the Kootenays—has laboured for more than two years under handicaps that reduced production to a minimum, and closed down two-thirds of the mines, while the balance were left with just sufficient crews to prosecute development work or extract the ores carrying

*A full account of the settlement of the carpenters' lock-out will be found in a special article in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

high silver values. The effect of the subsidy is to add sufficient to the value of every average ton of silver-lead ore mined to make up to the miner the amount lost through the difficulties referred to. The result is that mines throughout the silver-lead producing camps are generally preparing to resume operations. The change from widespread inactivity to general activity cannot be brought about in a few days or weeks, but the indications are that within three months the appearance of every silver-lead camp will be entirely altered as the result of the operation of the subsidy. Where there are 200 miners employed now it is estimated that 1,000 will soon be engaged, and the increased market which these men, drawing the best wages paid to any class of workmen in the west, will afford for every class of Canadian producer can scarcely be estimated. Then the Canadian smelters are increasing their crews as rapidly as experienced and reliable men can be secured. The country has been drained to a large extent of the men formerly engaged in mining and lead smelting, and the influx of this class will be one of the first features of the amended conditions. The Kootenays, it is said, are facing at least five 'fat years,' and the expectation is that at the expiry of this period the lead market will have changed, and the lead mining industry will be firmly established.

In other respects conditions are quite substantially improved throughout the country. There is a demand for miners, lumbermen and skilled labourers in the building trades, while common labour is also at a premium.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent,
reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The satisfactory condition of the labour market reported last month still continues. There is a demand for men in the several lines of the building trade. This season

has been an exceptionally busy one in the building trades, a number of new residences being built, and a large amount of repair work being carried on. The remaining portion of the new Ladner road is to be completed, and a large number of men employed. The factory workers of the Royal City mills, who went out on strike on June 1 for a nine hour day with the same rate of wages as for ten hours, decided on July 14 to call off the strike. Some of the men have returned to work, but many have found employment elsewhere. Some of the former employees have decided to build and operate a factory of their own. With this end in view, a joint stock company has been formed, and a site secured on lease from the city for 30 years. The fishermen's strike was declared off on July 15. The Japanese fishermen decided to fish on the terms offered by the canners, viz., 15 cents and 14 cents per fish. The action of the Japanese fishermen practically decided the dispute. About 2,300 licenses have been issued to fishermen up to the present. Owing to the high water in the Fraser river, work on the new bridge was stopped for some time during the early part of the month; now that the water has gone down, the contractors have increased their gangs, and are making every effort to complete the piers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—A large number of men are now engaged in the fishing industry, but as yet the run of salmon has not commenced.

Lumbering.—The loggers have decided to close down all the camps for forty-five days after August 1, to provide for a recovery of the overcrowded market. There are a hundred and twenty logging camps in operation, employing about three thousand hands, with fifty million unsold logs, according to reports, in the water. The members of the Loggers' Association have decided to close camps.

Railroad construction.—Work is plentiful, and there is employment for men accustomed to construction work.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been very unsettled during the month, principally on account of strikes. At the end of the month, however, prospects seem more promising, as the factory woodworkers' strike was declared off, and there were no others on or in contemplation, so far as could be ascertained. The building season is in full operation, and there is employment for mechanics, though this is only temporary. A scarcity of labour every year at this time follows the starting of the salmon fishing season in the bay and at the Fraser river, when generally a large number of mechanics as well as unskilled workers go over to the river for a few weeks to fish for the canneries. The scarcity thus caused is more than usually felt, because of the fact that quite a number of mechanics left the city during the late disturbance in the labour market. At present there are somewhere over 400 carpenters in the city working on actual construction work. This does not include those engaged at bridge framing along the water front or bench work in the mills. Business is active in all lines with local dealers, and merchants are looking forward to a good fall trade now that the local labour troubles have terminated. Trade with the interior, especially with the Kootenays, is likely to revive considerably, as the result of the granting by the Dominion government of a bounty on lead. Advices show that arrangements are being made on a large scale for the opening up of about a dozen valuable mines. A feature in the grocery trade has been the receipt of the circular sent out by the vegetable and fruit cannery combine in Ontario—the Canadian Cannery Co., Limited—an institution comprising canneries with headquarters at Hamilton, Ontario. The circular requests grocers to pledge their support to the combine, by refusing to purchase from all others.

The following is a statement of some retail prices prevailing during the month: Fresh eggs, 40 cents a dozen; ham, 16 cents per pound; fresh butter, 30 cents to 35 cents per pound; potatoes (new), \$25 a ton; potatoes (California), \$2 per cwt.; cabbage, 2½ cents a pound; new carrots, 2½ cents; corn, 50 cents a dozen; Okanagan, B.C., flour (Hungarian brand), \$4.80 a barrel.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The Sockeye salmon fishing is now on. The first of the 1903 pack was started on Thursday, the 16th instant, when the Scottish Canadian put up sixteen cases, and the Richmond five. A big run is expected, and all attention is directed towards the Fraser river.

Lumbering.—On July 3 the mill owners refused to supply lumber to the local builders until the factory workers returned to work. Fortunately, however, these conditions only lasted a few days. Had it continued, about 1,400 men would have been idle. A movement had just been started by the building trades to go out on strike in sympathy with the striking factory workers when the strike was declared off in order to prevent a general strike.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A local firm of plumbers announced to their employees at the beginning of the month that they would not recognize the 'card system' as put in force by the Building Trades Council. The firm asserted that they would recognize the Plumbers' Union and pay the union scale, but objected to the 'card' because of its alleged discrimination against fair shops. The contention was that the firm was forced to stand responsible for every contractor that works on a building, as the union men would walk out should any workman on the job fail to produce a card. In a case where a job was fair at the time of taking the contract—but where any other contractor got into trouble during the building operation the boss plumber would be unable to fill his own contract. The trouble was set-

tled by the plumbers withdrawing from the Building Trades Council.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work good. A convention will be held shortly of representatives from all over the province.

Transport.—There is no demand for railway men, as the train crews are steady and permanently employed. Teamsters and expressmen are busy, and there is some demand for good men. The cartage service inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is reported unsatisfactory to the merchants. The minimum charge is 25 cents, which is considered too high, and wholesale grocers say that they are at a disadvantage as compared with Victoria dealers, where these charges are not in vogue. They claim that a 10 cent minimum charge is sufficient, and have petitioned the general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to this effect.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Van Anda.—Marble Bay is installing a 75 horse-power hoist. Only a few men, however, will be employed until the next level is reached. Copper Queen mine is sinking a wing on the 500-foot level; 18 men are at work.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during the month, with exceptions here and there. The increased cost of lumber, together with the carpenters' strike early in the season, has had a bad effect on the building trades, and many carpenters are out of employment. The city is providing work for a large number of men on civic improvements, about three hundred extra men being on the pay roll this month. The miners' strike at Ladysmith and Cumberland is practically off. Many of the white miners still refuse to go to work at the company's terms, but both the mines

are being operated, principally by Chinese and Japanese. The Coal Mines Regulation Act prohibits the employment of Chinese in coal mines, and the government is being urged to proceed against the company. No action, however, has been taken as yet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Intelligence has been received concerning the two sealing schooners despatched from here last year to hunt seal off the Falkland Islands. The result has been very gratifying to the promoters, one schooner reporting a catch of 2,109 skins, and the other 3,571 skins for the year's work.

A deputation from the Loggers' Association waited on the Premier on the 7th instant, and requested that the government suspend the operation of the law for six months against the exportation of logs, as there was no sale for logs on this side of the line. The loggers claim they are in distress owing to lack of demand. No action has yet been taken by the government.

A new sash and door factory is being added to the Saywood mills.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There is no demand for workmen in any of the different branches of the trade. Bricklayers and masons are fairly well employed. Quite a large number of carpenters and joiners are idle, and some have had to seek employment in other places. Painters and decorators report employment fair, and work good for the season. Plumbers are fairly well employed. There is no work for stonecutters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and machinists report employment for all. Electrical workers, linemen and blacksmiths are nearly all employed. Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders had a busy month. Shipwrights and caulkers report trade as dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Trade was somewhat duller than usual, yet there was fair employment. The working hours for job printers have been reduced from 50

to 48 per week, the rate of pay, \$20.00, remaining unchanged.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade as very dull, while garment workers are very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are well employed. With cigarmakers trade has greatly improved. Several shops found difficulty in getting workmen to turn out a couple of rush orders.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers are all employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade better than it has been. Clerks and delivery employees are fully employed.

Transport.—Steamboatmen, longshoremen, street railway employees, hack drivers and teamsters all report favourable conditions.

Unskilled labour.—There is plenty of work for all in this class.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT

Mr. A. E. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market in this district has improved a little during the month, but is still quiet, there being no demand for unskilled labour, and very little doing in the building trades. In the lumber industry, while the sawmills are working steadily and in some cases overtime, in the woods there is a talk of a shut-down for six weeks in the lumber camps, commencing on the 1st of August, in consequence of the accumulation of logs. In the coal-mining industry work has been resumed at Extension mine after four months' strike. The situation at Cumberland remains unchanged. In Nanaimo the

mines are working to their full capacity, and a mine that was flooded a year ago has been pumped out and re-opened, and is to be thoroughly prospected. This will give work to a few more men, but there are plenty of men here now to more than supply all demands for some time to come. In the quartz mining sections of the district prospects are improving on Texada island and the Mount Sicker district, but on the west coast matters are very quiet, with very little doing. There is nothing doing in the fishing industry at this time of the year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In these trades there is very little new work going on. Bricklayers and masons report nothing doing. Painters and paperhangers report business quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths and carriage makers report business as fair to good, but plenty of men to fill all demands.

Miscellaneous.—Teamsters and expressmen report work as very dull for the time of the year.

Unskilled labour.—There is very little work for unskilled labour outside of the regular civic improvements, which are not on a very large scale this year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The strike at Extension mines was settled in the first part of the month, and the works have nearly all been opened up again. The men lose 25 cents on stringers, getting 75 cents instead of \$1.00, and have to pay 50 cents more per ton for house coal, viz., \$1.50. The men had to sign a contract for two years, individually, not to strike, and it was agreed that the union men would not be discriminated against.

REPORT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION.

THE Commission appointed to investigate recent industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia forwarded its report to the Honourable Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, on the 8th

July.* On account of the time necessary for the printing of this report, it was not

* For an account of the appointment of this Commission and the progress of its work, see the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. III., of May, p. 886, June, p. 973, and Vol. IV., July, p. 77.

laid on the Table of the House of Commons during the month, but it was expected that it would be presented by the minister early in the month of August.

The report is a lengthy one, covering about 170 typewritten pages of foolscap. The evidence, which is submitted with the report, covers over 2,000 typewritten sheets of foolscap, and there are also some 100 exhibits. The report is divided into chapters, Chapter I being introductory; Chapter II deals with the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the sympathetic strikes connected with it; Chapter III is on strikes in the coal mines of British Columbia during the present year; Chapter IV, a detailed account of the strike at Ladysmith; Chapter V, a similar account of the strike at Union (Cumberland), and Chapter VI, general conclusions.

Introductory.

In the introductory chapter it is stated that the time occupied by the Commission in taking evidence was from the 4th of May to the 14th of June, inclusive; that during that time sittings were held at Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo, and in the mining towns of Ladysmith, Extension and Cumberland, and that over 100 witnesses in all were examined. Mention is also made of the fact that the parties to the various controversies under investigation were represented by able counsel, who much facilitated the work of the Commission.

Strike of the U.B.R.E. and Sympathetic Strikes.

The report deals in considerable detail with the circumstances and conditions leading up to the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which commenced at Vancouver in February of the present year, and with the progress of this strike and the methods adopted by the several parties in furthering their respective ends. This part of the report is based

largely on documentary evidence, each of the parties to the dispute having filed with the Commission all correspondence and other papers relating in any way to the strike, and the Commissioners having drawn inferences of fact therefrom. The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is shown to be a secret society, bound together by a strong oath, an organization with headquarters in San Francisco, and different from a regular trade union as generally understood, inasmuch as the several divisions have very little absolute control over their own affairs, but are subject almost entirely to the order and direction of the executive head of the order. It is pointed out that the purpose of the organization is to include all classes of employees on a railway, irrespective of the particular kind of work which they have to do, or of the fact that they belong to other railway organizations.

Nature and Progress of Strike.

A kind of secret warfare between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the United Brotherhood, existing over a period of some months, is disclosed, and is shown to have culminated in the strike declared on the 27th February. In this connection, attention is paid to the conditions of employment of the clerks on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to methods adopted by the secret service department of the company. A startling disclosure is made in regard to the chief organizer in Canada of the United Brotherhood. It is shown that while acting in this capacity he had sold his services, along with confidential letters received from the president of the order to the railway company, and acted as one of their secret service officials, while he still continued to be chief executive officer of the order for the Dominion.

Considerable attention is devoted to the work of George Estes, president of the order, both as to his plans for the furtherance of organization in Canada, and his management of the strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway after the strike had been

declared. Estes is shown to have exercised an all but absolute control over the movements of the striking forces, and to have directed the entire strike. Telegrams and communications sent by him by way of command to the strikers at different points are reproduced from the originals, as are also particular communications which passed between the chief representatives on both sides.

Methods Adopted to Win Strike.

The report classifies the different methods adopted by the strikers to obtain recognition of the order, and win the strike, and in this connection reveals a startling condition of affairs. In the first place, it is shown how the strike was extended beyond Vancouver, so as to embrace all members of the order in Canada, as well as organizations not in any way directly affiliated, but which were induced to come out in sympathetic support of the strikers. Attempts to tie up the steamship service of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Pacific and the Kootenay lakes, to bring about a stoppage in the supply of coal, and to effect a gigantic boycott in connection with the products of all concerns which even remotely might be brought into business connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, are detailed at length. The report also deals very fully with the treatment of non-union men and 'scabs,' in which connection the practices of picketing, blacklisting, molesting and intimidation of innocent parties are treated.

This part of the report concludes with an account of the attitude of other railway organizations towards the United Brotherhood, and the attitude of certain international unions toward their locals in Canada which had given sympathetic aid to the strikers. One or two cases of violation of their contracts by unions are cited, as also are cases of violation by local unions of their constitutions. The account of the United Brotherhood strike concludes with a statistical summary, indicating the numbers affected by the strike.

Disputes in the Coal Mines of British Columbia.

Chapter III, which deals with the disputes in the coal mines of British Columbia during 1903, points out that strikes have occurred during the present year in all of the local mining properties of importance operated in British Columbia, and that in all cases local unions of the Western Federation of Miners have been involved. The first strike was that of the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, Michel and Morrissey, which commenced on February 11, lasting up to the 31st March, and involving about 1,500 men. The second strike was that of the coal miners in the employ of the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo; commenced on the 16th February and terminated the 26th of that month, affecting between 600 and 700 employees. The third strike was that of the employees of the Wellington Colliery Company at Ladysmith; commenced March 12, affecting about 800 employees; and the last, a strike in the mines of the Wellington Colliery Company at Union (Cumberland), commenced on May 2, in which strike between 300 and 400 miners were affected. Mention is made of the causes of all of these strikes, and all of their main features. The two last mentioned are the subjects of detailed consideration in separate chapters.

The Strike at Ladysmith.

Chapter IV, which deals with the strike at Ladysmith, takes up the facts and circumstances connected with this strike at some length. The manner in which the local organization of the Western Federation of Miners was effected at Ladysmith, and the strike created, are outlined, and portions of the evidence relating to these matters quoted at length. The Commissioners conclude that this strike was brought about, first, by an intrigue whereby the Western Federation of Miners, in an effort to assist the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees strikers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, sought to tie up the

Dunsmuir mining properties on Vancouver Island, which were, at the time, supplying the Canadian Pacific Railway with coal. In coming to this conclusion, the Commissioners base their findings on a review of the facts and circumstances existing at the time, and the nature of the evidence given before the Commission. Telegrams are printed, giving the words of the requests on the part of the United Brotherhood for the assistance of the Western Federation, by way of tying up the supply of coal, and the orders of the executive officers having this purpose in view. Misstatements and contradictions on material points in the evidence of interested parties, as given before the Commission, and the hasty and secret manner in which organization was effected at Ladysmith, the nature of the obligations incurred by the Western Federation of Miners at the time, the absence of any general desire among the miners at Ladysmith for organization, or dissatisfaction with the wages or conditions of their employment, are all cited at length as reasons on which the opinion of the Commissioners is based. This part of the report concludes as follows: 'The trouble at Ladysmith would never have taken place but for the strike of the United Brotherhood at Vancouver. It originated in the intrigues of a few men, who, in part consciously, in part unwittingly, allowed themselves to be used as instruments to serve the desires and ends of a handful of dictators residing in the United States, and who are not in any way amenable to the laws of this country, or responsible to those of its inhabitants whom they succeed in enlisting in the forces over which they hold sway.'

Attention is also directed to the arbitrary and inconsiderate dealing on the part of the management of the Wellington Colliery Company with its employees, and of the manner in which they were required to give up residence at the mines at Extension and reside at the town of Ladysmith; commenting on this, the Commissioners say: 'It is just such arbitrary and inconsiderate dealing that antagonizes employees to their employers, and is at once

a provocation and justification for the formation of unions.'

The Strike at Union.

The strike at Union is the subject of Chapter V. As in the case of the strike at Ladysmith, this part of the report reviews at considerable length the manner in which the organization was effected among the miners at Union, and the strike brought about, and the conclusion is come to that this strike was also the result of an intrigue, in which the Western Federation of Miners played a most prominent part. It is shown that officials of this organization were guilty of deception in dealing with officers of local unions, who should have possessed their utmost confidence. It is also shown that the Western Federation of Miners were prepared to organize the Japanese and Chinese labourers in the Dominion to effect their purpose, and that the chief representative of the Federation in Canada did not respect his oath as it should have been respected, in giving evidence before the Commission. Concluding this part of the report, the Commissioners say: 'As in the case of Ladysmith, an explanation of the cause of the strike at Union is to be found rather in the differences existing elsewhere at the time than any real feeling of dissatisfaction in regard to the conditions of their employment among the miners at Union. . . It was the result of a carefully contrived and skillfully executed intrigue on the part of persons acting as part of, or in connection with the executive of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver, and which, but for the action of this executive and its members, would not have taken place.' This part of the report also comments at some little length on the neglect by the Western Federation of Miners of those of its members who came out on strike, and were subsequently subjected by extreme want to the severest hardships.

Recommendations of the Commission.

Chapter VI, of the report, which is entitled 'General Conclusions,' is of some

length, and is undoubtedly the most important part of the report. The problems to which the relations of organized labour and organized capital have given rise, and more particularly the matter of industrial disputes and questions incident to them, are carefully reviewed, and the rights and duties of the respective parties in relation thereto set forth.

Relation of parties to disputes.

The rights and obligations of employers and employees is the first subject to be treated, and the suggestion is made that much good could be gained if these rights and the relations of parties to strikes and lock-outs were clearly set forth in a code. The right of workmen to combine is defended, but the sympathetic strike, the boycott, intimidation, blacklisting and picketing as commonly practiced are condemned. It is asserted, as a fundamental right, that every man shall choose for himself whether he shall belong or not to a union, and that whether he belongs or not he may work without being insulted, molested, intimidated or oppressed by any person or union whatever. Tried by this test, it is maintained that the sympathetic strike, as declared on account of the employment of non-union labour to take the place of other strikers, is irrational and wrong. Other kinds of sympathetic strikes ought also to be suppressed.

The strike for recognition.

The strike for recognition is dealt with at some length, and in this connection it is pointed out that such a strike cannot be regarded as inherently wrong, and that so far as it is merely an assertion of the right to make a collective bargain it is a natural outcome of the present stage of industrial development. 'If compelled to contract for himself alone, says the report, 'a modern workman would generally have to deal with a purely mercenary organization, which is in a position to take advantage of his fellow-workmen's necessities, in order to compel him to accept terms which a union, dealing on his behalf, might be

justified in refusing and able successfully to reject. The right view of this matter seems to be that the strike for recognition—that is, a strike to declare for a collective bargain,—should not be declared unlawful, but that it is specially incumbent on the authorities, when such a strike takes place, to see that no illegal or criminal methods are used to reinforce it.' It is pointed out that the best way for unions to get recognition is by showing employers by experience that it is to their advantage to deal with them as such, and to leave no doubt in the minds of employers that they appreciate the obligation of the contract.

International Organizations.

The question as to how far the joining of international organizations by Canadians ought to be sanctioned or interfered with is also considered, both the advantages and disadvantages of such relationship being outlined. The chief objection pointed out is the liability of Canadian workmen to interference by the officials in matters of contract, and in settlement of differences with their employers. In this connection, it is stated that if parliament would declare that, notwithstanding anything contained in the constitution or in the rules of the international bodies, any agreement arrived at by an employer with his employees in settlement of a dispute, should be valid and binding, the most formidable objection to these bodies would be removed.

Certain Organizations not Trade Unions.

The report draws a sharp line of distinction between what it refers to as a legitimate trade union and 'a class of so-called union, which is not really a trade union at all, but a secret political organization.' The primary object and common end of this class of organization is alleged to be to seize the political power of the state for the purpose of confiscating all franchises and natural resources without compensation, and to this class the report assigns the American Labour Union, the Western

Federation of Miners and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Referring to these organizations, the report says: 'These three, as already stated, are in confederation with each other, the two latter being affiliated with the former, and as we have just seen, their leaders were engaged in a conspiracy to sweep all the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway into the United Brotherhood, and all coal miners into the Western Federation, and no doubt with a view to being able to stop all transportation and all mining whenever it might appear expedient in the advancement of the common end.'

Should be declared illegal.

Attention is drawn to the nature of the control which the executive heads of these organizations are, or may come, in view of the constitution or existing or proposed amendments to exercise over all members wherever located. After referring to these matters, the report continues: 'It is obviously against the public interest that any body of Canadian workmen should be subject to be called out on strike by a foreign authority, over whom neither our legislatures or courts can exercise any control, and that, whether they have any grievances against their employers or not. Whether the wheels of Canadian industry shall run or shall rust ought not to depend upon the decrees of a secret council at Denver.' The report recommends that these organizations should be specially declared to be illegal, and reasons are given in some detail for the opinion of the Commissioners on this point. The special reasons assigned for parliamentary condemnation of these organizations is that such a step might serve to stop the distribution of their 'incendiary and scurrilous literature.' Numerous examples are cited in the report of the kind of matter which is periodically put forth. After citing a number of examples in this connection, the Commissioners say: 'We think then, that legitimate trade unionism ought to be encouraged and protected, and that organizations of the class just dealt with ought to

'be prohibited and declared illegal, and that there ought to be a strict enforcement of the law relating to the administration of voluntary oaths.'

Incorporation of Trade Unions.

The Commissioners suggest that provision be made for the incorporation of trade unions with a model constitution, and to protect such unions they propose that it be made an offence for an employer to discriminate against or discharge any member of an incorporated union for the reason only that he is or intends to become a member of such union. Objections sometimes raised to incorporation are discussed, and methods suggested whereby it is thought these objections could be fairly met. It is also stated that incorporated unions should be given the right to use the union label on the products of their manufacture.

The Unfair and 'Scab' List.

The publication of the unfair or 'scab' list is declared to be wrong in principle, and as tending to a breach of the peace, and arguing a contemptuous indifference and a high-handed attack upon the rights of others.

Proposed Strike Legislation.

The Commissioners state that they think the best method of minimizing the danger of strikes and lock-outs by legislation would be found in compelling publicity at the earliest stage of the trouble. In this connection, a definite proposal is made, which may be quoted at length:—

'Where the other party is not attempting to change the terms or conditions of the employment no strike or lockout should be allowed except upon giving at least 30 days notice (some of the unions prescribe 3 months), and the intending strikers or employers should be compelled to file a sworn statement fully and accurately setting forth the reasons for the intended strike or lockout in the office of the registrar of the Supreme Court of the province, and of the Minister of Labour at Ottawa, at least 3 weeks before the day fixed for the strike or lock-out. The statement should also be served upon the opposite party who should be required to file a sworn answer thereto within 10 days of its receipt. On the other hand, where the other party attempts to change the terms and conditions of the employment, provision could

be made, requiring statements to be filed either before or after the strike or lock-out takes place according to the nature of the case. In this way the press and the public will at once become authoritatively informed by both sides of their position at the outset of the trouble, and public opinion will at once begin to act upon the parties, and no doubt in many cases, before the day fixed for the strike or lock-out arrives, better counsels will prevail. It would also afford an opportunity for settlement by means of conciliation or arbitration before the parties come to arm's length.

Boards of Conciliation.

The establishment of boards of conciliation is also mentioned as a source likely to go far in the avoiding of strikes and lock-outs, and the adoption of some such plan is urged upon the larger industries generally.

Compulsory Investigation.

Compulsory investigation is also mentioned as a means of preventing disputes and terminating existing troubles, and in this connection it is pointed out that the Commission itself was a large feature in hurrying the railway strike to an end.

Compulsory Arbitration.

As to compulsory arbitration, it is mentioned that the weight of opinion as expressed before the Commission was opposed to it, and the Commissioners state that while they do think such a law applying to disputes and industries generally would meet with general approval, there are special cases in which it would seem to be a necessary final resort.

In the case of public service undertakings, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, steamships, the supplying of power, water and light, and particular industries such as coal mining, the Commissioners think that, notwithstanding the objections that could be raised to compulsory arbitration, that mode of settling disputes ought to be resorted to whenever a strike or lock-out has reached such dimensions as to seriously affect the public, and after all other means have been exhausted or would appear to be of no avail. It is suggested that the Governor in Council should be vested with authority in these cases to notify the

parties that unless the dispute is settled by a date to be fixed, it should be referred to a court, which shall have power to summarily investigate and try the same, and give a decision and award, which shall be binding for a period not to exceed one year. This jurisdiction should not be open to be invoked by either party, and should only be exercised by the Governor in Council whenever it appears that the strike or lock-out has reached, or is likely to reach such dimensions, or has lasted or is likely to last so long as to seriously affect the general welfare of the public. In short, that the only ground on which the jurisdiction should be exercised is that of public necessity.

Labour Leaders.

The Commissioners direct the attention of trade unionists to the obligation placed upon them to see that in the selection of their leaders men of character and ability are chosen. The facts disclosed before the Commission, wherein the purchasability and deception of certain leaders was made manifest, being pointed out as the occasion for the remarks made in this connection.

Concerning Foreign Interference.

In connection with the question of how far there should be legislation directed against foreign interference with Canadian workmen, it is pointed out that the evidence presented two classes of interferences, one, that of procuring and inciting to quit work by the foreign agitator in person, and the other the case of officials of international or other organizations who remain in a foreign country, but who procure and incite by means of other officials in Canada, and who assume the control and direction of Canadian workmen until the termination of the dispute. The Commissioners state that they think it is necessary for parliament to interfere in the direction of making it an offence for any person not a British subject, who has not been resident in the province for at least one year, to procure or incite any employee

in Canada to quit employment without the consent of the employer, or for any person in Canada to communicate in any way the contents of any order or request by persons ordinarily resident without Canada, having in view the bringing about of a strike in this country. The wanton violation of contracts is also mentioned as an evil that it is necessary to penalize. It is stated that the older unions, for the most part, show a commendable appreciation of their obligations in this regard, but that some of the recently organized bodies have shown little or no such appreciation.

Hours of Labour.

The report concludes with a recommendation as to the shortening of the hours of labour. 'In these days,' say the Commissioners, 'when the human energies are

strained to their utmost amid whirling dust and machinery, long hours are a crime against nature. The machine should be the servant of man, and not man the slave of the machine. One of the most legitimate modes in which a legislature can aid in improving the condition of the workmen is by the shortening of hours. Of course this ought to be done gradually, and after carefully taking into account the conditions of the particular industry in other countries so as not to transfer it elsewhere or drive it out of our own country. If it could be brought to pass that the workman would have to work only long enough so as to make his work a pleasureable exercise, instead of an exhausting toil, and at the same time secure a comfortable living, society will have advanced a long way towards the millenium.'

THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT, 1903.

ON the 10th of July the Governor General gave his assent to the 'Act to aid in the settlement of Railway Labour Disputes,' which was introduced in the House of Commons by the Hon. Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, and passed by parliament during the present session.*

The nature of the Act was fully explained by the Minister of Labour on the occasion of its second reading before the House of Commons on May 6. It was the subject of considerable debate in both Houses of parliament, but as finally passed did not differ in any material particular from the Act as originally introduced by the Minister.

History of the Act.

In the session of 1902, Sir William Mulock introduced a Bill known as the 'Railway Labour Arbitration Bill,†

the main feature of which was the provisions which it contained for the settlement of industrial disputes on railways by compulsory arbitration. At the time of introducing this Bill the Minister stated that it was being presented to the House, not with a view to having it enacted into law during that session, but, rather, for the purpose of evoking discussion, and calling forth from interested parties expressions of opinions as to this method of settling industrial disputes.

In order that the proposed measure might receive the best consideration, the Department of Labour, shortly after the introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons, mailed copies to the railway companies throughout the Dominion, and to the several labour organizations inviting from these bodies candid expressions of opinion as to the principle involved in the Bill, and the several provisions it contained. Very few replies were received by the Department from railway companies, but a large number were received from labour organizations, more particularly those organizations the members of whom belonged to

* The full text of this Act is printed as an appendix to the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

† A copy of this Bill was printed as an appendix to the July number of the *Gazette*, Vol. II., p. 769.

the Railway Brotherhoods or were likely to be directly effected by the measure if it became law. Notwithstanding that prior to the introduction of the Bill by the Minister in the House of Commons in the spring of 1902, there had been on the part of many labour organizations a pretty general demand that legislation having in view compulsory arbitration should be enacted, the organizations when asked to express their approval or disapproval of a concrete measure involving the principle of compulsory arbitration very generally expressed the view that such legislation should not be enacted. Public opinion, moreover, as it was to be gleaned through the medium of the press, appeared to be much divided on the question of compulsory arbitration. In the Bill, therefore, to aid in the settlement of industrial disputes on railways as introduced by the Minister of Labour at the present session, a plan of compulsory investigation was substituted for the original plan of compulsory arbitration; and the provisions of the Bill in this regard framed in accordance with what appeared to be public sentiment on the matter.

Comparison with Bill of 1902.

In three leading particulars the present Act differs from the Bill introduced in 1902:

(1.) The enforcement of the findings of the Board of Arbitration in the present Act is left to the influence of public opinion and the good judgment of the parties interested. Legal penalties for those who disregard the awards made under the provisions not being provided, as was the case in the Bill of 1902.

(2.) The Bill of 1902 had reference to settlement of disputes by arbitration only, whereas the present Act provides for the settlement of labour disputes on railways by methods of conciliation as well as arbitration.

(3.) The law as it now stands makes provision for a special board to deal with individual disputes as they may arise, whereas the Bill of 1902 proposed the establish-

ment of permanent boards to deal with such disputes.

Provisions of the Act.

The leading provisions of the present law may be briefly described as follows:—

The preamble of the Act points out wherein railway lock-outs and strikes may interfere with the proper and efficient transportation of the mails, passengers and freight; interrupt the trade and commerce of the country; cause railways to fall into disrepair; endanger the lives of passengers and employees and in various other ways occasion serious injury both public and private; and, on these grounds, the desirability of the enactment of legislation which may aid in the settlement of any such difficulties as may arise between the railway companies and their employees.

The Act itself is known as '*an Act to aid in the settlement of Railway Labour Disputes*'; the short title as fixed by section 1 is '*The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903.*'

Section 2 of the Act explains the meaning to be attached to certain terms used in the context, for example the expression 'railway' is to mean any railway whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, or whether under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada or of the legislature in any province.

The Act makes provision for the appointment of a Committee of Conciliation and also for the establishment of a Board of Arbitration. The Conciliation Committee is to be the first body to take any part in the settlement of disputes on railways and the Board of Arbitrators to be appointed only where the Conciliation Committee itself may not effect the desired end.

The Committee of Conciliation.

Sections 3 and 4 of the Act contain provisions with regard to the Committee of Conciliation. It is provided that the Minister of Labour may appoint such committee wherever a difference exists between any railway employers and railway em-

ployees, and it appears to the minister that the parties are unable satisfactorily to adjust the same, and that by reason of such difficulty remaining unadjusted, a railway lock-out or strike has been, or is likely to be, caused or the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers or freight has been or may be interrupted, or the safety of any person employed on a railway train or car has been or is likely to be in danger. The appointment of the committee may in any such cases be made either on the application of either party to the difference, or on the application of the corporation of any municipality directly affected by a difference, or by the minister himself of his own motion.

The committee thus established is to be known as a *Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation*, and is to be composed of three persons, to be named, one by the railway employers and one by the railway employees (parties to the difference) and the third by the two so named or by the parties to the difference in case they can agree. The parties are to be notified by the minister to name a member of the said committee, the notice fixing the time not later than five days within which a party is to be named, failing the nomination of the party within this time or any extension thereof as the minister on cause shown may grant, a party may be appointed by either the minister or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as circumstances requires in the place of the party refusing to make such appointment, or, in default, in the same manner the third member may be appointed if the representative members of the committee fail to select the third.

The duty of the Conciliation Committee is to endeavour to assist in the bringing about of an amicable settlement of the difference by conciliation and mediation and to report its proceedings to the Minister of Labour. In case the Conciliation Committee is unable to effect an amicable settlement the minister may then refer the difficulty to arbitration under the provisions of the Act.

The Board of Arbitration.

The powers of the Committee of Conciliation are limited to the extent of such influence as they may be able to exercise in virtue of the authority of their position. In this connection their ability to explain away differences and to conciliate, and the fact that they are required to make a full report of the proceedings, which will be made public, are the powers on which they will have mainly to rely. The Board of Arbitration, on the other hand, is given more extensive powers. The board may, in such manner as it thinks advisable, make a thorough, careful and expeditious enquiry into all of the facts and circumstances connected with the difficulty and the cause thereof, and consider what will be reasonable and proper to be done by both or either of the parties. The board is then to prepare a written report to the Minister of Labour setting forth the various proceedings and steps taken for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and circumstances, and also setting forth the said facts and circumstances and its findings therefrom. A copy of the report is to be filed in the Department of Labour and a copy sent free of charge to each party to the difference, to any municipal corporation which has made application under the Act, and to the representatives of any newspaper published in Canada who may apply therefor; any other person shall be entitled to a copy on the payment of the actual cost thereof. The report is also to be published in the *Labour Gazette* and included in the annual report of the Department of Labour.

Investigation under Oath.

For the purpose of making its inquiry the board shall have full power of summoning before it any witnesses and of requiring them to give evidence under oath and produce such documents or things as the board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is enquiring, and it shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

This power of compulsory investigation, as it may be called, and the publicity to be given to all the facts and circumstances connected with the dispute, constitute the real power which lies in this method of settling industrial disputes; and the provisions concerning these matters may be said to constitute the original and most important features of the Act.

The remaining provisions of the Act have to do with the manner in which the Board of Arbitration is to be appointed and the methods of proceeding before the board, and conducting investigations; also other minor matters.

Method of appointing Arbitrators.

It is provided that if acceptable to both parties the Conciliation Committee may act as a Board of Arbitration; in case of objection by either party or its representative on the Conciliation Committee acting as a member of the Board of Arbitration, new representatives on the Board of Arbitration may be appointed in their places in like manner as the original members of the Conciliation Committee were appointed.

Powers of Boards.

The board may issue a summons to any person whom it may think necessary to give evidence in the case, either on application of any of the parties or of its own motion; and any witnesses summoned by the board shall be entitled to free transportation over the railway en route when proceeding to the meeting of the board and thereafter returning to their homes.

Documents may also be required to be produced on summons. All books, papers

and other documents produced before the board may be inspected by the board and also by such of the parties as the board allows, but the information obtained therefrom shall not be made public.

No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear before the board except with the consent of both parties to the difference, who may appear in person or by agents.

The board has power to arrest for contempt any person who wilfully insults any member of the board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings or without good cause refuses to give evidence, and the board may at its discretion conduct its proceedings in public or in private.

It is provided that no court of the Dominion or any of the provinces or territories shall have any power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or receive in evidence, any report of a Board of Arbitration or Conciliation Committee.

Expenses of Boards.

Provision is made for the payment by the Department of Labour for their services, to members of both Conciliation Committees and Boards of Arbitration. Such members, excepting the chairman, are to be allowed their actual travelling expenses and \$10 per day. The chairmen are to be paid such sums as the Governor in Council deems reasonable. It is also provided that the Department of Labour will at its expense provide the committee or board with a stenographer, secretary and any other clerical assistance that the minister may deem necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

RESTRICTION OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

DURING the present session of the Dominion parliament an Act was passed respecting and restricting Chinese immigration, the purpose of the Act being to render more effective the exclusion of Chinese immigrants from this country. The Act received the royal assent on July

10, but its provisions do not come into force until the 1st day of January, 1904.

Increase in Tax and Penalties.

The principal provisions of the Act in this connection are:

(1.) An increase in the amount of tax payable by Chinese immigrants on entering

this country, from \$100, the amount fixed in the Act of 1900, to \$500.

(2.) An increase in the amount of penalty from \$200, as provided in the Act of 1900, to a penalty of \$500 for every master of any vessel carrying Chinese immigrants, who shall land from his vessel any such persons, until a permit so to do, stating that the provisions of the Act have been complied with, has been granted to the master of such vessel by the proper authority.

(3.) Section 17 of the Act of 1900 provided that persons of Chinese origin might pass through Canada by railway in transit, from one port or place out of Canada to another port or place out of Canada without payment of the tax provided for, provided that such passage was made in accordance with and under such regulations as were made for the purpose. In the present Act the words 'by railway' are omitted, so that this provision under the new Act, relates to any kind of transit. The proviso as to regulation is restricted still further by the addition of the words 'by the Governor in Council.' The same section of 1900 also contains the following:—'Any railway or other transportation company which undertakes to transport such persons through Canada and fails to comply with such regulations, or to take such persons out of Canada at the designated port of exit with-

in a period to be fixed by the chief controller, shall be subject to a penalty equal to double the total amount of the tax payable under the provisions of section 6.' In the present Act the words—'Or to take such persons out of Canada at the designated port of exit within a period to be fixed by the chief controller' are omitted, and the penalty for a violation of this section of the Act is fixed at a sum not exceeding \$500, instead of what under the old Act would have amounted to a penalty of \$200.

Minor Changes.

The Act of 1900, known as chapter 32 of the statutes of 1900, and an amendment * known as chapter 5 of the statutes of 1902, are both repealed, but virtually all of their provisions have been re-enacted, excepting the important changes above quoted and certain minor changes which experience under the working of the Act of 1900 has suggested as essential. Of the latter is the following subsection relating to exemptions, which refers exclusively to Chinese servants of British subjects visiting Canada:

In the case of a person of Chinese origin who is the personal attendant or servant of a British subject visiting Canada, the tax payable under the first subsection of this section may be refunded to the person paying the same, upon his furnishing satisfactory evidence that such Chinese attendant or servant is leaving the port of entry with his employer or master, on his return to China, if within twelve months of the date of his arrival in Canada, and upon returning to the controller of such port the certificate granted under section thirteen.

SETTLEMENT OF CARPENTERS' AND CONTRACTORS' DISPUTE AT CALGARY, N.W.T., UNDER CONCILIATION ACT.

ON June 3rd all of the carpenters, members of the Carpenters' Union in Calgary, N.W.T., were locked out by their employers. This action was taken in anticipation of a strike which was threatened by the Carpenters' Union, and which, but for the lock-out on June 3, would have taken place on the following day. The circumstances were as follows:—

Teamsters' Strike in June.

During the month of May the teamsters who were members of the Teamsters' Union

of Calgary endeavoured to secure a uniform rate of \$50 a month from the master teamsters; about five of the latter agreed to this rate, but the others, about ten in number, refused. The teamsters then, on June 1, declared a strike and appealed to other unions to assist them. The carpenters, in response to this appeal for sympathy

* The Act of 1900 allowed one-quarter of the tax and penalties collected under the Act at the end of every fiscal year, to the province where-in the same were collected, while the amendment of 1902 (chapter 5) increased this amount to one-half.

thetic aid, decided on June 2 to give notice to the contractors by whom they were employed not to handle, after June 4, any lumber that might be hauled by non-union teamsters who might take the place of teamsters on strike. Before this notice was given, however, some carpenters in the employ of one contractor refused to work on lumber which had been brought by non-union teamsters. The contractors thereupon met together and decided to lock out all carpenters in their employ who were members of a union. This action was taken jointly with other employers in the building and lumber trades, who, having formed a sort of employers' association, agreed to stand together with a view to crushing out union labour. This position was abandoned, however, by all save the carpenters' contractors within ten days after the general lock-out occurred, owing largely to the fact that all the employers had not joined the association and refused to take a stand of this kind.

The teamsters' strike continued till the end of June, when it was finally declared off, the places of most of the union teamsters having been filled and the union not having sufficient funds to permit of a prolonged dispute.

Carpenters Out During June and July.

The differences between the carpenters and the contractors remained unadjusted, despite many efforts of a conciliatory nature to bring about a common ground of understanding between the parties. The contractors remained fixed in their determination not to employ union men, and the members of the union refused to work unless a joint arrangement could be come to with the contractors. The contractors took steps at once to secure men from outside points, but only a limited number were obtainable.

Intervention of Department of Labour.

On June 17 the secretary of the Trades and Labour Council of Calgary communicated with the Department of Labour, re-

questing, on behalf of the striking teamsters and carpenters, the friendly intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act, 1900. Mr. King, the Deputy Minister of Labour, was at the time in British Columbia on official business there, and the request was made that he should stop over at Calgary on his way back to Ottawa. It was possible for Mr. King to reach Calgary until the morning of July 14, but at that time no settlement had as yet been come to between the carpenters and the contractors, and practically all of the men who had been laid off on June 3 were still out of employment, saving a few who had left Calgary and obtained work elsewhere.

Settlement Effectuated.

On arrival the Deputy Minister met at once a committee of the carpenters, and members of the Trades and Labour Council, and after an interview with them saw some of the contractors. An agreement was framed which it was believed would be acceptable to all the contractors and the men. The several contractors were then interviewed by Mr. King, accompanied by Mr. R. A. Brockabauh, the president of the Carpenters' Union, and the contractors having without exception expressed their willingness to abide by the terms expressed in this agreement, and most of them having agreed to sign individual contracts with their employees, the agreement was brought before a meeting of the Carpenters' Union on the evening of the same day, and the nature of the negotiations and the terms of the agreement explained to the members by the Deputy Minister and the president of the union. The members subsequently, by unanimous vote, decided to accept the agreement and to make application for work on the following day.

The Action of the Lumbermen.

An important factor in the settlement was the attitude of the local lumber dealers in the matter. In Calgary the number of dealers in lumber is limited to four, in virtue, it is alleged, of an agreement between

the manufacturers of lumber restricting the number of persons to whom lumber will be sold in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. When trouble with the carpenters threatened, the four lumber dealers of Calgary agreed not to sell lumber to any man who employed union labour, or to any union man who might want to buy lumber either to work on for himself or for other persons. This action on the part of the dealers made it impossible for union carpenters to find employment or to do any work in Calgary or its surroundings during the continuance of the dispute. The two dealers having the largest business were interviewed by Mr. King during the day, and were shown the terms of proposed settlement and asked if, in the event of these terms being agreed to by the contractors and the men, they would continue to discriminate in any way against union men in the future. They gave positive assurance that as soon as a settlement was arrived at all discrimination would cease.

The Terms of Settlement.

The following communication, sent on July 15 to the several contractors and to the lumber dealers referred to, explain the exact nature and terms of the settlement:—

The following letter was sent to each of the following contractors: Messrs. T. Underwood, S. Spaffard, J. Mitchell, W. H. Whittleton, F. Fahey, J. Hornby, W. Grant, H. McLellan and J. Hunter:—

Department of Labour, Canada.

Calgary, N.W.T., July 15, 1903.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting held last night the carpenters agreed to return to work on the terms of the agreement proposed yesterday as a basis of settlement of the dispute between themselves and the contractors of Calgary, commenced on June 3rd, which agreement you expressed a willingness to become a party to in the event of its terms being accepted by the carpenters.

I enclose herewith two copies of the agreement one to be retained in your possession and one to be given to the carpenters in your employ or such person on their behalf as they may desire.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

(Contractor,

Calgary.

(Copy of agreement attached.)

Agreement entered into this 15th day of July, 1903, between carpenters employed by contractor, and said contractor re rate of wages for carpenters working in the city of Calgary and surrounding country for the said contractor.

The following scale of wages and conditions to go into effect on this fifteenth day of July, 1903:—

1. A day's work to consist of nine hours.
2. A minimum rate of \$2.50 per day to be paid to carpenters.
3. A maximum rate per hour or day to be made between carpenters and said contractor, according to their merits.
4. The said contractor agrees not to discriminate against union carpenters.
5. The carpenters employed by the same contractor agree not to discriminate against any non-union carpenters or any non-union men employed by him.

Dated at Calgary this
fifteenth day of July, 1903.

The following letter was sent to Messrs. T. S. G. VanWart and T. H. Cushing, lumber merchants:—

Department of Labour, Canada,

Calgary, N.W.T., July 15, 1903.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting held last night the carpenters agreed to return to work on the terms of the agreement proposed yesterday as a basis of settlement of the dispute between themselves and the contractors of Calgary, commenced on June 3, which agreement I submitted to you yesterday and which you stated you regarded as a fair and equitable basis of settlement.

Kindly permit me to say that the assurance given me by you, and communicated by me to the carpenters at their meeting last night, that in the event of this agreement being accepted by both parties, you would not discriminate against any union or non-union carpenters in the matter of selling lumber upon application and proper payment for the same by them, was a material factor in bringing about an acceptance by the carpenters of this agreement.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Effects of the Dispute.

It is to be noted in connection with this dispute that prior to its occurrence the Carpenters' Union had had a written agreement with all the contractors setting forth the conditions governing their employment. Some trouble arose in May, when the carpenters quit work on the 15th of that month because of the employment by the contractors of some non-union men contrary to the provisions of this agreement. The contractors alleged that, inasmuch as no union men were displaced in conse-

quence of the employment of additional non-union men, the contract could not be held to be violated. They were obliged, however, to discharge the non-union men, and, after a strike lasting a day and a half, the men returned to work. In this instance the men gave proper notice to the employers of their intended action in the matter.

In the case of the present trouble, however, the contractors urged that the threatened strike of the carpenters in sympathy with the teamsters was an unwarranted violation of the agreement of the contractors with the union; they were in no way responsible for the trouble between the teamsters and their employers, and should not be made to suffer in consequence of it. It was the sense of injustice in this action which led the contractors and others to take so strong a stand at the outset against all union labour, and which kept the contractors fixed in their determination not to enter into another agreement with the union as a body, but to confine agreements to their own employees, while conceding the right of the latter to remain members of an organization, and agreeing not to discriminate against them for being such. The settlement effected secured for the carpenters a continuance of the same conditions as to wages and hours which had been in force before the strike and which were regarded by the employees as satisfactory; on the other hand the rights of both parties in the matter of discrimination against union or non-union men were definitely set forth, and individual agreements substituted for a collective agreement. It should

be added that the carpenters for the most part did not hesitate to acknowledge the mistake they had made in not remembering that their first allegiance was to a contract which existed between themselves and their employers and which was being lived up to by the latter, and that they did not in seeking for a final settlement press their desire for a new agreement with the union or ask that men who had been taken on while they were out should be displaced.

Losses to Contractors and Men.

In consequence of this dispute, which lasted for six weeks in all, building operations in Calgary were practically at a standstill for some time, and but partially carried on any of the time. This, notwithstanding the fact that there has at no time been a more prosperous outlook for the building trades in that city. Contractors were obliged to discontinue work which had been undertaken, and to refuse contracts for new work. They assert that a conservative estimate would put the loss of building, which would otherwise have been completed during the present year, at between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The carpenters estimate their loss in wages alone during the six weeks at about \$7,500. Business interests generally have also suffered in consequence of the trouble.

There were in all between 80 to 100 carpenters directly involved in this dispute. The demand for labour is happily such that practically all were able to obtain immediate employment as soon as a settlement was reached.

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE ALIEN LABOUR LAW.

IN the spring of 1891 the Alien Labour Act was amended by the House of Commons in such a manner as to enable parties who believe themselves to be injured in consequence of the violation of its provisions, to commence action in the local courts on their own initiative without, as was required under the old Act, obtaining in the first instance the consent of the At-

torney General of the Dominion of Canada. The Act as amended was assented to in May, 1901.

Prosecutions under Act.

In August of the same year Mr. W. L. McDonald, a member of the Miners' Union at Rossland, B.C., laid an information before the police magistrate of that city

against one Albert Geiser for a violation of the provisions of the Act. Proceedings were instituted against Mr. Geiser under the following sections of the Act:—

1. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner to prepay the transportation, or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada, 60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897.

2. All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, hereafter made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service, or having reference to the performance of labour or service by any persons in Canada, previous to the immigration or importation of the person whose labour or service is contracted for into Canada, shall be void and of no effect. 60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897.

3. For every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating it by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or foreigner into Canada to perform labour or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or foreigner, previous to his becoming a resident in or a citizen of Canada, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

(2.) The sum so forfeited may, with written consent of any judge of the court in which the action is intended to be brought, be sued for and recovered as a debt by any person who first brings his action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction in which debts of like amount are now recovered.

(3.) Such sum may also, with the written consent, to be obtained ex parte, of the Attorney General of the province in which the prosecution is had, or of a judge of a superior or county court, be recovered upon summary conviction before any judge of a county court (being a justice of the peace), or any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate, or any functional, tribunal, or persons invested by the proper legislative authority, with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace, and acting within the local limits of his or its jurisdiction.

(4.) The sum recovered shall be paid the Minister of Finance and Receiver General.

(5.) Separate proceedings may be instituted for each alien or foreigner who is a party to such contract or agreement. 60-61 Vict., chap. 11, 1897, repealed; Edw. VII., chap. 13, 1901.

Two Convictions Obtained.

Mr. McDonald sought to recover penalties under subsection 3 of section 3 above quoted, choosing as the person before whom the action was to be brought the police magistrate of the city of Rossland.

It was shown that the defendant, Albert Geiser, had violated the law by bringing in under contract from Baker City, Oregon, in the United States, two persons named Neal Stevenson and J. H. Andrew respectively. These men had been brought in to work for the LeRoi Mining Company at the time the miners in the employ of that company were on strike. Mr. McDonald, who laid the information, was one of the strikers at the time. Convictions were obtained in each of these cases, and Geiser was fined in one case \$500 and in the other \$50, and the amount of the fines was paid over to the police magistrate.

Appeals Dismissed.

The defendant, however, appealed from the decision of the magistrate, in the first place, by way of special case, application being made before Mr. Justice Walkem. The application was refused, however, as the recognizance required by subsection 4 of section 900 of the Criminal Code had not been filed, but the sum of \$100 deposited in lieu thereof. Another application was made later to the Honourable Mr. Justice Irving at Greenwood, which application was also refused on a technical ground, when a further or third application was made to the Chief Justice of the province. On the argument of the case before the Chief Justice a dispute arose between counsel as to the points which had been argued before Mr. Justice Irving, and the Chief Justice referred the matter back to Judge Irving, to be disposed of by him when next in Rossland.

These several appeals extended over the greater part of 1902. Mr. Justice Irving held the assizes at Rossland in the spring of the present year. On this occasion, he held that previous applications for writs of certiorari to remove the convictions made by the police magistrate for Rossland having been refused, it was not a practice of the court to entertain the same application twice, and the applications were accordingly dismissed. Owing to a delay on the part of the police magistrate at

Rosslund, the amount recovered upon conviction was not forwarded to the Department of Finance until the 14th of July.

Informer Receives 50 per cent of Fines.

One section of the Alien Labour Act provides 'that the Receiver General may pay to any individual who furnishes original information that the law has been violated such share of the penalties recovered as he deems reasonable and just, not to exceed 50 per cent, where it appears that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished.'

As soon as the Department of Labour was authoritatively informed that the appeals on behalf of the defendant had been dismissed, the department communicated at once with the Department of Finance, requesting that Mr. McDonald, the original informer in both these cases, should be al-

lowed as full a share of the penalties recovered as the law permitted, as it appeared that the convictions in both cases had been obtained in consequence of the information he had furnished. This communication of the Department of Labour having been favourably considered by the Receiver General, the latter forwarded to the Department of Labour a cheque for \$275 (being 50 per cent of the fines imposed), payable to the order of Mr. McDonald. On the 29th of the month this cheque was mailed to Mr. McDonald from the Department of Labour.

These two cases of *Rex v. Geiser* are of special interest, inasmuch as they were the first cases, and appear to have been the only cases, in which proceedings under the Alien Labour Act have been commenced by parties themselves under the new provisions contained in the amendment of the original Act.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

ARRIVALS of immigrants at the various Canadian ports of entry continued on a large scale during July, though accurate returns were not obtainable on the closing day of the month. The returns of steamship companies, however, and the reports of traffic on railways furnished evidence that the movement, though declining from the records of the earlier months of the season, compared favourably with the corresponding period of last year. A feature of the month's developments was the rapidity with which, in view of the approaching harvesting season, the immigrants who remained in the older provinces, more particularly in Ontario, found employment as farm hands, unprecedentedly high wages being offered for this class of labour, and active steps being taken by government immigration officers in Montreal and Quebec to direct the attention of the immigrants to the opportunities of employment thus offered. Many of the immigrants thus remaining will continue their journey later to the west. Another feature of the month

was the marked increase in oriental immigration into British Columbia, in prospect of the imposition of the \$500 poll tax. Skilled labour of various kinds was also extensively sought for in Great Britain by employers in many branches of industry.

In the House of Commons a number of important statements regarding immigration into the Dominion were made during the month. The government, it was asserted, was opposed to granting assistance to the new settlers, as well as to any expenditure to move citizens from the older provinces to the west. Arrangements for the keeping out of undesirable immigrants, it was said, were being rigidly enforced and the class of immigrants admitted during the past year was declared to be particularly satisfactory.

Immigration Returns for the Fiscal Year.

Statements compiled by the Department of the Interior showed that the arrivals of immigrants during the fiscal year ending June 30, reached the total of 124,658, of whom 47,980 were from the United States,

41,787 from the British Isles and 37,891 from the continent of Europe. The growth which these statistics represent in the immigration movement of the past year will be shown when it is stated that in 1902 the figures were 26,388 from the United States, 17,259 from the British Isles and 23,732 from the continent of Europe, making a total of 67,379. The increase for 1903 over 1902 is accordingly 57,279. Arrivals from the United States increased by 70 per cent, from the British Isles 140 per cent, and from the continent of Europe by 60 per cent. In 1901 the total arrivals were 49,159, and in 1899, 44,543.

The number of homestead entries shows an even greater average increase than the total arrivals, amounting to 31,343 for the year ending June 30. In 1896 the entries numbered 1,857; in 1897, 2,383; in 1898, 18,167; in 1899, 6,689; in 1900, 7,426; in 1901, 8,167; and in 1902, 14,633. The increase in 1903 over 1902 was 16,710.

Immigration Arrivals during June.

A total of 17,926 arrivals of immigrants was reported by the Department of the Interior during June, as compared with 24,144 in May. Of these 4,984 were from the United States, via Winnipeg, while of the arrivals at ocean ports, 4,506 were English, 1,483 were Scotch, and 449 Irish. There were in addition 2,415 arrivals of Galicians, with 585 from Iceland, 507 from Russia and 454 from Sweden. There were 141 returned Canadians also among the number. The total arrivals for the last six months of the calendar year were 83,037, of which 24,555 were English and 24,250 from the United States.

Emigration returns of the Board of Trade of Great Britain continued to show a satisfactory Canadian increase, namely, a total of 9,989 up to the end of June compared with 6,617 for the same period, 1902, or an increase of 51 per cent. The Dominion of Canada secured 26 per cent of the total immigration this year, as compared with 24 per cent in 1902, while the emigration to the United States showed a decline of 34 per cent.

Homestead Entries for June.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of June, 1903, as compared with the month of June, 1902:—

| Agency. | | | In- | De- |
|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| | 1903. | 1902. | crease. | crease. |
| Alameda | 355 | 508 | .. | 153 |
| Battleford | 342 | 64 | 278 | .. |
| Brandon | 49 | 133 | .. | 84 |
| Calgary | 240 | 228 | 12 | .. |
| Dauphin | 64 | 24 | 40 | .. |
| Edmonton | 414 | 318 | 96 | .. |
| Kamloops | 12 | 8 | 4 | .. |
| Lethbridge | 180 | 161 | 19 | .. |
| Minnedosa | 52 | 42 | 10 | .. |
| New Westminster | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 |
| Prince Albert..... | 505 | 202 | 303 | .. |
| Regina | 1,356 | 521 | 835 | .. |
| Red Deer | 174 | 136 | 38 | .. |
| Winnipeg | 137 | 96 | 41 | .. |
| Yorkton | 809 | 344 | 465 | .. |
| Total | 4,691 | 2788 | 2,141 | 233 |

It will be seen that the net increase in the number of entries during the month was 1,903.

The statement of entries made for the various months of the year, ended June 30, 1903, is as follows:—

| Month. | | | In- |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 1902. | 1901. | crease. |
| July | 2,622 | 921 | 1,701 |
| August | 1,904 | 768 | 1,136 |
| September | 1,416 | 566 | 850 |
| October | 2,142 | 779 | 1,363 |
| November | 2,432 | 752 | 1,730 |
| December | 1,640 | 825 | 815 |
| | 1903. | 1902. | |
| January | 1,109 | 809 | 300 |
| February | 1,165 | 928 | 237 |
| March | 2,325 | 1,207 | 1,118 |
| April | 5,778 | 2,078 | 3,700 |
| May | 4,109 | 2,199 | 1,910 |
| June | 4,691 | 2,788 | 1,903 |
| Total | 31,383 | 14,620 | 16,763 |

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia during the month of June, 1903, and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, respectively, were as follows:—

DURING JUNE, 1903.

| Nationalities. | No. of Entries. | Nationalities. | No. of Entries. |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Canadians from Ontario | 510 | Belgians | 55 |
| do Quebec | 51 | Swiss | 18 |
| do Nova Scotia | 16 | Italians | 5 |
| do New Brunswick | 11 | Roumanians | 109 |
| do Prince Edward Island | 5 | Germans | 754 |
| do Manitoba | 209 | Austro-Hungarians | 2,793 |
| do North-west Territories | 96 | Hollanders | 6 |
| do British Columbia | 6 | Danes (other than Icelanders) | 60 |
| Persons who had previous entry | 306 | Icelanders | 200 |
| Canadians returned from United States | 130 | Swedo-Norwegians | 549 |
| Americans | 1,538 | Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors) | 337 |
| English | 758 | Mennonites | 83 |
| Scotch | 149 | Doukhobors | 2,013 |
| Irish | 56 | Chinese | 5 |
| French | 51 | Spaniards | 1 |
| Belgians | 8 | Brazilians | 1 |
| Italians | 2 | Turks | 2 |
| Roumanians | 9 | Persians | 14 |
| Syrians | 2 | Australians | 11 |
| Germans | 127 | New Zealanders | 1 |
| Austro-Hungarians | 434 | | |
| Hollanders | 1 | Total | 31,383 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders) | 8 | Representing 89,907 persons. | |
| Icelanders | 23 | | |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors) | 41 | | |
| Mennonites | 13 | | |
| Doukhobors | 34 | | |
| Australians | 4 | | |
| New Zealanders | 1 | | |
| Total | 4,691 | | |
| Representing 12,780 souls. | | | |

Of the total number of entries made during June by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 660 were from Dakota, 564 from Minnesota, 63 from Iowa, and 58 from Wisconsin.

DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

| Nationalities. | No. of Entries. | Nature of grant. | No. of Patents. | No. of Acres. |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Canadians from Ontario | 4,033 | British Columbia homesteads .. | 13 | 1,698.35 |
| do Quebec | 510 | British Columbia sales .. | 3 | 1,656.33 |
| do Nova Scotia | 147 | Coal land sales .. | 1 | 320.00 |
| do New Brunswick | 94 | Commutation grants .. | 1 | 6.00 |
| do Prince Edward Island | 51 | Homesteads .. | 366 | 57,328.11 |
| do Manitoba | 1,075 | Military homesteads .. | 1 | 320.61 |
| do North-west Territories .. | 560 | Mineral rights .. | 6 | 1,920.00 |
| do British Columbia | 66 | North-west half-breed grants .. | 44 | 8,104.01 |
| Persons who had previous entry .. | 1,868 | Parish sales .. | 5 | 414.20 |
| Canadians returned from the United States .. | 899 | Railways— | | |
| American | 10,942 | Calgary and Edmonton Ry. | | |
| Newfoundlanders | 2 | Co. | 1 | 160.00 |
| English | 2,816 | Can. Pac. Railway grants .. | 67 | 59,108.82 |
| Scotch | 724 | Can. Pacific Ry. nominees .. | 2 | 120.00 |
| Irish | 336 | Man. South-western Col. | | |
| French | 231 | Ry. | 7 | 1,283.14 |
| | | Qu'Appelle Long Lake and | | |
| | | Sask. Rd. & Steamboat Co. | 1 | 3,833.73 |
| | | Sales .. | 56 | 6,192.61 |
| | | School lands sales .. | 19 | 2,713.98 |
| | | Special grants .. | 3 | 320.00 |
| | | Yukon Territory sales .. | 1 | |
| | | Total .. | 597 | 145,499.89 |

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1902.

A special report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain in relation to changes in wages and hours was recently

received by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, and contains comprehensive returns regarding the general movement in this respect in Great

Britain during the season of 1902. It is explained in the report that only changes which indicate a rise or fall in the market price of the same quantity and quality of labour are taken account of, all changes of wages or hours dependent upon a change in the work to be performed, or in return for an increased length of service or experience of the worker, being excluded. 'Rates of wages,' the further report explains, 'are not necessarily the same thing as earnings, as they tend in bad times to be somewhat above earnings, and in good years to be somewhat below.' The sources of information drawn upon by the British Department are in the main returns from employers and employers' associations, from trade unions, from its own correspondents and from other official sources. The daily and trade papers of the country were also searched for references to any movement in wages or hours and forms of inquiry issued by the department to the parties concerned in any reported change, both employers and workpeople being invited to state the facts of the various cases in question.

General Summary of Changes in Wages Scales.

In 1902, as in 1901, the net result of the various changes in wages recorded in Great Britain was a decrease, some 890,356 workpeople having been affected by changes in remuneration, amounting to a decrease of £72,700 in weekly wages. This result was found to obtain in spite of the fact that the total number of increases in wages granted in 1902 was 321 as against only 150 decreases. In the 50 principal bodies of workpeople, however, the increases number only 51 as against 89 decreases. Stat- ing the same result according to the number of workpeople affected, 91,812 workpeople were affected by increases in 1902 in Great Britain and 793,041 by decreases. In the 50 principal bodies of workpeople the figures were 70,989 as affected by increases and 786,365 by decreases. In terms of the aggregate amount of change per week the increase totalled £5,126 and the

decrease £78,027. The returns for the 50 principal bodies showed an increase of £3,521 and a decrease of £77,745 per week. It will be seen from the above that the changes affecting the 50 principal bodies of workpeople had an overwhelming effect over the changes during the year.

The numbers of workpeople mentioned above represent approximately 11 per cent of the total working population covered by the department's statistics. In 1901 a decrease of £77,300 in the weekly wages was reported, but in 1900 there was a total net increase of £209,400 in the weekly wages.

Principal Features of Changes.

The adverse showing above referred to is almost wholly to be attributed to the fall in coal miners' wages which, according to the report, commenced in 1901 and continued practically throughout the following year. Of the total number of workpeople mentioned above as affected by changes in wages in 1902, 89 per cent sustained net decreases, and of these 735,380 or 93 per cent were engaged in the coal mining industries, the total reduction in their weekly wages being £73,889 or nearly 95 per cent of the total computed weekly amount of decrease. Reductions also took place in the shipbuilding trades, but in 1902 these were confined to the north of England, though the decline has since spread to other shipbuilding centres. All of the other groups of trades, however, reported an upward tendency of wages. In the building trades an advance was recorded, though on a diminished scale from any previous year since 1893, except in Scotland where a recovery from the depression of 1900-1901 in these trades took place. In the iron, mining and quarrying trades slight increases were reported, and in the other metal trades the same result was generally achieved.

Methods of Effecting Changes.

In 1902 the changes preceded by strikes or lock-outs were an insignificant fraction of the whole, affecting only 1·4 per cent of the total number of persons receiving changes, a record lower than that of 1901,

which was hitherto the lowest. Thus in 1902 there were 12,799 workpeople who were affected by changes in the rates of wages arranged without a stoppage in work. In 1901 the figures were 14,553, and in 1900, 54,960, the percentages being 1·4, 1·6 and 4·8 respectively for the three years. This decrease in the number of workpeople whose changes in wages were preceded by disputes was accompanied by an increase in the number of those whose changes were arranged by conciliation or arbitration boards. Thus of the total of 890,356 workpeople affected by changes in 1902, some 541,152, or 61 per cent, had their changes arranged by conciliation or arbitration boards; 172,988, or 20 per cent, under sliding scales; and 172,216, or 19 per cent, by the parties concerned or their representatives. In 1901, out of a total of 931,126 workpeople thus affected, only 507,355 changes came under the heading of conciliation boards, and in 1900, out of 1,135,783, only 480,157. The most important changes arranged by conciliation boards in 1902 were those which took place in the coal mining industry in Northern England, and one affecting 20,000 iron workers in the Midlands. The number of changes arranged under sliding scales

chiefly affected coal miners and workpeople in the pig iron and iron manufacturing trades.

Changes in the Hours of Labour.

A net reduction in hours of labour is recorded as a result of the various changes of 1902. A total of 1,057,507 workpeople were affected in this respect, of which 1,051,983 received decreases, the total amount of reduction per week being 1,024,868 hours. This is by far the largest return indicated since the year 1893 and is due chiefly to a change in the weekly hours of workpeople employed in textile factories, and in printing, bleaching and dyeing works, the working time on Saturday being reduced by one hour, making the maximum weekly hours 55½. Apart from this change the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reduced in 1902 was less than in any of the previous nine years, the textile trades accounting for 997,500 hours of the total amount of reduction above mentioned.

The report contains, in addition to the general statement, of which the above is a summary, detailed reports of the changes in the particular groups of trades for the convenience of those specially interested in such trades and groups.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING 1902.

A report dealing with the strikes and lock-outs occurring in the United Kingdom during 1902 and on the action of the conciliation and arbitration boards in this connection, being the fifteenth return of the kind issued by the British Labour Department since the commencement of the series in 1888, was recently received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the following resumé of the leading statistics which it contains is presented in view of the general interest of the subject. The report contains the figures for the year as finally and officially revised for the purpose of a permanent statistical record, and consists of a general summary and comparison of the year with previous years, followed by a

detailed report in which the disputes are analyzed by groups of trades, while a further section is devoted to the methods of settlements. Labour disputes affecting a small number of workpeople and of short duration are not included. The effect of this arrangement is to exclude 326 disputes, or 74 per cent of the total, and accounting for nearly 17 per cent of the aggregate duration of time lost, while it includes 116 disputes responsible for 83 per cent of the total duration of all the strikes and lock-outs beginning in 1902.

General Record of the Year.

On the whole, the year 1902 in Great Britain was less affected by labour disputes than the year preceding, and the separate

labour disputes reported numbered less than in any of the preceding four years. According to aggregate duration of strikes, also the year 1902 was less affected than 1901 and was well below the average of the previous four years. Thus there were 442 new disputes reported, affecting 256,667 workpeople and causing a loss of 3,479,255 working days in 1902, as against 642 disputes, with 179,546 workpeople involved and 4,142,287 working days lost in 1901. The record, it will be seen, was accordingly nearly one-third less than in 1901 in spite of the increase in the number of workpeople involved, which latter fact was due entirely to the occurrence of one large dispute which threw 85,000 men out of employment. The total of 256,667 mentioned above represents about 2·9 per cent of the industrial population of the United Kingdom. The amount of working time lost, spread over the entire number of working people, amounted to less than half a day per head during the year.

Analysis by Trades.

Of the various trades the mining and quarrying group heads the list as to the number of workpeople affected by disputes during the year, with 208,536, textile trades following with 16,706, and metal trades coming third with 15,914. The building trades with 5,356 showed a great reduction from previous years, and the transport and dock labour classes with 1,590 showed also materially reduced returns from 1901.

As to the proportions of workpeople affected in the several branches, it is stated that the mining and quarrying trades, with 22·3 per cent involved, the textile trades with 1·4 per cent, the metal trades with 1·3 per cent, show the largest mean percentages for 1902. During the period covered by the statistical tables, agricultural labourers and seamen were scarcely touched by trade disputes, and it is stated that if the number so employed were included in the returns the proportion of the workpeople concerned in the disputes would present a still lower figure.

According to the duration of disputes in the various groups of trades, the mining group with 2,550,047 days lost, the metal trades with 420,362 days lost, the textile trades with 237,380 and the building trades with 115,860 days lost, were the branches chiefly concerned. The returns, with the exception of the mining, show a marked decrease over 1901. As regards the average, it is stated that the time lost to the workpeople affected by disputes in 1902 averaged 14 working days per head, as against 20 days per head in 1901.

Causes of Disputes.

The wages question was the most frequent cause of dispute in 1902, though the preponderance of disputes of this character was less marked than in any of the four preceding years. Of the total of 442 disputes, 267, or 60 per cent, arose under this heading, embracing 48·6 per cent of all the persons directly concerned. The strikes for increases of wages embraced 26·8 per cent of the persons directly concerned, while those against reduction embraced 45·9 per cent. The statistics show that during the past year there has been a marked decrease in the number of persons directly affected by the disputes having an advance of wages for their object and a corresponding increase of those resisting reduction of wages. Disputes as to hours of labour were of little consequence, though a large number of workpeople went on strike on account of the employment of non-union men and other questions of trade unionism, the proportion so involved being 21·8 per cent of those engaged in the disputes of the year.

Results of Disputes.

According to the report, the number of workpeople directly engaged in disputes in which they were successful (36,917), was larger than the number of those in which they were entirely unsuccessful (35,515), while the number directly affected by disputes resulting in compromises (41,645) was larger than either of the other two classes. On the whole 31·60 per cent of

the workpeople who went on strike in 1902 were successful, while 30·4 per cent of the strikes were ended in favour of the employers and 35·65 per cent were compromises, 2·35 per cent being indefinite or unsettled. According to the groups of trades 40·09 per cent of the strikes in the building trades were successful; 35·33 per cent in the mining and quarrying trades; 7·76 per cent in the metal trades; 21·89 per cent in the textile trades; 24·96 per cent in the clothing trades; 33·93 per cent in the transport branches; 11·91 per cent in miscellaneous trades, and 40·52 among employees of public authorities. The only group in which the percentage of workpeople entirely successful was greater than the unsuccessful was the mining and quarrying branches.

Method of Settlement of Disputes.

Of the 442 disputes of the year, 16 were settled by arbitration, 13 by conciliation, 316 by negotiations between the parties concerned or their representatives, 40 by returning to work on employers' terms without negotiations, 47 by replacement of

workpeople, 3 by closing of the works, while the remaining 7 came under the heading of indefinite or unsettled. According to the number of workpeople effected the totals under the various headings enumerated above were respectively as follows:—4,481; 7,129; 222,547; 16,570; 3,188; 230; 2,522; and 256,667. The figures show a decrease in the percentage of persons involved in labour disputes settled by arbitration or conciliation, the great bulk, as will be seen from the above figures, being ultimately settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned or their representatives, the number of disputes so settled being 71·5 per cent of the total and embracing 86·7 per cent of all the persons involved in the disputes of 1902 as against 80 per cent in 1901. These returns, of course, do not accurately set forth the total amount of work accomplished by the permanent arbitration and conciliation boards during the year, for, although the number of actual stoppages settled by arbitration was only 29, the boards were instrumental in arranging some 669 disputes prior to stoppage of the work.

STRIKE OF IRON MOULDERS, TORONTO.

ON May 4 some four hundred iron moulders and coremakers in the employment of fourteen firms in Toronto went on strike on the refusal of the employers to grant a nine-hour work day in place of the ten-hour day then prevailing. The men returned to work on May 18 without obtaining the change in hours demanded, but on the understanding that the matter would be settled by negotiation. Subsequently, however, though a number of conferences were held, the difference failed to be adjusted, and on June 12 some 275 iron moulders in the employ of eleven firms again went out on strike, the three firms employing the balance of the original number (with the exception of about fifty who had left the city during the previous two weeks' strike), having agreed to the nine-hour day. On

the declaration of the strike on June 12 there was estimated therefore to be about 77 iron moulders remaining at work in Toronto.

Progress of the Strike.

Though the firms concerned in the disturbance dating from June 12 numbered eleven, interest in the progress of the strike dispute, more especially since the opening of the month just passed, centered chiefly on the efforts made by the Canada Foundry Company, whose establishment is located at Toronto Junction, to break the strike of its employees by filling their places with iron moulders brought into Canada under contract from the United Kingdom. The first contingent of these, numbering about forty, reached Toronto early in the month, a second, numbering about fifty iron mould-

ers and twenty core and pattern makers, arrived a few days later, while subsequent arrivals brought the total to the neighbourhood of 170. It was in consequence of the attitude assumed by these men with regard to the situation at Toronto Junction and the various statements issued by them as to the terms under which they had been engaged in Great Britain to work for the Canada Foundry Company that the most important phase of the past month's developments arose. Briefly stated, the men, with few exceptions, refused to take the places of the strikers, alleging that they had been engaged under an assurance that no labour difficulty was in progress. The Canada Foundry Company is a member of the National Foundries Association of the United States, while the workmen brought out from Great Britain were members of various unions there.

Interview with the Provincial Government.

On the afternoon of July 20 a deputation of representatives of the local Iron Moulders' Union and some 125 moulders and iron workers from England and Scotland waited upon the Honourable the Premier of Ontario in order to lay complaint with regard to the misrepresentations which they stated had been made to them in England by either the government immigration agent or the agents of the Employers' Association there. The circumstances of the strike and of the importation of the British workmen were explained by the president of the local union and declarations of the men themselves received.

The Premier's Reply.

The Premier in reply stated that no misrepresentations had been made by the Ontario government's agents, explicit instructions having been sent to the agent at Liverpool, who was the only agent of the province in Great Britain, not to import any mechanics but only agriculturists. The Immigration Act of the province, he

stated, could not be further amended at present, and though he regretted the state of affairs that had arisen, he could not do more than suggest a conference of the employees and their employers to settle the difference.

Arrest of Strikers' Pickets.

An arrest of two pickets of the local Moulders' Union on the charge of loitering or doing picket duty about the premises of the Canada Foundry Company occurred on July 16. Bail was refused prior to the appearance of the men before the police magistrate, when the men elected to be tried by a jury. Subsequently the two men entered suits against the Canada Foundry Company for assault and false imprisonment and will ask the jury to assess the damages. On July 20, also, the recording secretary was charged with intimidation and assault, the complainant being a moulder in the employ of the Canada Foundry Company. This case was subsequently dismissed being withdrawn by the prosecution.

The best account of the exact nature of the situation is to be had from the statements issued to the local press of each of the parties to the dispute, which statements may be regarded as official.

Statement by the Company.

On July 21 the following statement was given to the press by the Canada Foundry Company:—

As a number of conflicting and erroneous statements in regard to labour conditions at the Canada Foundry Company have appeared from time to time, we desire to place the following facts before the public:—

The Iron Moulders' Union had an agreement with the foundrymen not to go on strike without first endeavouring to settle matters by a conference of three representatives from each side. The local union disregarded this agreement, and the men went on strike early in May. After being out two weeks their head officials persuaded them to go back to work, and a conference was held on the 8th and 9th of June, which resulted in a disagreement, as the union representatives insisted on 50 hours per week at 30 5-9 cents per hour for moulders and 25 cents for coremakers. Below will be seen conditions in other places:—

| | Mont- real. | Hamil- ton. | To- ronto. |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Hours per week. | 60 | 60 | 55 |
| Coremakers' rate per hour last year. | 15 & 16 | 22½ | |
| Coremakers' present rate per hour. | — | 17½ | 22½ |
| Moulders' rate per hour last year. | 24 | 25 | 27½ |
| Moulders' present rate per hour | 25½ | 26½ | 27½ |

Note.—In the hot weather they give half a day off on Saturdays without pay in Montreal.

Union demanded for coremakers 25 cents per hour.

Union demanded for moulders 30 5-9 cents per hour.

Union demanded 50 hours per week, as against 60 hours per week in Hamilton and Montreal.

It will be noted that we have been for some time past paying, and are now paying, considerably more than Montreal and Hamilton in wages, although it is known that both cities are more expensive places to live in than is Toronto. In addition, the men work longer per week, which still further handicaps us in competing for the trade of the country. Smaller towns, such as Guelph, Galt, &c., pay still less than Hamilton and Montreal.

On the 12th of June the iron moulders went on strike, and at a meeting held on the afternoon and evening of the 13th we offered to work 54 hours per week, and, although we protested against the union's unfair discrimination against Toronto, offered 28½ cents per hour, then 29 cents, 29½ cents, and finally, to effect a peaceable settlement, 30 cents per hour, which was rejected with the statement that nothing less than 30 5-9 cents per hour and 50 hours per week would be accepted.

You will thus see that the union rejected an offer nearly 18 per cent above Montreal, and nearly 14 per cent above Hamilton, and in the case of coremakers nearly 50 per cent above Hamilton.

From the above it will be seen that for some unexplained reason the Moulders' Union are attempting to discriminate in a drastic way against Toronto, and that it is out of the question that we should pay so much greater wages and work fewer hours than our competitors in other cities. Our moulders left work of their own accord, although they were at the time actually in receipt of higher wages than are being paid elsewhere. We exercised our inalienable right to fill their places, and at the present time out of a pay roll of over twelve hundred men at work about one hundred are moulders and coremakers.

We have healthy, well ventilated shops, with every modern factory convenience, including shower baths for the comfort of the men, and were paying higher wages than prevail in other cities, but when the men refused the generous offer of compromise that was made there was no other course open except to fill their places, which has been done.

THE CANADA FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED.

July 21, 1903.

Reply of the Workmen.

In reply to the above the following official statement was made by the secretary of the Moulders' Union:—

In reply to a statement issued by the Canada Foundry Co. I would like if you would publish a statement from the moulders' side of the dispute. On March 27th last a circular was sent to the different foundrymen of Toronto asking for a reduction in the hours of labour from ten to nine hours per day at the present rate of wages, that is \$2.75 per day for moulders at \$2.25 per day for coremakers, giving 30 day notice as agreed upon by both parties. But the foundrymen of Toronto ignored our request till the last minute, knowing that under the agreement of the National Foundrymen, of New York, the moulders could not strike till a conference was held; and that it would be six or eight weeks before such conference could be held. This course was taken instead of meeting the moulders and trying to effect a settlement inside of the 30 days as agreed upon. At that time some of the foundrymen were in Ottawa speaking in favour of the Loughheed Bill making it a criminal offence for an international officer of any union to come to Canada, a subjecting him to a fine and imprisonment.

Yet these same foundrymen sent to the international organization, the National Foundrymen's Association, with headquarters at London, to order the International Union to send moulders who had gone out on strike, independent of their governing body, back to work. Although the manufacturers of Canada spreading the statement broadcast that international officers who incited the men to strike, the international officer came here to their request and ordered us back to work. We went back pending a settlement. The statement issued by the Canada Foundry Co. is asserted that it is cheaper to live in Toronto than in Montreal or Hamilton. The truth of that statement I think the public can judge for themselves. In regard to the cost of living in Montreal I could give figures, I don't think the foundrymen of Toronto would like to see their mechanics living like the majority of the workmen of Montreal.

In regard to the matter of wages, the offer that was made at the conference with the moulders was an offer of \$2.85 a day or 9 hours. The representatives of the moulders at the conference offered the foundrymen of Toronto a resolution as follows:—'Resolved, that on and after June 1st, 1903, 9½ hours shall constitute a day's work; that on and after September 1st, 1903, 8½ hours shall constitute a day's work; that time and one-half be paid for overtime; that double time be paid for days and legal holidays; that the rate of wages for moulders be \$2.75 per day, and \$2.25 for coremakers; that in so far as the half holiday is concerned it shall be left optional with the men and the company whether it will be served or not.'

The nine-hour day has been granted in cities in the United States and Canada by the National Foundrymen's Association. Ten of the foundrymen of Toronto have granted the nine-hour day, showing the reasonableness of our demands. The general public knows that the mechanic works harder than the moulder.

J. H. BARNETT,

Corresponding Secretary.

A despatch from Montreal, dated last night, says:—'A committee of ten, representing Scotch iron moulders who were brought to this country to work for the Canada Foundry Company, of Toronto, is in the city making arrangements to have the whole party of 170 men taken back to the old country. They claim they were brought to Canada under misrepresentation

Correspondence of the Department of Labour.

During the month, in articles contained in the press dealing with the dispute, it was asked why the Department of Labour at Ottawa had not intervened, and during the discussion upon the estimates of the department in the House of Commons on the 22nd of the month, the Minister of Labour was questioned in regard to the matter. The minister's reply was to the effect that the department had never refused to lend its friendly offices when appealed to by either of the parties to a dispute, but that the present instance no application had been made by either of the parties for its intervention.

It is the order, however, that the attitude of the Department might be made perfectly clear, and that there might be no misconception as to its willingness to lend its friendly offices with a view to assist the parties to a settlement, a communication was sent on July 23 to Mr. W. R. Brock, the President of the Canada Foundry Company, and to the president and secretary of the Iron Moulders' Union, explaining the attitude of the department and its willingness to assist the parties if requested to do so. The communication was addressed to the representatives of both sides, and the following is a copy:—

c G.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA, July 23, 1903.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honourable Minister of Labour to express to you the effect of this Department at the serious and perilous situation which has arisen in consequence of the strike of the iron moulders in the employ of the Canada Foundry Company, situated at Toronto, commenced on the 12th inst., and to say that if acceptable to the parties to this dispute, the Minister would be pleased to lend the good offices of the Department to assist in bringing about a settlement of the dispute under the Conciliation Act of

1900, as you are doubtless aware, provides in the case of a dispute either party may request the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour. No request for its intervention has been made by either of the parties to the dispute, the Department has not up to the present time, intervened in the matter. In view, however, of representations which have been made in the House of Commons by members of parliament, and the evident necessity, in the interests of the public, that a speedy ter-

mination of the present difficulties should be effected if possible, the Minister feels that the parties should be made fully aware of the willingness of the Department to assist in any way to bring about an understanding between the parties should its intervention be acceptable to them.

I inclose herewith a copy of the Conciliation Act, 1900, referred to, and would add that I am sending a similar communication to the other parties to this dispute.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Reply of Iron Moulders' Union.

On the last day of the month the department received the following from the secretary of the Iron Moulders' Union:—

Iron Moulders' Union No. 23.
Office of the Secretary,
19 Rolyat St.,
Toronto, July 30, 1903.

W. L. Mackenzie King,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—In reference to your letter of July 23, I would say that the moulders' Union being the prime movers in conciliation in labour matters are always willing to conciliate, but in regard to arbitration we have nothing to arbitrate. Of the fourteen firms in Toronto that were in dispute, ten have settled their trouble and over two-thirds of our men are working, there being only four shops out, so we cannot see where there is anything to arbitrate, but we believe it is only a matter of trying to break up the union.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) J. S. BARNETT,
Secretary.

No acknowledgment of its communication had been received by the department from the Canada Foundry Company at the end of the month. Owing to this fact and the nature of the reply received from the secretary of the Moulders' Union, the department did not intervene in the dispute.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY, 1903.

During the month of July the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the working men and women of fair wages, and the per-

formance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

| Nature of Order. | Amount of Order. | |
|--|------------------|------|
| | \$ | cts. |
| Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps; also type and brass crown seals..... | 431 | 91 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type..... | 16 | 40 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and postmarking and cancelling ink..... | 545 | 97 |
| Making and repairing post office scales.. | 153 | 50 |
| Supplying mail bags..... | 942 | 00 |
| Repairing mail bags. | 773 | 26 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings..... | 55 | 45 |
| Making letter boxes and repairing portable letter boxes and mail clerks' tin boxes..... | 198 | 26 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores..... | 32 | 15 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform..... | 6,515 | 55 |

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1903.

The department has received notice of the following organizations as having been formed during the month of July, 1903:—

New Brunswick:

St. John—Pressmen and Assistants.

Quebec:

Montreal—Tailors.

“ Woodcarvers.

Sherbrooke—Carpenters and Joiners.

Ontario:

Brantford—Freight and Baggage-men.

Berlin—Garment Workers

Hamilton—Building Trades Council.

British Columbia:

Victoria—Hack Drivers.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

(The following particulars have been obtained from the latest number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record,' issued by the Department of Agriculture.)

In May, 1903, there were four hundred and sixty-one Canadian patents issued. Of these twelve had reference to car or other brakes and brake mechanism, while there were three new car couplers, four rotary steam engines, five clamps, four inventions pertaining to signals, and three switches. There were in addition, three gas burners, three oil burners and seven new lamps. In

connection with the agricultural industry may be mentioned a harvester, a cultivator, two mowing machines, three churns, an animal tying device and a plough. Other inventions were, a process of producing aluminum, a bending machine, a bolt-making machine, a safety device for steam boilers, a boom for dredges, a dipper gear for dredges, a button-hole cutter, a centrifugal machine, three nut locks, five gas generators, two electrical furnaces, a flue cleaner, a moulding apparatus, &c., &c.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

THE month of July showed a decided improvement, on the whole, in the condition of the labour market in Canada as regards the numbers and magnitude of the trade disputes reported. There were in all some 39 disputes in existence during July, of which

23 had been inaugurated prior to the beginning of the month. Of the total number no less than 31 were settled, namely, 19 disputes which began prior to the opening of July and 12 inaugurated since. There were accordingly only eight disputes unsettled at the close of July, four of which

had been begun before the opening of the month and four after. The importance of the month's developments in this respect is emphasized by the fact that among the settlements effected were some of the most widespread and keenly contested disputes of the season. Thus in British Columbia the strikes in the coal mines at Ladysmith and Cumberland came to an end, and the extensive unrest existing in the building and the woodworking trades of Vancouver was alleviated. The disturbed situation in the labour market at Calgary, N.W.T., was also effectively terminated under the Conciliation Act.*

In Toronto and vicinity also the prolonged interruption of building operations caused by the strikes of the carpenters and the builders' labourers came to an end about the middle of the month by the return to work of the men. A considerable number of strikes of less importance than these at various points were also satisfactorily terminated. The continuance of the iron moulders' strikes at Toronto and the failure of the arbitration award with regard to the wages of carpenters at Halifax to prevent a strike there, were the chief features of unrest in the labour market in addition to those already mentioned during July. The ill effects of the dispute of the fishermen with the canners in British Columbia for a wages scale to govern conditions during the present season, though involving four thousand men and though lasting over two weeks, were largely offset by the fact that the strike occurred before the opening of the fishing season proper, so that the interruption occasioned to the industry was slight. The strike of the painters at Toronto also, though not officially declared off at the end of the month, was reported to be causing less loss in working days owing to the fact that a majority of the men had found employment at the rate for which they originally went out on strike.

* A separate article dealing with the settlement of this dispute appears on another page of the present issue.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

The number and magnitude.—The total number of disputes in existence during July was thirty-nine, of which twenty-three were begun prior to the opening of the month. There were forty-seven disputes in existence during June. The improvement in the situation, however, is better indicated by the statement that thirty-one of the thirty-nine disputes above mentioned were settled during July and that in consequence only eight disputes were reported to the department as in existence at the close of the month. Of the twenty-three disputes begun prior to the opening of the month, nineteen were settled and of the sixteen begun during the month twelve were settled. There were some 8,820 men involved in strikes during July, and three hundred and fifty-nine establishments of employers. Of the strikes settled, sixteen were in favour of the employers, six in favour of the men, and nine were settled by compromise.

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate time lost in working days by the men directly effected in labour disputes during July was 49,905, as compared with 122,612 in June.

Trades affected by new disputes.—Of the sixteen new disputes the building trades and general labour contributed four each. There were two strikes of boot and shoe workers in Montreal, a strike of teamsters at Windsor, deck hands at Toronto, employees of Emery Wheel Works at Hamilton, machinists and cigarmakers at London, and fishermen in British Columbia.

Causes of new Disputes.

Eleven of the sixteen new disputes arose in connection with the wage scale, of the remaining five one strike was in sympathy with a dismissed employee, a second arose at the objection by stonecutters at Guelph to use the non-union cut stone, a third was caused by the refusal of the company to dismiss two non-union employees, a fourth

arose out of the refusal of the employees to become members of an international union and the fifth was occasioned by the refusal of an intermission to employees in the Emery Wheel Works.

The following is a classification of the new disputes reported:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand for increase of wages.. | 7 |
| Demand for increase of wages and shorter hours..... | 1 |
| Alleged breach of wages agreement.. | 2 |
| Demand for uniform scale and other conditions..... | 1 |
| Demand for reinstatement of dismissed employee..... | 1 |
| Demand for change in working conditions..... | 1 |
| Refusal to use non-union cut-stone.. | 1 |
| Demand for discharge of non-union workman..... | 1 |
| Refusal of employees to join an international union.... | 1 |

Strikes commenced prior to the beginning of the Month.

As above stated, only four of the twenty-six disputes which appeared in the table published in the July *Labour Gazette* as not settled at the opening of the month remained in existence at its close. Nineteen were settled and two, namely, that of the plumbers at Vancouver and of the carpenters at Sydney have been withdrawn from the table, the department having received information that the former strike was settled in a few hours, and that in the case of the latter cessation of work was due to ten or twelve carpenters leaving owing to a delay of headquarters to reply to the communication which the local carpenters had addressed in anticipation of striking. Of the settlements of the strikes begun prior to the opening of the month, the more important were as follows:—

Settlement of Strikes in Building Trades, Toronto.

The settlement of the strikes in the building trades, Toronto, was effected by the men returning to work about the middle of the month without obtaining the concessions for which the strikes were originally declared in May last. In the closing days of the strike the number of men in idleness had materially diminished

owing to the large numbers who had left the city, about 150 builders' labourers and some 200 carpenters being included under this heading; and by the number who had obtained work at the advanced rate under permits from the union. There were accordingly only about 200 builders' labourers and in the neighbourhood of 250 carpenters effected by the return to work. The result, however, was immediately felt throughout the building trades of the city, and very marked activity prevailed in the closing weeks of the month. The men returned to work at the original rate of wages, namely, thirty cents per hour for carpenters and twenty-five cents per hour for builders' labourers. The brickmakers' strike for increased wages at Toronto Junction, by which 130 men and four firms were affected from May 1, was compromised during the month by the granting of certain increases of wages in different establishments.

Settlements Effected in British Columbia.

The return to work early in the month of the men employed in the Dunsmuir mines at Ladysmith, where a strike of 700 miners had been in effect since February last, resulted in consequence of the Western Federation of Miners failing to give to the strikers the aid they had expected. The men returned under the old conditions, excepting that the company was able to effect a reduction of twenty-five cents on the price paid formerly for stringing timbers, and to exact fifty cents a ton more for coal supplied to miners for domestic use.

The strike in the mines of the same company at Cumberland also ceased to materially affect the company, as the places of the men were largely filled. The strike of fishermen begun on the opening day of the month, was declared off on July 11, and the 4,100 involved, including 1,200 Japanese and 500 Indians, went to work on the terms of the canners' offer of fifteen cents per fish during July and 14 cents during August. The strike of woodworkers at Vancouver

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 34.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JULY.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected | | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Result. |
|---|-------------|-------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Di- | Indi- | | | |
| | | | | | rectly | rectly | | | |
| DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Columbia | Ladysmith. | Coal miners. | Co threatened to close mines because of formation of union among employees and discharged 7 union men. | 1 | 700 | | Feb. 11 | July 4 | Strikers returned to work without concessions being granted. |
| Ontario. | Guelph. | Painters. | Demand for increase in wages and recognition of union. | 6 | 14 | | Mar. 2 | | No settlement officially reported at end of month, but only two painters were out of employment as the result of the strike, the balance having either secured the advance desired or having left the city. |
| Ontario. | Berlin. | Wood carvers. | Demand for day work and 9 hour day. | 3 | 12 | | April 6 | | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario. | Toronto. | Carpenters, &c. | Demand for increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour. | 70 | 725 | | May 1 | July 16 | Men returned to work at old rate; about 200 left city during strike. |
| Ontario. | Toronto. | Glass workers. | Demand for increase in wages. | 2 | 18 | | " 1 | | No settlement reported at end of month, but nearly all the men returned to work under concessions and eight of those still out have started a business of their own. |
| Ontario. | Toronto. | Builders/labourer | Demand for increase in wages from 25 to 30c. per hour. | 100 | 640 | 2500 | July 1 | July 14 | Men returned to work at old rate; about 150 left the city during the strike and of the original number only about 200 were affected on July 14. |
| Ontario. | Toronto | Carpenters. | Demand for increase from 30 to 35c. per hour. | 12 | 200 | | " 1 | " 16 | Men returned to work at old rate on the termination of the strike of the same class in Toronto. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Brickmakers. | Demand for increase in wages from 15 to 20 cents an hour for day workers, and 3 cents per 1,000 bricks for piece-workers. | 4 | 130 | | " 1 | | A compromise effected. |
| B. Columbia | Cumberland. | Coal miners. | Discharge of employees and non-recognition of union, men in sympathy with striking miners at Ladysmith. | 1 | 500 | | " 4 | | Mines in operation, many of the places of the men being filled with Chinamen. |
| Ontario. | London | Cigar makers. | Refusal of employers to pay union scale to female workers. | 10 | 104 | | " 11 | | No settlement reported at end of month. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---|----|-----|------|----|------|----|--|
| Ontario | Toronto | Refusal of employer to discharge a unionist. | 1 | 30 | " | 3 | " | " | " |
| Alberta | Calgary | Demand for increase in wages from \$35 to \$50 per month. | 9 | 30 | June | 1 | July | 1 | Strike declared off; no concessions granted. |
| Alberta | Calgary | Lock-out because of men's sympathy with striking teamsters. | 10 | 23 | " | 8 | " | 14 | Settled under Conciliation Act, 1900. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Reduction of wages from 35 to 30 cents an hour. | 35 | 250 | " | 1 | " | " | No settlement officially reported at end of month, but some firms granted demands. |
| Quebec | Sherbrooke | Demand for 10 hour day, 20 cents per hour and employment of union men only. | 6 | 17 | " | 1 | " | " | No settlement reported at end of month but the advance in wages granted by all but two of the employers. |
| Ontario | Hamilton | Demand for day work instead of night work. | 15 | 43 | " | 1 | " | " | No settlement reported at end of month, but many places of strikers filled. |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver | Demand for 9 hour instead of 10 hour day 5 hours on Saturday with same pay. | 4 | 100 | " | 1 | July | 15 | Men returned to work on old conditions. |
| B. Columbia | N. Westminster | Demand for 9 hour instead of 10 hour day, 5 hours on Saturday with same pay. | 1 | 75 | " | 1 | " | 15 | " |
| Ontario | Toronto | Demand for 9 hour day | 11 | 275 | " | 12 | " | " | No settlement reported at end of month.* |
| Ontario | Toronto | Demand for increase in wages as follows: Polishers from 20c. to 25c. per hour; cutters from 25c. to 35c. per hour, and setters from 27½c. to 40c. per hour. | 5 | 45 | " | 12 | " | " | A compromise; certain advances granted. |
| Ontario | Wingham | Demand for increase in wages of 5 per cent. | 1 | 13 | 25 | 19 | " | " | Several places of strikers filled. |
| Quebec | Montreal | Refusal of Co. to sign agreement with union. | 1 | 15 | " | 22 | " | " | No settlement reported at end of month; union has withdrawn its members from the establishment affected, but factory running as usual. |
| Quebec | St. Hyacinthe | Use of union label on boxes of cigars sold to an open factory. | 1 | 21 | " | 22 | " | " | Several strikers returned to work; factory not affected. |

† Full particulars as to the settlement of this dispute are given in a special article in the present number of the *Gazette*.

* See special article on Iron Moulder's Strike in present number of *Gazette*.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JULY.*

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No. of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Result. |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Directly. | Indirectly. | | | |
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario..... | Windsor..... | Teamsters..... | Demand for \$4 a day for 9 hours for each team. | 6 | 23 | ..... | July | 1 July | 3 Demands conceded. |
| New Brunswick. | St. John | Civic labourers..... | Demand for increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 and from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per day. | 1 | 193 | ..... | " | 2 " | 15 A compromise; the men accepting an increase, making a rate of \$1.10 and \$1.40. |
| Ontario..... | London. . . | Machinists..... | Firm alleged not to have kept agreement re $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. increase in wages. | 1 | 40 | ..... | " | 2 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario..... | Ottawa..... | Stone cutters..... | Demand for uniform scale of 36c. an hour and abolition of a clause in agreement requiring employees to give 10 days notice before tendering on a contract. | 3 | 35 | 215 | " | 2 July | 13 Uniform scale granted. Employees to apply for employers' card before tendering on contracts. |
| Nova Scotia. | Halifax. | Carpenters. | Employees alleged to have violated agreement recently arrived at as a result of arbitration. | 20 | 160 | .... | " | 9 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Quebec..... | Montreal..... | Garment trades..... | Men struck in sympathy with a dismissed employee. | 1 | 15 | ..... | " | 1 July | 15 Strikers places filled. |
| Ontario..... | Guelph..... | Stonecutters..... | Objection to the use of non union cut stone. | 1 | 6 | ..... | " | 16 " | 17 Demand of workmen acceded to. |
| Quebec..... | Montreal..... | Boot and shoe workers. | Refusal of company to dismiss two non-union employees. | 1 | 175 | ..... | " | 6 " | 9 Employees left after refusing to pay the sum of \$25 imposed by the union, and the men returned to work. |
| Quebec..... | Montreal..... | Boot and shoe workers. | Demand of company that its employees withdraw from the Canadian federation and join the international union. | 1 | 90 | ..... | " | 22 | No settlement reported at end of month; company refuses to employ others than members of the international union. |
| B. Columbia | New Westminster and other points. | Fishermen..... | Refusal of canners to grant a rate of 18c. per fish during July, and 17c. during August. | ..... | 4,060 of whom 1,200 were Japanese and 500 Indians. | ..... | " | 1 July | 15 Men accepted the rate of 15c. and 14c. offered by the canners. |
| Ontario..... | Hamilton..... | Employees of wheel works. | New management refused to grant an intermission to the men after pouring off. | 1 | 6 | ..... | " | 16 " | 17 An arrangement mutually satisfactory arrived at. |

| Province | City | Description of Case | 1 | 20 | 17 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
|--------------------------|----------|---|----|----|----|---|
| | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia, Halifax... | Halifax | Labourers in employment of Imperial Government. | 10 | 22 | " | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| | | Plumbers. | 1 | 54 | " | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario, .. | Hamilton | Refusal of employers to pay increased scale on July 1, previously agreed upon but not signed. | 1 | 40 | " | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| | | Refusal of company to grant an advance of wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. | 1 | 23 | " | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| New Brunswick, St. John. | St. John | Labourers on railway construction work. | 1 | 23 | " | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| | | Labourers. | 1 | 23 | " | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| N. W. T. | Calgary | Demand for \$2 per day of 9 hours or \$2.25 per day of 10 hours. | 1 | 23 | " | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| | | Labourers. | 1 | 23 | " | No settlement reported at end of month. |

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

was ended on July 15 on the employers' terms. A feature of the month's development in this connection was the refusal of mill owners to supply lumber for the local building trade, notice to that effect being served by the Builders' Exchange on the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The strike at New Westminster ended on the same date.

Other Strikes Settled.

Among other strikes begun prior to the opening of the month and settled in July may be mentioned that of the glass workers at Toronto, who returned on a compromise, though eight of the strikers remained out at the end of the month, and had started a business on their own account, the strike not being officially called off. The strike of the marble workers in the same city was settled on a compromise. At Sherbrooke the plumbers who went out on June 1 had received the advance demanded in four of the six establishments affected. The painters at Guelph, though they had not officially declared their strike off, were, with the exception of two union painters, all at work on the close of the month. At Berlin, the woodworkers' strike came also practically to an end, the men having for the most part obtained employment elsewhere. The employees who started the co-operative factory in Elmira, mentioned in the July *Gazette*, were chiefly those formerly employed by the Krug Furniture Company. At Wingham the places of the striking iron moulders had been largely filled, as was also the case of many of the striking bakers at Hamilton. In the strike of moulders reported at Montreal, the union has retired its members from the foundry affected and has placed them elsewhere, the establishment running as usual.*

* An account of the developments of the month in the strike of the iron moulders in the employ of the Canada Foundry Company, at Toronto, appears on another page of the present issue of the *Gazette*.

New Disputes.

The disputes during the month of July were for the most part of secondary importance, and twelve of the sixteen reported were settled during the month. From the point of view of numbers effected (omitting reference to the strike of the fishermen in British Columbia), a strike of employees of the city of St. John on July 2, may be mentioned first, some 193 men being affected over a period of two weeks. The strike arose out of the demand of the workmen for an increase in wages, the men who were receiving \$1 per day asking \$1.25 and those receiving \$1.20 demanding \$1.50. Conferences with the authorities were held and the compromise offered by the city council was finally adopted, the wage scale to be \$1.10 and \$1.40 respectively. Strikes of boot and shoe workers in two establishments in Montreal also affected 175 and 90 respectively. In one case the dispute arose out of the refusal of the employers to dismiss two men who were not members of the local union. The men in question subsequently applied for membership but refused to pay an initiation fee of \$25 imposed by the union. They subsequently left the establishment and the men

returned to work. In the other factory the dispute was caused by the demand of the employers that the men should join an international union, the company refusing to employ members of the Canadian Federation. No settlement of the latter was reported at the end of the month, conflicting statements being made with regard to the extent to which the establishment was affected. The strike of carpenters at Halifax, of which no settlement had been reported to the department at the end of the month, arose on July 9 out of the alleged failure of the master builders to carry out the terms of the award recently declared by the board of arbitrators, who sat to determine the question in July.*

Particulars as to other Disputes of the Month.

Particulars as to other disputes of the month will be found in the table published herewith, which is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion, which began or were in continuance during the month of July and which have been reported to the department:—

* See special article in the *Labour Gazette* for July, on page 52.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during July, 1903:—

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Fruit Experiments.

Ninth Annual Report of the Fruit Experimenting Stations of Ontario, 1902; Toronto, King's Printer; pages 104.

The fruit experimenting stations, the operations of which are covered in this report, are under the joint control of the Ontario Agricultural College, situated at Guelph, and the Fruit Growers' Association of the province. Attention is especially directed in the report to the new fruits reported on for the first time in

Canada, to the alphabetical arrangement of the matter and to the revised copy of the fruit catalogue. Full reports of the secretaries of the various stations are printed in the volume.

Farm Poultry.

Farm poultry with results of some experiments in fattening chickens by W. R. Graham, B.S.A., Bulletin 127 of Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; Toronto, King's Printer, pages 39.

The May, 1903, bulletin of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Experimental Farm is 'intended to give information to farmers and others on general matters appertaining to the keeping of poultry, with the results of a few experiments conducted in fattening chickens for the home and ex-

port market.' Among the subjects treated are the following:—Construction of poultry houses, breeding of poultry, egg production, nature of artificial incubation, rearing of chicks, trap nests, fattening chickens, dressing and shipment of poultry, and egg preserving.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Alkali, &c., Works Inspection.

Thirty-ninth Annual Report on Alkali, &c., work inspection by the Chief Inspector; Proceedings during year 1902; London, Eng., Eyre and Spottiswoode, printers; price 10d.

The number of works registered under the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act in Great Britain and Ireland is, according to this return, at present 1,044. Of these 25 are works decomposing salt and are scheduled as alkali works. There was a reduction of 8 in the alkali works in 1902 and an increase of 16 in other works under the act. The record of 4,946 visits and 5,091 tests are included in the volume.

Employment of White Labour in Australian Mail Service.

Despatch to the Governor General of Australia respecting the employment of white labour. Eyre and Spottiswoode, printers, London, Eng., pages 5, price 1d.

This despatch of the Colonial Secretary to the Governor General of Australia, relating to the exclusive employment of white labour in the Australian mail service, is dated April 17, 1903, and has reference to the contracts between the British government and the Peninsular and Orient Steam Navigation Companies for the conveyance of mails to and from Australia and the East, into which the government of Australia had petitioned for the introduction of a clause making the employment of white labour on the vessels imperative. To this proposal the Colonial Secretary refuses consent on the part of the Imperial government on the ground that legislation of that character would seriously affect the Indian subjects of the Crown. The government, accordingly, puts itself on record as objecting both as regards aliens and as regards British sub-

jects to specify legislative discrimination in favour of or against race and colour. To proscribe the people of India from the service in question, on which they have been employed for a long period of years, would be, according to the despatch, to produce justifiable discontent among a large portion of His Majesty's subjects, and regret is accordingly expressed that the feeling of obligation on the part of the Imperial government in this matter 'is not shared by the parliament of the commonwealth and that in regard to a matter which cannot affect conditions of employment in Australia and in no way affects the purity of race which the people of Australia justly value, they should have considered it desirable to dissociate themselves so completely from the obligations and policy of the empire.'

Statistics of Mines and Quarries.

Mines and quarries; general report for 1902, London, Eng.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, printers, pages 47, price 6½d.

The total number of persons employed in and about all the mines in the United Kingdom, according to this report, was 855,603 in 1902, of whom 824,791 worked in the 3,349 coal mines and 30,812 in the 703 metalliferous mines. Compared with 1901 there is an increase of 18,056 persons employed in coal mines and a decrease of 1,631 of persons employed in metalliferous mines. Over 80 per cent of the coal miners were employed below ground, and of the surface workers 3·3 per cent were females, there being an increase of 158 females for 1902. The output of minerals in metalliferous mines was 3,322,820 tons, of which 1,700,624 tons were iron ore. There were 44,230,894 tons of stone quarried. The total output of coal was 227,095,042 tons, an increase of 8,000,000 tons over 1901. There were 919 fatal accidents in coal mines in 1902, 29 in metalliferous mines and 113 in the quarries.

The Regulation of File Cutting by Hand.

Report of the draft regulations proposed to be made for factories and workshops in which the process of file-cutting by hand is carried on; by Chester Jones, London, Eng.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, printers, pages 15, price 2d.

This report contains the result of a personal inquiry as to the probable effect of certain regulations proposed to be put in force in factories and workshops in Great Britain in which the process of file-cutting by hand is carried on. There are about 708 shops to which the proposed regulations would apply, and of these 517 are situated in Sheffield and 84 in Birmingham. The proposed regulations are examined in detail in the light of the information elicited by the investigation. A copy of the original regulations as well as of the regulations embodying the alterations suggested in the report are added.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Annual Conventions of Factory Inspectors.

Fifteenth and sixteenth annual conventions of the International Association of Factory Inspectors held respectively at Niagara Falls, N.Y., September, 1901, and Charleston, S.C., December, 1902; Vincennes, Indiana Commercial Job Rooms, 122 pages.

The report of the proceedings at the conventions of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, held in 1901 and 1902, is largely taken up with the reprinted addresses of the various delegates on the subjects falling within their official jurisdiction. Many of these refer to recent changes made in factory legislation in various states and provinces while others dealt with the subject of factory inspection in more general terms. Child labour legislation received a good deal of attention at the sixteenth annual convention. The seventeenth annual convention will meet in the city of Montreal on August 18.

Sex in Industry.

Sex in industry; from the 33rd annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, pages 1 to 53; Boston, State Printers.

The presence and influence of women in productive occupations of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, as recently estimated and presented in pamphlet form by the State Bureau of Statistics of Labour, is based upon the censuses taken by the state and national governments from the year 1855 forward. In that year it was stated in the census report that 13,210 wo-

men in Massachusetts were engaged in the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets, while in 1875 and 1885, in which the numbers of women furnished with work at home is considered, it was ascertained in the former instance that 30,916 women were employed at an average rate of \$49.44; and in the latter that the number of women furnished with work at home was 18,333 receiving an average remuneration of \$33.10. The precise date that women entered into the factories in Massachusetts is not stated, though it is said that in the revival of manufactures following the war of 1812 women of all classes entered the industrial field in largely increased numbers. The relative percentages of males and females employed in gainful occupations since the year 1870 has not, according to the table published in the report, been subject to very wide variation. In 1873 the percentage of males was 77.8 per cent, in 1875 it was 75.25 per cent, in 1885, 73.92 per cent, in 1895, 72.88 per cent, and in 1900, 72.77 per cent. Males, it is stated, have only held their own in gainful occupations as compared with the total population, while the number of females in gainful occupations show an increase far in excess of the men per total of female population. The volume is largely occupied with tables of occupations of sexes, illustrative of the numbers of males and females in the different classes of occupations. Tables are also added giving statistics as to the number of married females employed in 1900.

Agriculture in the United States.

Year-book of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1902, Washington, Government Printing Office, pages 912.

The bulk of the annual year book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1902 is taken up with 37 articles relating to various aspects of the subject in the United States. Among others the following subjects receive attention: climate, forestry, dairying, drainage, injurious insects, poultry, cost and nutritive value of foods, new fruits, crop rotation, seed selection, fertilizers, rain-fall, foot and mouth disease, &c., &c. There are 87 plates in the volume.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

Accident causing Death of Electric Company's Employee.

G., who was employed by the Hamilton Electric Light, &c., Co., was killed by an accident, which occurred while he was engaged in doing his ordinary work for the company. His father, who was appointed administrator of his estate, brought an action against the company for damages, alleging that G's death had been caused by its negligence in allowing its cable, wires, &c., to be in an unsafe and dangerous condition.

At the trial the action was dismissed, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence as to how the accident had happened.

An appeal was taken from this judgment.

The Court of Appeal reversed the decision given at the trial, and held that there was sufficient evidence to submit to the jury. The appeal was therefore allowed, with costs, and a new trial ordered, the costs of the former trial to be paid by the company.

The facts of the case, and the gist of the reasons for the judgment of the Court of Appeal, are contained in the following extracts from that judgment :—

‘The deceased was a labourer, and with his fellow workman, one Higgins, was, on the 1st July, 1902, ordered to cut a trench or opening at two places in the concrete floor of the defendants' power house. This floor may be said to be covered with the various sorts of electrical apparatus used for the development and transmission of electric power, such as cables, wires, switch-boards, transformers, &c., access to and among which is obtained by alleys or alley-ways, some passing east and west, lengthwise through the room, and others

transversely, called the north and south alleys, crossing the former from one side of the room to the other. On each side of the former is a series of switch-boards, from each of which depend two loose loops or coils of wire, the ends of which are attached to a moveable handle. These wires pass through the switch-board, and are connected through the transferrer with the generators. The trenches were to be cut in the transverse or north and south alleys at the east end of the room. The cables in the works adjoining the north alley were dead, and there was no danger in working there. Those in the south alley were alive. According to the evidence of Higgins, he and his fellow-workman were directed to clear up and remove the rubbish which would be made in cutting the trench in the concrete, which, from its hard and brittle character, was apt to fly and make a litter in every direction. They were engaged in doing this when the accident happened. Higgins said that he had gone into the east alley, i.e., that part of the east alley which was east, and immediately opposite or at right angles to the south alley, in which one of the trenches had been cut, and was sweeping out the litter from there towards the trenches, when he suddenly became unconscious, receiving, as there can be no doubt he in some way did, a severe electric shock. He had last before this noticed the deceased stooping over the trench about four feet distant from him. Live wires, it may be said, were proved to have been in the east alley within arm's length of any one working in the trench. The bodies of both men were discovered lying near each other, just east of the switch-board in the east alley, that of Higgins being a little above to the north of the two switch-boards. From the evidence, it may also be inferred that the deceased in some way received an electric shock, and that this was the cause of his death. Whether this was at the same time as Higgins, or immediately or soon afterwards, does not appear.

To prove defendants' negligence, it was shown that there was a break or rupture in the insulation of the loose loop or coil of cable, hanging from the switch-board directly over where Higgins was lying, such as might be caused by its being bent backwards and forwards in its constant use. There was also evidence that, having regard to the enormous voltage passing through the wires, their insulation was quite insufficient for the purpose of safety to any one working among them in an unprotected condition, even though he did not actually come in contact with them, and also that the depending loop or coil might easily have been better guarded than it actually was.

Whatever may be said of the case hereafter, when the evidence on both sides is in, I think that as it stood at the close of plaintiff's case there was evidence in support of it which could not properly have been withdrawn from the jury. The men were not forbidden to go in the east alley, and it would be quite permissible for the jury to find, on the evidence of Higgins, that their instructions were such as to require them to clean up any litter or rubbish which got there in the course of their work. I by no means intend to say that the jury would be bound to infer this, or that there was not evidence, such as putting up the slab or lath across the east alley, which would justify the contrary inference. As to the cause,—if the men were lawfully in the place where they were found, one of them dangerously shocked and the other dead—they were working there without having had any special warning on the subject, in a place where a single unguarded movement might bring either of them in contact with death from the ruptured wire, or even if, as one witness suggests, the rupture might have occurred at the moment, then from a wire insufficiently insulated or insufficiently guarded. There is no reason that I can see to look further and imagine possible negligence on the part of the men themselves.

There was evidence that the death of the deceased was owing to the neglect of some precaution of this nature, or to the damaged condition of the wire close to which the body was found. I think it is quite immaterial whether both the men received the shock concurrently, one through the other, or whether Griffith's shock came after his fellow-servant had been struck. It is enough that he was not wrongfully in the place where he met with his injury.'

(Griffiths vs. The Hamilton Electric Light, &c., Co. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal, June 29, 1903.)

Accident caused by Negligence of Employee.

B., who was employed as an assistant carpenter, was helping to cover the top of a wall of a canal which was being built by his employer. In obedience to the orders of the superintendent in charge of the work, B. went to the canal bed, where there were a number of long planks, and delivered three of them to C., a fellow-employee, who was on the top of the wall. The place these planks were to be delivered was unobstructed and perfectly safe. B. then returned to where the planks were, took another one, and noticing then that C. was at the top of the wall, at a distance of about fifty feet from the place where the planks were to be delivered, made a few steps in the direction of where C. was, and in so doing stepped on a board with a nail in it, which went through the sole of his boot and into his foot, thereby seriously injuring him.

B. subsequently brought an action for damages on account of this injury against his employers, alleging that they were liable on the ground that the place or way where he had been required to do this work was unsafe and dangerous.

The court came to the conclusion that the course which B. took in bringing the plank was not a 'way' at all, as at that point the bottom of the canal was dangerous, on account of the large number of

pieces of plank lying about with nails in them, and that as C. had chosen to use this dangerous route, when his employers had furnished a safe one at the point where the planks were required to be delivered, the latter were not liable.

(*Birmingham v. Larkin*; Judgment given by Mr. Justice MacMahon at Toronto, June 22, 1903.)

Judgment Awarding Damages Confirmed.

R. was employed by a firm which manufactured hinges, &c., and was put to work at a pin-cutting machine to carry away the pins as they came out. While so employed he was caught between two cog-wheels of the machine, and thereby lost part of his left hand. He brought an ac-

tion against his employers for damages, alleging that the machine was not properly guarded as required by law, and also that he had been employed contrary to the provisions of the Ontario Factories Act, as he was under 14 years of age. The employers defended the action and claimed that the machine was properly guarded, and that when R. had been employed by them he had stated that he was over 14 years.

The trial judge decided that the evidence supported R.'s contention and awarded him \$1,000 damages. The employers appealed from this judgment, which, however, was confirmed by a Divisional Court.

(*Ryan v. Britton*. Judgment given at Toronto, June 1, 1903.)

APPENDIX

BILL No. 17.

An Act to aid in the settlement of Railway Labour Disputes.

[Assented to 10th July, 1903.]

WHEREAS from time to time differences may arise between Railway Companies and their employees which the parties thereto failing to adjust, may result in lockouts and strikes; and whereas railway lockouts and strikes may interfere with the proper and efficient transportation of mails, passengers and freight, interrupt the trade and commerce of the country, cause railways to fall into disrepair to the danger of the lives of passengers and employees, and in various other ways occasion serious injury both public and private; and whereas it is desirable to aid in the settlement of such differences: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903.* Short title.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Interpretation

(a.) The expression "Minister" means the Minister of Labour; "Minister."

(b.) The expression "Department" means the Department of Labour; "Department."

(c.) The expression "Railway" means any railway whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, and whether under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of any province; "Railway."

(d.) The expression "Railway Employers" means any Company or Government owning or operating wholly or to a lesser extent any railway operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, and whether under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of any province; "Railway employers."

(e.) The expression "Railway Employee" means any person engaged to perform any work or service in respect of any railway whether operated by steam, electricity, or other motive power, and whether under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of any province; "Railway employee."

(f.) The expression "difference" means any dispute, disagreement or dissension which in the opinion of the Minister may have caused or may cause a lockout or strike on a railway or which has interfered or may interfere with the proper "Difference."

and efficient transportation of mails, passengers or freight, or the safety of persons employed upon any car or train ;

"Committee."

(g.) The expression "Committee" means the Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation established under the provisions of this Act.

"Board."

(h.) The expression "Board" means the Board of Arbitrators established under the provisions of this Act.

Appointment
of Committee
of concilia-
tion.

3. Whenever a difference exists between any railway employers and railway employees, and it appears to the Minister that the parties thereto are unable satisfactorily to adjust the same, and that by reason of such difference remaining unadjusted a railway lockout or strike has been or is likely to be caused or the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers or freight has been or may be interrupted or the safety of any person employed on a railway train or car has been or is likely to be endangered, the Minister may either on the application of any party to the difference, or on the application of the corporation of any municipality directly affected by the difference, or of his own motion, cause inquiry to be made into the same and the cause thereof, and for that purpose may, under his hand and seal of office, establish a Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation to be composed of three persons to be named, one by the railway employers, and one by the railway employees (parties to the difference), and the third by the two so named or by the parties to the difference in case they can agree. The Minister shall in writing notify each party to name a member of said committee stating in such notice a time not being later than five days after the receipt of such notice within which this is to be done and if either party within such time or any extension thereof that the Minister, on cause shown, may grant, refuse or fail to name a member of said committee the Minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as the case may be, as hereinafter provided, may appoint one in the place of the party so refusing or in default, and if the members of said committee so chosen fail to select a third member the Minister, or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as the case may be, may make such selection.

Duty of
committee.

4. It shall be the duty of the Conciliation Committee to endeavour by conciliation and mediation to assist in bringing about an amicable settlement of the difference to the satisfaction of both parties, and to report its proceedings to the Minister.

Board of
arbitrators.

5. In case the Conciliation Committee is unable to effect an amicable settlement by conciliation or mediation, the Minister may refer the difference to arbitration under the provisions of this Act.

(a.) If acceptable to both parties, the Conciliation Committee may act as a Board of Arbitrators.

(b.) In case of objection by either party to its representative on the Conciliation Committee acting as a member of the Board of Arbitrators, or to the chairman of said Conciliation Committee being a member of the Board of Arbitrators, new representatives on the Board of Arbitrators shall be appointed, in place of the member or members of the Conciliation Committee objected to, in like manner as the original members of the Conciliation Committee were appointed.

The Board of Arbitrators so chosen shall be established by the Minister under his hand and seal of office.

6. If any member of said committee or board shall die, refuse, neglect or become incapable to act, then whenever the same shall happen a successor shall be appointed in like manner as is above provided in respect of the original member of committee or board. Before such appointment the name of the person proposed to be appointed shall be submitted to both parties to the difference and there shall be afforded to each of them an opportunity, within such time as the Minister may fix, of making known to the appointing authority whether such proposed appointee is objected to, it being intended that it shall be endeavored to appoint only such person as shall not be reasonably objected to by either party.

Filling of vacancies.

7. In the event of the establishment of a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation, or of a board of arbitrators to deal with any differences between the Government of Canada in respect of the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway and any of its employees, the power to appoint conciliators or arbitrators which otherwise in accordance with the foregoing provisions might be exercisable by the Minister shall be exercisable either by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the Province of Quebec, of New Brunswick, of Nova Scotia, or of Prince Edward Island (in this Act called the Lieutenant Governor in Council), as the Minister shall for that purpose in each case of conciliation or arbitration in writing name.

In case of difference with Intercolonial Railway employees.

8. The third member of the said committee or board shall be the chairman.

Chairman.

9. In case of arbitration pursuant to the provision hereinbefore contained the findings and recommendations of the majority shall be those of the Board. In case of the absence of any one arbitrator from a meeting of the Board the other two arbitrators shall not proceed unless it be shown that the third arbitrator has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

Acts of majority of Board, etc.

10. Forthwith after the appointment of the Board the chairman shall promptly convene the same, and the Board shall in

Convening Board.

Inquiring
by Board.

Report to
Minister.

Communica-
tion of report.

Publication
of report.

Witnesses
may be
summoned.

Issue of
summons.

Expenses of
witnesses.

Form of
summons.

such manner as it thinks advisable make thorough, careful and expeditious inquiry into all the facts and circumstances connected with the difference and the cause thereof and shall consider what would be reasonable and proper to be done by both or either of the parties with a view to putting an end to the difference, and to preventing its recurrence and shall with all reasonable speed make to the Minister a written report setting forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and correctly ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and also setting forth said facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom including the cause of the difference and the Board's recommendations with a view to its removal, and the prevention of its recurrence.

11. The Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Department, and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to each party to the difference and to any municipal corporation as aforesaid, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who may apply therefor; any other person shall be entitled to a copy on payment of the actual cost thereof.

12. For the information of Parliament and the public the report shall without delay be published in the *Labour Gazette*, and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.

13. For the purpose of such inquiry the Board shall have all the power of summoning before it any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and produce such documents and things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, and shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases; but no such witness shall be compelled to answer any question, by his answer to which he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution.

14. On the application of any of the parties, or on its own motion, the Board may issue summonses to such persons as the Board may think necessary to give evidence in the case, and any witness summoned by the Board shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the Board, and thereafter returning to his home, and the Board shall furnish to such witness a proper certificate evidencing his right to such free transportation.

15. The summons shall be in such form as the Minister shall prescribe, and may require such person to produce before the

Board any books, papers, or other documents in his possession or under his control, in any way relating to the proceedings.

16. All books, papers, and other documents, produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board and also by such of the parties as the Board allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not be made public, and such parts of the books, papers, and documents as, in the opinion of the Board, do not relate to the matter at issue, may be sealed up.

Documents
not to be
made public.

17. The Department will pay to each member of a Conciliation Committee or Board of Arbitration his actual travelling expenses and also to each of them other than the chairman, ten dollars per day for each day that he shall attend a meeting of the Committee or Board or be engaged in travelling from or to his home (being in Canada) for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Committee or Board. The Department will pay to the chairman such sum as the Governor in Council deems reasonable. The Department will also at its expense provide the Committee or Board with a stenographer, secretary and any other clerical assistance that to the Minister may appear necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Payment of
members of
Committee
or Board.

Clerical
assistance.

18. The report of the Conciliation Committee and the report of the Board shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and may also be signed by a dissenting member.

Report to be
signed.

19. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear before the Board except with the consent of all parties to the difference, and notwithstanding such consent, the Board may, if it deems it advisable, decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear before it. The parties to the difference may appear in person or by agents.

Counsel not
allowed,
except by
consent.

Agents
allowed.

20. No court of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province or Territory shall have or possess any power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce or to receive in evidence any report of the said Board of Arbitrators or any report of the said Committee of Conciliation, or any testimony or proceedings before either the said Board or Committee as against any party or person or for any purpose whatsoever, except in case of prosecution for perjury.

Jurisdiction
of courts.

21. Where the difference, which is being inquired into, affects a class of employees, it shall not be necessary for them all to take part in the inquiry, but the class may be represented

Representa-
tion of
employees
before
board

ed by a limited number chosen by a majority or by agents other than counsel or solicitor.

Power of
arrest for
contempt of
Board.

22. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board, or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any unlawful contempt in the face of the Board, it shall be lawful for any member of the Board or constable to take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board and retain him in custody until the rising of the Board.

Secrecy of
proceedings.

23. It shall be in the discretion of the Board to conduct its proceedings in public or in private.

Regulations.

24. The Minister may from time to time make, alter and amend regulations, as to the time within which any thing hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable in order to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

September 15, 1903.

THE leading article of the present issue of the *Gazette* is devoted to a review of the wages movement in Canada from the beginning of the calendar year to September 1, with a tabulation of the various changes in wages and hours reported to the Department of Labour as occurring during that interval. The review, it will be noted, covers the period of most active alteration in the wages scales of a season of great industrial prosperity and of an almost universal upward tendency in the rate of remuneration of labour. As is explained in the course of the article, the department has been enabled this year to secure much more complete returns relating to this important subject than in any previous statement of the kind. As is also pointed out, it is the intention of the department, in continuance of the subject, to publish henceforth, from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*, a statement covering the more important changes in

wages throughout the Dominion concerning which detailed information can be obtained. A copy of the blank form, specially designed for the purpose of securing returns on the subject from correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* and from the parties immediately interested, is embodied in the article in the present issue.

Publication is resumed in the present issue of the series of articles on the cost of living in Canada, which was interrupted owing to lack of space in the August number. The statistics presented have reference to retail prices of ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, &c., and are designed to indicate from original sources the general condition of current prices of these commodities over the past year in the several provinces of the Dominion.

Two articles on the subject of recent legislation affecting labour in Canada appear in the present issue, being devoted to reviews of statutes of this class passed during the sessions of the legislatures of Ontario and New Brunswick of the present year. The Workmen's Compensation Act of the latter province is perhaps the most important single statute, from the standpoint of labour, among those to which the articles refer.

Two important assemblies of the month, namely, that of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Montreal, and the annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors held in the same city, receive notice under separate headings, a

concise account of the more important proceedings of the two bodies being presented in each case.

The usual reports and reviews of industrial and labour conditions, the immigration

and colonization movement, trade disputes, new unions formed, Government contracts, publications of departments and bureaus, and recent legal decisions appear in the issue.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE month of August showed, on the whole, with only seasonal alterations, the continuance in full operation of the active industrial conditions of the earlier months of the season. Labour was generally employed to the utmost of its capacity, and in only a very limited number of trades and localities was anything approaching dullness reported. On the other hand exceptional activity prevailed at a number of centres, notably at Halifax, Montreal and Winnipeg, and the demand for labour continued keen at these and other points, more particularly in western Canada. In this connection the diminishing number of trade disputes may be mentioned as a satisfactory feature of the month, only eleven new strikes, none of which involved any large body of men, being reported to the department during August, while the resumption of employment in industries affected by labour disturbances earlier in the season materially improved conditions in some localities. The immigration movement, though on a lesser scale than during the earlier months of the season, compared favourably with previous years.

Wages Changes.

The most important increase of wages reported to the department during August was that granted by the C. P. R. Co. to its trainmen on the company's lines between Fort William and Calgary. The increase was asked for by the workmen in March last and is reported as having given general satisfaction, amounting approximately to from 12 to 15 per cent. Passenger conductors will now be paid \$125 per 5,000

miles, and the brakemen will receive 53 per cent and baggagemen 58 per cent of this, the relative percentage paid remaining the same as under the old agreement. Brakemen on through freight trains will receive \$2.35 per 100 miles, and on way freights \$2.60 per 100 miles instead of \$2.07 in each case as formerly. An important provision in the agreement, which went into effect on August 16th, was the dropping of the third brakemen on freight trains, so that the crews will now consist of a conductor and two brakemen instead of a conductor and three brakemen as before. The last mentioned change, it is stated, will not involve the laying off of any of the present force of the company. Nine hours are to constitute a day's work; overtime to count eleven miles for each extra hour.*

From the 1st of September also an increased schedule went into operation affecting the machinists of the C.P.R. Co., from Winnipeg westward to Vancouver. According to a schedule received from the Brandon correspondent of the *Gazette* some 25 employees of the company were affected at that point, consisting of boilermakers, boilerwashers, blacksmiths, and fitters, and their respective helpers. The increase of the first named was from \$17.70 to \$18.80 per week; of the second from \$11.21 to \$11.80; of the third named from \$16.52 to \$17.70, and of the fourth from \$17.11 to \$19.17½, with corresponding advances for the helpers. The hours remain as before, 59 per week.*

* See report of Winnipeg correspondent in present issue of the *Gazette* for detailed reference to the changes granted.

At St. John, N.B., tinsmiths and iron workers, to the number of 34, received an increase ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, involving an advance of from \$1 to \$2 per week. Five waiters in the same city also received an increase of \$1.25 per week, making their wages \$6.25 per week from August 20th.

civic work from 35 cents an hour to 30 cents the prevailing wage.

In Toronto on representations of the Master Painters' Association the Park Commissioner reduced the wages of painters on

Industrial Activity.

Agriculture.—Interest centered during the past month on the various bulletins and reports issued by the different provincial governments and railway and other corporations in reference to the condition of the crops throughout Canada, more particularly in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. In the first named province a report issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based upon the returns of over 2,000 correspondents, indicated an average reaching 25 bushels per acre for fall wheat. Grain crops generally will be better than was anticipated earlier in the season, though the continued broken weather in August did not ameliorate conditions and considerably interfered with the curing of hay. This was especially true of Eastern Ontario and of Quebec. The scarcity and high price of farm labour continued in Ontario, having been relieved somewhat by the influx of British immigrants, though this was largely offset by the migration of workmen to the North-west on the harvest excursions conducted by the railway companies, which took many thousands into western Canada. The fruit crop in Ontario were reported as promising satisfactorily. Winter apples, however, suffered somewhat in western Ontario. Plums and peaches are stated to be a satisfactory crop in the Niagara peninsula. The fruit crop, in fact, of the entire Dominion, according to reports, will be larger than last year and will

probably encounter a satisfactory market for export. From Manitoba and the West the reports, though varying, were on the whole of a yield somewhat under that of the season of 1902, though enhanced prices and a larger acreage planted are expected to compensate for the difference. The sample of such grain as had been threshed was reported excellent, owing to the generally favourable ripening weather of the past few weeks. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces an average crop is expected. Apples in Nova Scotia are above the average though a failure in some districts of Quebec. In British Columbia the various crops are reported as doing well, fruit being especially promising.

Fishing.—The salmon run in British Columbia has been a comparative failure and the pack will be a light one. In the Maritime Provinces good mackerel catches were reported and the lobster trade has been active. On the great lakes the month on the whole was quiet.

Lumbering.—A feature of the month was the continuance of preparations in Ontario and Quebec for the season's work in the shanties, the supply of labour offering in some places considerable difficulty in spite of the high level reached by wages. In Quebec a number of the mills are still feeling the effects of the delay caused by the low water in the spring in getting the logs of last year's cut out of the woods. In British Columbia an over-supply of logs and shingles caused the shutting down of a number of the mills for thirty days. The Government was also petitioned for a suspension of the prohibition of the exportation of logs in order to relieve the situation, but declined to take action. Loggers as a result of the general situation have suffered some loss of employment.

Mining.—In Nova Scotia the activity of the past few months has been continued in the coal mines, though the feature of the month in the general mining situation of the Dominion was the resumption of active

developments, with a full staff of employees, at Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Cumberland on Vancouver Island, following the adjustment of recent labour disturbances. Quartz miners in the same province also reported a satisfactory month, as will be seen in particular from the report of the *Gazette* correspondent at Rossland.

Manufacturing.—The month showed a general continuance of the active conditions which have prevailed for some time past throughout Canada.

Activity in the Trades.

In the several trades, conditions on the whole were very satisfactory. Activity continues for the most part in the *building trades*, more particularly in Halifax, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, and Winnipeg, though at a few points the end of the season's operations is in sight. In the case of Victoria, B.C., alone, however, it will be seen, is dullness reported, while throughout Manitoba and the Territories very active conditions prevail with a keen demand for labour. The *metal trades* were also uniformly busy, and in the *woodworking* branches the correspondents, with few exceptions, report employment active. In the *printing, clothing, and tobacco preparation* trades a busy month was uniformly reported, while the *unskilled labour* market all over the Dominion continued in the same active condition that has prevailed since the opening of the season, labour, with only local exceptions, being difficult to secure and commanding a high scale of remuneration.

The Transport Branches.

Special mention should be made of the activity which characterized the transportation branches during the past month, owing largely to the advent of the tourist and excursion season, which affected more particularly the employees of railways and steamboats, as well as cab drivers, carters and expressmen. The prosperity of industry

generally, however, has continued to swell the business of the transportation companies, and general freight traffic was heavy during August. Railway construction, especially in western Canada, has also afforded employment to large numbers of workmen at high rates of wages, difficulty being experienced in some cases in securing an adequate supply of labour.

Earnings of the Intercolonial Railway for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were reported as \$6,324,327, and the working expenses \$6,196,150, leaving a surplus of \$128,177.

Canadian Canal Returns.

Evidence to the same effect as the above is offered by recent returns of Canadian canals, which show a heavy month's shipping through the Canadian canals. Thus in July the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie carried 890,338 tons of freight, or 366,402 tons more than in July, 1902, and 613,714 tons more than in July 1901. For the four months ended July 31, the tonnage passed through the Canadian canals was 2,305,118, compared with 2,115,196 for last year. The freight for the four months was 2,602,496, compared with 2,174,688 last year. Moreover, while an absolute increase of nearly 480,000 tons of freight is thus shown the relative increase as compared with the American canal has been more than maintained, the gain being more than 71 per cent.

During the four months of 1903 the wheat carried by the two canals amounted to 25,576,286 bushels, compared with 28,937,384 bushels in 1902 and 13,595,266 bushels in 1901. In 1902 the Canadian canal carried 9,349,320 bushels, or 32.31 per cent, and in 1903 14,710,655 bushels, or 57.55 per cent of the whole carried by both canals.

* See report of Winnipeg Correspondent in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

Montreal Harbour Returns.

The record of Montreal Harbour returns for the present year shows an increase of nearly 200,000 tons in the tonnage of sea going vessels up to August 1. In addition to this, the tonnage of inland vessels is now greater than the last three years. The report of sea going vessels on August 1 for the last three years is as follows :—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1900, 336 vessels, 644,312 tonnage. | |
| 1901, 375 " 718,082 " | |
| 1902, 367 " 726,868 " | |
| 1903, 388 " 922,911 " | |

The number and tonnage of inland vessels are as follows :—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1900, 8,357 vessels, 774,729 tonnage. | |
| 1901, 3,660 " 743,926 " | |
| 1902, 4,123 " 852,761 " | |
| 1903, 4,822 " 1,057,499 " | |

The Collector of Customs at the port on August 10 issued a statement of revenue for July 1903, as compared with July 1902, as follows :

| |
|--|
| Imports, 1903, \$28,000.00 ; 1902, \$27,500.00. |
| Exports, 1903, \$17,000.00 ; 1902, \$11,000.00. |
| From wharfinger for local trade, 1903, \$6,313.74 ; 1902, \$3,296.51. |
| Total from opening of navigation to August 1, 1903, \$129,089.64 ; 1902, \$111,008.49. |
| Increase, 1903, \$18,081.15. |

The New York Produce Exchange statement of the seaboard movement of grain and flour for July makes a very favourable showing from Montreal with regard to shipments of corn and wheat. The receipts of wheat at Montreal for the month amounted to 3,879,301 bushels, while the United States Atlantic and Gulf ports received, all

told, only 4,588,174 bushels. Shipments of wheat via Montreal made a correspondingly large showing of exports during the month, namely, 2,357,209 bushels, as against 3,374,388 bushels for the United States Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Dominion Revenue.

According to the statement of the Department of Finance, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, the total revenue of the Dominion during July was \$2,309,242.43, as against \$1,108,694.80 in July 1902, while the total expenditure on account of consolidated fund was \$6,564,647.25 as against \$5,126,786.62 in 1902. There was expended on capital account a total of \$421,884.78, of which expenditure on public works, railways and canals to the extent of \$237,832.02, on railway subsidies to the extent of \$896,890, and on bounties on iron and steel to the extent of \$81,118.56, made up the principal items. The total revenue from the beginning of the year up to July 31 was \$66,048,514.32, or an increase of nearly \$9,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure for the year up to July 31 totalled \$48,013,750.93, or about \$700,000 more than in the first seven months of 1902.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

The following table, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs, shows the record of imports and exports for the Dominion in July as compared with the corresponding month of 1902 :—

IMPORTS.

| | MONTH OF JULY. | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|
| | 1902. | 1903. |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Dutiable goods..... | 8,987,688 | 11,117,192 |
| Free goods..... | 4,738,898 | 7,597,372 |
| Total..... | 13,726,586 | 18,714,564 |
| Coin and bullion..... | 346,696 | 761,079 |
| Grand total..... | 14,073,282 | 19,495,643 |
| Duty collected..... | 2,406,053 | 2,937,492 |

EXPORTS.

| | MONTH OF JULY. | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | 1902. | | 1903. | |
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| The mine | 2,668,902 | 8,681 | 1,152,303 | 9,048 |
| The fisheries | 705,937 | 1,317 | 697,394 | ..... |
| The forest | 3,872,060 | 152 | 3,325,500 | 9,011 |
| Animals and their produce | 5,348,675 | 100,342 | 6,640,448 | 76,695 |
| Agriculture | 1,962,998 | 412,839 | 3,158,002 | 2,072,876 |
| Manufactures | 1,048,762 | 196,821 | 1,380,658 | 171,332 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,449 | 165,145 | 2,112 | 37,665 |
| Total merchandise | 15,612,783 | 885,297 | 16,356,417 | 2,376,627 |
| Coin and bullion ..... | ..... | 106,069 | ..... | 21,168 |
| Grand total exports | 15,612,783 | 991,366 | 16,356,417 | 2,397,795 |

It will be seen that in imports the month shows a gain of over \$5,000,000 over 1902, while in exports an increase of over \$2,000,000 is shown.

Trade with the United States.

According to a statement presented by the Department of Commerce and Labour of the United States, imports from Canada amounted to \$54,660,410 during the fiscal year while the exports to Canada amounted to \$123,472,416. The total of the year's commerce accordingly was larger than in any preceding year. Imports from Canada to the United States have never passed \$50,000,000 except in 1881, whereas exports to Canada did not pass \$100,000,000 until 1901. The following table shows the total exports from and imports to Canada in each year from 1892 to 1902 :—

| Fiscal Year. | Imports. | Exports. |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| 1892..... | 34,954,203 | 43,299,787 |
| 1893..... | 37,777,463 | 46,794,331 |
| 1894..... | 30,790,916 | 56,664,494 |
| 1895..... | 36,574,327 | 52,854,769 |
| 1896..... | 40,887,565 | 59,687,921 |
| 1897..... | 40,309,371 | 64,928,821 |
| 1898..... | 31,870,486 | 83,714,086 |
| 1899..... | 31,220,967 | 87,974,961 |
| 1900..... | 39,369,074 | 95,319,970 |
| 1901..... | 42,482,163 | 105,789,214 |
| 1902..... | 48,076,124 | 109,642,993 |
| 1903..... | 54,660,410 | 123,472,416 |

In the above statistics only the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are included. Of the imports from Canada into the United States during the year just ended, \$38,000,000 were from Quebec and Ontario, \$10,000,000 from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and \$6,000,000 from British Columbia. Of the exports to Canada, \$110,000,000 were to Quebec and Ontario, \$7,000,000 New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and \$6,000,000 to British Columbia.

Trade with Great Britain.

The British Board of Trade returns for the seven months ending with July show the following increases in British imports from Canada :—Wheat, £641,000 ; wheat flour, £19,000 ; maize, £370,000 ; cattle, £1,010,000 ; sheep and lambs, £18,000 ; bacon, £194,000 ; hams, £74,000 ; cheese, £358,000 ; eggs, £11,000 ; canned lobster, £60,000.

The decreases were :—Pelts, £29,000 ; butter, £223,000 ; canned salmon, £502,000 ; sawn wood, £58,000 ; hewn wood, £14,000 ; horses, £35,000, and oats, £1,000.

The British exports to Canada showing increases were :—Salt, £6,000 ; spirits, £31,000 ; wool, £5,000 ; scrap iron and steel, £22,000 ; tinned plates and household cutlery, £11,000 ; hardware, £2,000 ; woollen tissues, £28,000 ; worsted tissues, £106,000 ; carpets, £61,000 ; jute piece goods, £31,000 ; linen piece goods, £11,000 ; cotton piece goods, £7,000 ; haberdashery, £12,000 ; lace, £4,000 ; apparel, waterproofed, £25,000 ; not waterproofed, £26,000 ; earthenware, £39,000 ; cement, £26,000.

The decreases were :—Oil seed, £16,000 ; unwrought tin, £4,000 ; galvanized sheets, £4,000. The export of rails totalled up to £310,000 ; iron bars, £120,000, and sheets, plated, £89,000.

Domestic Trade.

Midsummer inactivity characterized the trade situation in some localities during the first week of August, though at most of the larger wholesale centres business was reported as good for the season, with collections favourable and prospects for the fall retail trade excellent. The prevailing uncertain weather in central and eastern Canada during the earlier half of the month was a factor having a tendency to weaken trade returns. The sorting-up business during the last half of the month, however, was particularly favourable and the tourist trade was noticeably active.

Returns for the last fiscal year relating to the trade with the Yukon were received by the Customs Department and show that Canadian goods received in the Yukon and Atlin districts for the fiscal year amounted to \$3,164,592, and the foreign goods to \$1,170,050 or \$1,994,337 in favour of Canada. The showing is \$77,699 better than for 1902.

Municipal organizations and proceedings.

The annual meeting of the¹ Ontario Municipal Association was held at Guelph

on August 12, at which session the following resolution on the subject of municipal control of streets was carried unanimously :

‘That the Municipal Association of Ontario now in session at Guelph this 12th day of August, 1903, view, with alarm the attempt that is being made by railways to deprive municipalities of their just rights to control their own streets and highways, as is proposed by the bill now before the Dominion Parliament respecting the Toronto and Hamilton Railway. This convention, believing that the municipalities should have complete control of their own streets and highways, protests against the principle of such legislation as an interference not only with municipal but with provincial rights, and calls upon their representatives in Parliament to do all in their power to prevent such an injustice being done, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mr. Hyman, M.P., Chairman of the Railway Committee.’

There was also a considerable discussion on the subject of assessments as effected by recent legislation, and on the second day's session of the association a resolution was passed opposing the bill in question in its present form, on the ground that it ‘will not enable the municipalities to pay their way unless by increasing the general taxes far beyond the former limit of two cents on the dollar, and so making the taxes of property owners far beyond the ability of the average tax-payer to pay.’ The creation of the Dominion Good Roads Department was approved of, and Toronto selected as the next place of meeting.

Representatives of municipalities interested in the transmission of electric power from Niagara Falls held a meeting in Toronto on August 12 and appointed a commission to investigate the question with a view to deciding on the desirability of undertaking the enterprise, as well as the probable cost. The commission was appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act passed by the provincial legislature during its recent session. The cost of the commission, it was decided, will be apportioned to the various municipalities interested according to assessment. The commission will be allowed to employ electrical engineers and financial experts, and will present their views in the form of a report, after due investigation.

A by-law was passed by the town of Whitby, Ontario, on August 18, authorizing the municipality to spend the sum of \$65,000 for the supply of electric light and water to its citizens, the town to take over the existing electric light plant and combine it with the waterworks system. In this connection it may be stated that attention has been recently directed to the action of the town of Port Arthur, Ontario, in connection with the question of municipal ownership. The corporation named owns and operates a line of electric street railway, seven miles in length, constructed at a cost of \$115,000 in 1892. For a number of years, it is stated, the railway was operated at a loss, though more recently the annual deficit has been wiped out, the earnings for the month of July just passed alone being \$4,107.25, while the operating expenses for May were \$1,680.28. The electric energy is obtained from a neighbouring water-fall, where a power house sufficient to develop seven hundred and fifty horse-power has been installed. Light is supplied to citizens from the same source at a moderate cost. There has also been recently inaugurated, in conjunction with the town of Fort William, a municipal telephone service at a rate of \$24 per year for business telephones, and \$12 a year for domestic. The system has cost about \$12,000 up to the present.

Proceedings of Labour Organizations.

The International Typographical Union met in session at Washington, D.C., on August 10 with delegates present from the various States of the American Union and from the several provinces of the Dominion. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the year ended May 31, 1903, shows that receipts amounted to \$223,255 and expenditures to \$174,085, leaving a cash balance of \$149,170, an increase during the fiscal year of \$11,097. The advance in the paying membership during the past year was 4,072, the largest in the history of the

organization. The per capita tax is now being paid by an average membership of 42,436. Death benefits paid during the year numbered 476, involving an expenditure of \$30,940. The balance to the credit of this fund is now \$14,943. The union closed its 49th annual meeting with resolutions pledging moral and financial assistance to the type founders, trade district union in its movement for a universal wage scale. The new trade agreement between the International Typographical Unions, the International Pressmen's Unions and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was adopted. The meeting further declared that it was in the best interest of the union that subordinate unions in Canada should affiliate with the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress; authorizing the executive committee to work out a plan for organizing the rural districts throughout the United States and Canada for the purpose of enrolling unattached printers outside of union towns and authorizing a permanent travelling organizer who is a Canadian.

Mr. W. S. Stone, of Eldon, Iowa, was elected Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to fill the unexpired term of the office made vacant by the death of Mr. P. M. Arthur. It was announced that the new officer would carry out the conservative principles advocated by Mr. Arthur in every essential.

Notes of the Month.

An organization of retail merchants at Vancouver was formed during the month, the objects of the association being set forth as follows:—

To safeguard and promote the interests of the various retail merchants throughout the city.

To have the retail trade of the city confined to the legitimate retailers.

To enforce the transient trade Act and take measures to regulate the system of peddling on a fair basis.

To induce the public in every legitimate way to patronize local merchants and purchase goods of local manufacture.

To promote a better feeling among the merchants of the city and to work together for the advancement of the commercial interests of the city.

The Ontario Bureau of Labour, in reply to a circular addressed to the different municipalities of this province asking as to openings of industrial concerns, received replies to the effect that during 1902, one hundred and twenty new manufacturing industries were started in the province. Eleven of these were saw-mills, five were foundries, five were furniture factories, three were evaporators, three were lighting plants and three were clothing factories. The majority of the municipalities stated that they have good advantages to offer manufacturers.

At a meeting of the Montreal Board of Canadian Manufacturers' Association on August 7, the executive committee defined its attitude on the labour question as follows:—

'Questions of policy in regard to the labour unions have been before your executive since early in the year. Our association has up to the present

made it a rule to touch these labour troubles only on points of legislation. But it may be that conditions could become so acute that further action would be called for. Such a crisis seemed to be threatening this year, when your committee thought it well to convene the membership of the branch, but happily, the evil worked its own cure.

'As an organized body we cannot deny the workmen the right to organize, but it must be the duty of the manufacturers, both individually and collectively, to protect the rights of free labour, to retain shop government in the hands of those upon whom rest the responsibility of success of our industrial enterprises and to see that the union officers do not injure our industrial well-being. For that reason your branch has supported through its delegations to Ottawa and in conjunction with deputations from other sections of our association, the following requests on the Government:

(1) That the Government should, through its immigration officers, encourage the immigration of mechanics into Canada, to relieve the scarcity of labour for our factories.

(2) That the union label bill should not be made law.

(3) That trades unions should be compelled to become incorporated.

(4) That foreign labour agitators should be prevented from coming into Canada to create industrial strife.

A resolution was also adopted favouring the compulsory incorporation of labour unions.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the past month has been exceedingly busy, and was quite as active as, if not more so than, the previous month. Supply and demand have been pretty evenly balanced; and, while the printing trade has not been as active as anticipated, on the whole the general market has been good. Much of this activity can be attributed to the work afforded by the South-western Shore Railway, and the large amount of construction work which is being carried on here. Commercial activity has also been marked, and the wholesale and retail trades have been much engaged. The strike of the carpenters has been settled, the men resuming work on the 17th, under

the terms of the award of the arbitrators, which has already appeared in the *Labour Gazette*.^{*} The strike of the labourers employed on the Imperial works has also been settled. The men demanded an increase of from 12 to 15 cents an hour. The Imperial authorities sent a detachment of regular soldiers to take places of strikers, and the latter have secured employment elsewhere.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The outlook for this branch of industry has very much improved during the past month, and while the season is very late the general condition is much more satisfactory than was contemplated, and a good average crop will be harvested.

Fishing.—This industry has been about normal. During the past month, however,

^{*} See *Labour Gazette* for July, page 52.

there have been large catches of mackerel, but other branches are but normal.

Mining.—The general condition of the mining industry during the past month continues to be most encouraging, and all branches report satisfactory yields.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are enjoying a good season. Carpenters and joiners have resumed work, and are very busy. Lathers and plasterers also are busy. The painting and decorating trade is still very active, while plumbers, stone-cutters and builders' labourers are enjoying great activity.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are very busy, with iron workers and helpers well employed. Machinists and engineers report work normal. Electrical workers are busy. Blacksmiths are fairly well employed. Stove mounters report work normal. Boiler makers are busy. Shipwrights and caulkers are well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—This branch is fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are only partly employed; with pressmen business is normal.

Transport.—In all branches of steamboat and railway business all are actively employed. Teamsters and expressmen are satisfactorily employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been exceptionally busy, and the season in this line is generally good.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, Correspondent, reports as follows;—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Miners and mine labourers of this district have been enjoying unbroken prosperity for

five years. The collieries are working day and night and labour is plentiful. No willing workmen, skilled or unskilled, is refused employment. The Cochrane coal seam is to be developed and operations are already begun. Some of the blast furnaces shut down indefinitely last month. A new steel rod mill with a capacity of 5,000 tons per month, was begun in July. Wholesale trade is not much affected by steel depression as two-thirds of the business is at the collieries. Retail trade is active. Clothing merchants and jewellers were dull. There were no changes in rates or hours of labour, and no strikes.

The English Church Diocesan Conference discussed social questions, such as labour unions, strikes and their settlement, commercial combinations, their uses and abuses.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Lobster and cod fishing is fairly remunerative at present, but is not carried on extensively.

Manufacturing.—The manufacture of steel billets at Sydney is suffering from the competition of the United States.

Mining.—Mining is the chief industry of Cape Breton county, over 10,000 workers being engaged in and around the mines and shipping piers. The miners are a thrifty and highly intelligent class, providing for their injured by mutual benefit funds and hospitals. The collieries are managed by native workmen who have successfully passed the Provincial Mining Boards. The enormous monthly output ranging, from 60,000 to 80,000 tons, and the low accident rate place these collieries on a level with the best American coal mines. Under-cutting machinery, electric and compressed air haulage underground, are late additional features to the tail rope and endless haulage systems in vogue for years. Steel bankheads for weighing, cleaning and assorting the coal into sieves are constructed at all new

collieries. The Sydney coal-fields produced close to 3,000,000 tons last year, and will exceed it this year, though one large colliery was idle, owing to a fire, for over two months. Within the last two months the D. I. & S. Co. discharged 600 men, shut down two blast and three open hearth furnaces, and the Sydney building boom has been suddenly stopped and trade in general is affected. Numbers of carpenters, bricklayers and masons have left the town, besides the 600 steemplemployees. It is estimated that Sydney to-day has 2,000 less people than it had two months ago.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report work fair, but falling off, and many have left town, prospects not being bright. Lathers and plasterers were less brisk than in June or July. Plumbers are active. Gas and steam fitters were fairly employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report conditions dull and a few left town, being laid off work. Iron workers and helpers are slack and have no visible signs of employment. Machinists and engineers report a number discharged from Sydney Steel Works. Steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths and horseshoers were satisfactorily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were fairly active. Pattern makers report conditions dull and are leaving town, there being no work.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

— *Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent*, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during August was practically the same as during July, supply and demand being

well balanced. Building operations continued fairly brisk in the country, while in the city the construction of the new market house and the erection of an annex to the Charlottetown hospital, an extension to a large dry goods store, and a number of private residences gave employment to all the available carpenters. Produce shipments were light though a large number of cattle was exported. Bankers and wholesale and retail merchants report trade quieter this month than last, a natural condition in this province at this season. There has been no change in rates or hours of labour, and harmonious relations between employer and employed continue.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—About two-thirds of the hay crop, which will be about an average one despite the drought in the early part of the season, was housed in good condition, broken weather interfering with operations in the latter part of the month. The exodus of 500 young men to the harvest fields of the North-west in the latter part of the month will render farm labourers rather scarce on the Island. The root and grain crops will be equal to if not above the average.

Fishing.—Mackerel fishing was better in August than in July, especially in the western part of the province.

Manufacturing.—There is little to note of the manufacturing situation in a province that is almost purely agricultural, and whose other industries are based upon agriculture. The output from the cheese factories was heavier in August than in July, and prices were satisfactory, being slightly higher than at the same period last year.

Railway construction.—The construction of the Belfast and Murray Harbour Railway is nearing completion and operations are now confined to track-laying and grading. About 200 men are employed on the Hillsborough

Bridge at timbering caissons, dredging and masonry.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly busy. Carpenters and joiners had steady employment. Painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers and builders' labourers were all fairly employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers had steady employment during the month. Linemen were busy. Blacksmiths and bicycle workers report a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were busy with repairing.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were satisfactorily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers had steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, and tobacco workers, were fairly busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railway telegraphers, railroad trainmen and railway trackmen were steadily employed. Freight, handlers, steamboatmen, steamboat firemen, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour had a fair month, but the temporary stoppage of work on the city streets threw a number out of employment.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of August the labour market continued active, although carpenters were not so well employed as in July. Two new warehouses are in the course of construction at St. John West; also new conveyers are being erected for the C. P. R. elevators to replace those destroyed by fire last spring. Work was commenced on the construction of the Courtney Bay branch of the I. C. R. There is a mile and a quarter of crib-work to be built, and it is estimated that over a million feet of timber will be utilized to complete the work. Work on the extension of the general public hospital was commenced and is progressing favourably. The Street Railway Company has finished double tracking Douglas Avenue, and is now extending its line down to St. John West. The company has also razed a three-storey building on Union Street and will erect a structure for general offices in its stead. The Allan foundry at St. John West has been purchased by a syndicate and will be operated under the name of The Union Foundry and Machine Works. The Portland Rolling Mills management has temporarily closed down its big twelve-inch mill and nine-inch mill, throwing about eighty men out of employment. The rush of tourist trade has created great activity on the railroads and steamboats. Bank clearings for the month of August were \$4,377,079, and \$3,391,557 for the corresponding period last year, being \$985,522 greater than 1902. The wholesale and retail trade is enjoying a successful season. The sheet-iron and metal workers gave their employers notice that on and after the 17th they would expect an increase of \$2 per week. After having several consultations it was decided to accept an increase of \$1

per week for those that were receiving \$10 per week, providing a raise of \$2 be granted to those getting under \$10. Five waiters employed by the Union Club received an increase of \$5 per month on August 20. They formerly received \$20 per month.

The first action under the 'Employers. Liability Act,' which was only enacted during the last session of the Provincial Legislature, has been entered.

The New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company's line from Chipman to Newcastle, Queen's County, is completed and the first car of coal over this line arrived in St. John on August 24, instant.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons find work satisfactory. Carpenters and joiners are fully employed, Painters, decorators, plumbers, gas and steam-fitters, stone-cutters and builders' labourers are all well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers are busily employed. Electrical workers and linemen are extra busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers are fairly active. Horseshoers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All branches of the woodworking and furnishing trades are fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Work continues good with printers and pressmen. Bookbinders are fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are well employed and organized a union on August 27.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are busy, and cigarmakers fairly so.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush-makers are satisfactorily employed.

Transport.—Freight-handlers and trackmen report work plentiful. Ship labourers say work is only fair. Street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen find satisfactory employment.

Unskilled Labour.—Unskilled labour is well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Carr's Mill.—James Carr's saw mill, twelve miles below Woodstock, was totally destroyed by fire July 29. A quantity of lumber was also burned, the total loss being estimated at \$8,000.

Tay Creek.—On August 25 fire destroyed the saw and grist mills belonging to Mr. William McNut, at this place; 30,000 feet of sawn lumber and 45,000 shingles were also consumed.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Little and P. J. Jobin, Correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been generally well employed during August, the demand being better than in July. The transportation branches and hotel employees were particularly active, in connection with the tourist trade. The number of conventions of association held in Quebec have also added to employment in these lines. Millmen for work in Ontario were in demand.

A civic grant of three hundred dollars in connection with the annual meeting of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which will be held at Quebec in September, was passed by the finance committee of the city council on the 21st inst.

Committees from the different international unions held a meeting on the 8th inst. with a view to forming a Federated Trades Council. Further action will be taken when the committees report to their respective unions.

The floating grain elevator "Denny Sullivan" of the Wolvin Co's. fleet was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst., with a loss approximating \$25,000. On the 18th inst., the workshops of the Great Northern Railway Company were burned, involving a probable loss of \$75,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Wet weather has caused some damage to hay, but the grain crop will be above the average, and the fine weather of the last week of the month was favourable to harvesting operations.

Railway construction.—Work on the extension of the Lévis Electric Railway is being pushed rapidly and it is anticipated that cars will be running as far as the bridge at Etchemin in September.

THE CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Some time was lost through wet weather early in the month, but work is very plentiful, and the various branches have been, on the whole, busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Employment has been plentiful and a good deal of overtime has been worked. Boilermakers in particular have been very busy in making penstocks for the new pulp mills and on iron ship repairing. There has also been a demand from outside sources for this class of labour. Electrical workers and linemen have had plenty of work.

Printing trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report work plentiful and no hands idle.

Clothing trades.—In the shoe and leather trades August has been a better month than July, though all factories are not yet working to their full capacity. Overtime, however, was worked in one establishment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers have had a good month.

Transport.—These branches have been particularly active, the regular passenger trains being commonly too heavy for single engines. Ship labourers and longshoremen, however, have not been particularly active, though the month on the whole was better than July. The new coal discharging plant of the Dominion Coal Company commenced operations early in the month, involving a very great reduction in the number of men required in unloading coal vessels. Cab drivers and truckmen have been very busy.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Correspondent, reports as follows :

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market remains about the same as last month. A demand for unskilled labour is still noted. All classes of labourers have been constantly employed since spring, and those that wished to work have obtained employment, high wages being paid compared to previous years. In the building trades there is much activity. Relations between employers and employees are generally of a satisfactory character. The strike at the Montreal Pipe Foundry has been settled amicably. The company was paying the men semi-monthly, and the men asked to be paid weekly, say, every Friday, so as to be able to do their marketing on Saturday. Later on the company decided to pay its men on Saturday night, which caused dissatisfaction, though the men returned to their work as usual.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting is in full operation, and the hay crop has been saved in fairly good condition with few exceptions. The crop will amount to about 60 per cent. Oats will be a very good crop and of excellent quality. Of potatoes there will be

an extra heavy crop,—from all appearances the best for many years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have been very busy. Carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators, plumbers and stone cutters have been steadily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths, bicycle workers, jewellers and watch-case makers have all been fully employed.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the month has been exceptionally active, and ahead of the month of July. There has been a good demand for all classes of labour, and the machinists and allied trades are still very busy. There has also been a great demand for unskilled labour, and as a result of the scarcity the water-works department was unable to proceed with contemplated extensions. There has been one unfavourable development in the industrial community during the month, and that was the closing down of the Dominion Carpet Company. It was stated that the suspension of business would only be temporary, but the company has since gone into liquidation and about 150 employees, who could not secure work here, have gone to other parts of the Dominion. The head office of the company was in England. The D. J. Ayer Co., glove manufacturers, has located in Lennoxville, and will start with fifteen hands. It is stated that the Quebec Government will in the course of a few weeks call for tenders for the erection of a new court-house to be located on Strathcona Square. The cost will approximate \$75,000. The retail merchants report business as being ahead of

last month, and they expect a busy week during the forthcoming exhibition, which takes place during the first week of September. A Trades and Labour Council, composed of delegates representing the various unions in Sherbrooke, has been formed; final arrangements have not yet been completed. There is no unrest at present among any class of workmen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been greatly inconvenienced by the wet and backward season. The hay crop in some sections is not half what it was last year. The other crops are reported to be well up to the average. Farmers are complaining of the scarcity of help.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are preparing for their winter's work in the woods. In some cases it was only at the beginning of the month that the spring logs were got to the mills, owing to low water.

Manufacturing.—The woollen mills report business as being fairly good.

Railroad construction.—A large number of men are employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the Megantic branch grading the track.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All engaged in these trades are very busy. Bricklayers and masons and all connected with building report work as more plentiful than is generally the case at this time of the year, and there is every prospect that this will continue well into the winter.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are fully employed, and there is no scarcity of work. The machine shops have been compelled to put on night gangs to overtake work. Good machinists find ready employment. A large number of linemen are employed in the

district both with the Bell and People's Telephone companies.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The sash and door factories are well filled with orders, and the various branches of the woodworking trades have no lack of employment.

Printing and allied trades.—The job printing offices are rushed with exhibition orders.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors are very busy, with work for the Americans visiting the surrounding resorts. Good journeymen are in demand.

Fooded tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is much sought after, but is not nearly equal to the demand.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

August has been an extremely busy month for all classes of labour and there are very few idle men. Contractors report very satisfactory conditions, but with hardly sufficient men to complete their works. The construction work on the Côté boot and shoe factory is progressing rapidly, the workmen being engaged on the second story. This building will be four stories high when completed and will be one of the largest structures of our industrious city. It is nearly certain that by the end of September the factory will be in full blast. Business is briskest among the sash and door factories. Dr. Pomerat, of Holyoke, Mass., has arrived with the machinery for the manufacture of chemical bricks. Some sections of this machinery are very large, weighing in the vicinity of 1,800 lbs. each. It is not known yet where

the factory is to be located, probably in the neighbourhood of the Quebec Southern Railway. This new industry will give employment to a number of hands. The foundations of the principal building of the Bertrand Company are nearly completed, that is to say, the foundation walls, 204 feet in length by 50 in depth, are finished. The workmen were to commence on the 31st August the foundations of the two boiler-houses as well as the tall chimney. No changes have taken place in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month. Notwithstanding the amicable relations which exist between employers and employees, certain slight instances of unrest occurred from time to time. Thus on the 15th of the month in one of the largest industrial establishments in the city the two night watchmen were notified that in future one alone would do the work. Neither of the employees wished to undertake to do the work alone and were consequently replaced by a new hand. The same thing happened with the stokers of this concern. The company wished to give them additional work, and they have been replaced by others without any objections being raised.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The unfavourable weather has very much delayed harvesting, and only a very small quantity of the crops has been garnered. Great difficulty is experienced in cutting rye and other cereals. The fields are looking very well, but if the rain continues to fall every day it is probable that the quality of the grain will suffer. The farmers are getting alarmed at the present poor weather. With one or two exceptions, manufacturers are very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and carpenters have had an excellent month. Plumbers and steamfitters report very satisfactory conditions.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and their helpers and machinists have had steady employment. Tinsmiths have had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage-makers have been very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Members of these crafts state that business is good.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers have had a fairly good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers have been well employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers report similar conditions to last month.

Transport.—Carters have been fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Day labourers have been fully occupied, but there has been a slight loss of time owing to the unfavourable weather during the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Césaire.—A St. Hyacinthe firm has taken the contract to improve the large heating apparatus of the chapel of the college of this place.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the pressure of work in the harbour, wharfingers are very busy and hands are scarce. The transportation trade at the present time has assumed abnormal dimensions. Notwithstanding the holiday months wholesale and retail merchants have no reason to complain, as sales are excellent and there is an extraordinary activity for the months of July and August. Coal merchants report their books filled with retail orders, and that trade is very good this year.

With the exception of a small strike among the marble cutters, workmen in all branches of trade are satisfied.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturer in general have plenty of work on hand. Boot and shoe workers are very busy. The Singer Sewing Machine Company is working by night on account of an excess of orders. Rubber and cotton manufacturers are also fully occupied. In a word, from information received, manufacturers of all kinds are extremely busy and orders are arriving in large numbers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are very busy and hands are scarce. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, and all branches of the building trades are fully occupied.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, etc., report excellent conditions, there being no men idle. Stove mounters are very busy with autumn work. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers have plenty of work. Bicycle workers are fairly occupied but are not so busy as last year.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Furniture workers generally report that business has never been so good as this year. Carriage and wagon makers are very busy. Car builders report a comparative slackness owing to the holiday months.

Printing and allied trades.—Members of these crafts report an abundance of work, with much higher wages than last year.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers are fully occupied on fall and winter clothing. Boot and shoe workers complain of lack of hands.

Food and tobacco preparation.—This is the busiest time of workmen in this branch.

Transport.—Owing to the congested state of the port through excess of business, steamboat men and steamboat firemen are very busy and, with ship labourers and longshoremen, have too much work on hand. Additional hands are needed.

Unskilled labour.—There is plenty of activity in this branch owing to the work which is being done on the streets.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Laferriere, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was in a healthy condition in August in and around Hull. There was a great scarcity of hands and the highest wages were paid. Outsiders have to be brought in to meet the demand. Shanty wages offer the greatest inducement, and the city workingman leaves readily for the bush, where his salary is clear profit, without opportunities to spend it. The highest wages are paid to cooks, and other hands are paid proportionally high. For instance, hewers get from \$50 to \$55 per month and board. The latter is fully equal to any \$3 board in the city. The new method of supplying the men with varied food has superseded the old style of supplying pork and beans, exclusively. The condition of the shantymen as to personal security and comforts is better now than ever before. Apart from that source of demand for labour, the Ottawa Northern and Western extension, north of Gracefield, and the construction of the cement works in Hull are contributing to the exhaustion of the supply, so much so that both of the enterprises mentioned will have to import labour. A carload of Italians arrived in Hull toward the closing of the month for the cement people. The latter company employs over 150 men on construction work, of whom a great many are bricklayers. There was a slight disturbance among the sawmill labour-

ers of the city when the new spread around on the 20th instant, that there was a general strike on at J. R. Booth's. Although those mills are situated in Ottawa, Hull is directly affected. Happily, the strike did not last long. Owing to a few men operating one of the main machines leaving work, the mills had to be closed down, but remained so for two days only. Some 300 Hull men were idle for that length of time, and one of them was arrested and fined in Ottawa for interfering with the workingmen. The cause of the trouble was that some leaders had advised their followers to go out for an increase of \$1 per week for the day gang, and \$2 per week for the night gang. It happened that they went out alone, not meeting with the support that they expected from the men. The grocers who are the immediate creditors of these people, on account of the system prevailing in the city, were in some danger of loss as the workingmen as a rule pay their grocery bill only every two weeks, and are usually in debt for one or more fortnights supplies. The grocer depends directly on the toiler, whom he supplies on a system of credit. The dry goods business was dull during August, but merchants expect it to pick up in the early fall.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing, like *lumbering*, is very brisk. The woollen factory, the Eddy shops, and axe factory are running full capacity.

Lumbering.—Business suffered from a slight set-back, owing to the destruction by storms of the engine-room of the Fraser mills at Deschenes. It is not expected that these mills will be running again this fall.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers employed in laying the cement blocks of the large mills are paid the union wage of \$3.30 per day. Commons labourers are paid at those shops \$1.35 per day, the rate of corporation

labourers. Stone-masons get the union wages of \$3.50 to \$4 per day. Carpenters and joiners are receiving \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.

Unskilled labour.—This class is paid \$1.35 per day.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Buckingham, Aylmer, Papineauville and Templeton have their saw-mills and local industries in full operation. Farmers are complaining of the rain, which has been especially harmful to potatoes, fruits, &c.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was an abundance of work for every one who wanted to work during August, and opportunities for employment were never greater. In almost every line of work there was activity. More particularly was this true in regard to farm labour, and in the lumbering industry. In the factories there was a busy air and every evidence of abundance of orders. The building trades were well employed, for, in addition to the numerous houses in the course of erection, several large buildings were being pushed forward. Mercantile transactions were brisk for the summer months, and the orders placed for fall and winter stock gave proof of the confidence felt in the future. There were no serious industrial disturbances.

About 300 millmen employed by Mr. J. R. Booth, went out on strike for an increase of \$1 to \$2 a week in pay, but the strike was of short duration, lasting less than two days. The men had no organization and appeared to have acted without much previous consideration. They went out on Wednesday 19th and all had returned by Friday the 21st. There was no disturbance of any kind. A few of the strikers were engaged by another firm, and a number

engaged for the shanties, but the bulk returned to their former employment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The ingathering of the *harvest* was interfered with somewhat by rain, but on the whole it was safely garnered and was a satisfactory crop.

Lumbering was active with a scarcity of men for the woods. The wages offered ranged from \$28 to \$35 a month and board.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Among the large buildings going up which give considerable employment were the new public library, Davidson & Thackray's sash and door factory, the J. W. Woods Company's factory, and the Citizen Company's new building.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All branches of the metal trades were fairly well employed. The Bell Telephone Company had a large force at work strengthening on several streets.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were all busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report trade good for the season.

Transport.—Owing to heavy traffic transportation companies were busy, and all railway employees were employed full time.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. S. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of August has been a good one for all classes of labour, and in the different branches of trade there has been a good demand for men. As a result there are few idle men anywhere. Banks report a good month, and merchants report the month's business ahead of the corresponding month of last year. There have been no changes

in the hours of labour and no lock-outs or strikes.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Agriculture.—The month has been a busy one for agricultural pursuits, the wages paid to farm labourers being higher than last year.

Fishing.—There has been no fishing this month in this locality as net fishing is prohibited.

Lumbering.—Many men left here during the month for the Georgian Bay lumber camps to engage in lumbering. The wages paid are as high as \$30 per month with board, which is higher than last year.

Manufacturing.—Local manufacturers report plenty of orders on hand, and having done a good business during the month.

Mining.—Mining is very active in this country and a great many men are engaged.

Building trades.—In the building trades the month has been a good one, and those engaged in this work report a busy season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The reports from all engaged in these trades are very encouraging.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The local manufacturers in woodworking and furnishing report a good month's business with plenty of orders on hand. One firm is getting out work for Toronto, and another reports that it has orders which cannot be completed before the new year.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades have had a good month. Printers have been scarce, and there is plenty of work on hand at present.

Clothing trades.—The month has been a good one for the clothing trades.

Food and tobacco preparation.—In the food and tobacco preparation trades the month has been a satisfactory one and very encouraging reports have been received.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and harness makers report good conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy.

Transport.—Steamboatmen report business excellent.

Unskilled labour.—There was a steady demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The rails of the Belleville Portland Cement Company's spur line of railway is being laid down at Point Ann. Very encouraging reports are being received and are well only be a short time until operations will be carried on on a very large scale.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fully employed during the month of August, without perceptible change in the supply and demand, or the opportunities for employment, etc., as compared with several previous months. Many places of business are undergoing extensive repairs and improvements. There was also a new piano factory started here during the month. Commercial operations continue active judging from the extent of shipments, bank clearings, etc. Wholesale and retail trade is good and merchants are looking forward to an unusually large fall trade. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no strikes or lock-outs, etc., during the month.

Considerable interest was taken in the visit of members of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire during the month. The Board of Trade and city officials provided entertainment for the visitors.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is very active. Crops of all kinds are abundant and farmers are having

some difficulty on account of the lack of help and continued rains in getting their harvesting done.

Fishing and lumbering are dull at present.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers of all kinds are busy.

Mining is very active. Many rich finds of various kinds are being constantly made in the county of Frontenac.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The various branches of the building trades continue unchanged and busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All branches of these trades continue to be steadily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and persons engaged in the furnishing trades are actively employed.

Printing and allied trades.—All branches of these trades report business satisfactory.

Clothing trades.—Merchants engaged in the clothing trades report business much improved since July.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, ice cutters and drivers, cigar makers, etc., report business active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are still rather slack, but improvement is anticipated soon.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are busy.

Transport.—Business in connection with the various railways is very active, freight-handlers, etc., being extremely busy. Several wrecks in connection with the railways occurred locally during the month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The ratepayers of *Wolfe Island* having decided to build and operate their own ferry

between Kingston and the Island, are now asking for tenders for the construction of a ferryboat to be built on the lines of the steamer *Pierpont* operated by a company for years past.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOR MARKET.

There is little change in labour conditions, which continue generally satisfactory, with plenty of employment in nearly all trades and fewer labour troubles. There is considerable feeling between employers and employed as a result of the season's strikes which is kept alive by the methods employed in some of the disputes still remaining unsettled—more especially the introduction of labour from abroad and the resort to legal proceedings against trade unionists. One significant evidence of the growing tension is the determination of the Toronto District Labour Council to exclude the press and the general public from their sessions, which are now held with closed doors.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturers in all lines are generally busy, most of them having orders for some time ahead. They anticipate an active and prosperous fall season.

Builders and contractors have hardly as much work as last season. Not so many new building permits are being taken out, and some building contractors, who have finished the work undertaken in the spring, have none on hand. Many large undertakings are in course of completion, but the outlook for the immediate future is not encouraging. Some extensive operations in the construction of cement sidewalks and street pavements are employing a large number of men.

Farmers are actively engaged in harvesting, the crop prospects being generally favourable,

but recent heavy rain-storms have interfered somewhat with operations and inflicted damage in some neighbourhoods.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are fairly prosperous at present, but, as intimated above, the prospects are hardly so favourable for steady fall and winter work as was the case last season. Bricklayers, builders' labourers, stonemasons and plasterers are well employed. Carpenters who are good mechanics have plenty of work, but those who are only partially skilled are not in demand and many of them are idle. The painters' strike was settled on the 3rd inst., the men returning to work at 30 cents per hour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Employment in all these lines continues plentiful and present appearances indicate that favourable conditions are likely to continue for some time. The strike of the bridge and structural iron workers was settled with the Dominion Bridge Co., and the Canada Foundry Co., on the 18th. According to the terms of settlement the wages, formerly 25c. to 27½c. per hour, have been increased to 27½ and 30c. per hour, the number of hours remaining the same. The only firm where the men are still out is that of McIntyre & McGregor. All the men who went out are now at work. The strike of iron moulders and caremakers at the Canada Foundry Co.'s. works is still on. Only about 30 of the men who struck remain out of work. A number of the Scotch moulders brought over to take the places of strikers have returned to the old country. The silver workers, who number about 300, and have hitherto been affiliated with the brass workers and other unions, intend establishing an organization of their own.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Satisfactory conditions prevail in these lines, with plenty of work.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing business during the month was considerably

better than in July and there are few out of work. Bookbinders, stereotypers and electrotypers are also well employed.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors are experiencing the usual lull in trade between seasons but look forward to abundance of work shortly. Garment workers are fairly well employed. There is abundance of work for boot and shoe workers. Hat and cap workers are steadily employed as the extension of this industry has increased the demand for help. Another line which has grown considerably of late is that of the manufacture of neckwear. Several new establishments have recently been started, and the number of female operators and finishers employed in Toronto in this department is about 500.

Food and tobacco preparation.—August has been a good month for workers in these departments, who are particularly busy just now owing to the opening of the Dominion Exhibition on the 29th and the large number of visitors who will come to Toronto during the next fortnight.

Transportation.—Employees engaged in transportation of all kinds have steady employment and are very busy at present. The business of the Toronto Street Railway shows a continuous increase, the gross earnings for July being \$192,629, an increase of \$30,556 over the corresponding month in 1902.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The construction of a large slaughterhouse, 160 by 75 feet, in connection with the Union Stock-yards, *Toronto Junction*, has been commenced. It will have capacity for 400 cattle per week, besides hogs and sheep. The Union Stock-yards at *Toronto Junction* have secured from the Grand Trunk Railway the same privileges and rates for cattle-men shipping stock there as those in force for delivery at Toronto.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET,

Labour during the month has been very well employed and there are no idle workers in the city. A number of workers, male and female, who recently arrived from Great Britain, have secured work in the city. Several of the new industrial buildings under construction are about completed. Transportation returns and bank clearings have been unusually large. Wholesale and retail trades are very busy. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour in the different trades during the month and no strikes or lock-outs. The bakers' strike has been declared off, the men having returned to night work, against which they went out on strike.

The following institutions were incorporated during the month:—The Lake Ontario Steamship Company, Ltd., capital \$150,000, divided into 1,500 shares of \$100 each; head office, Hamilton. The Safety Fruit Picker Company of Ontario, Ltd., capital stock \$20,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$10 each, and the Hamilton Brewing Association, Ltd., capital \$600,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, head office, Hamilton, Ontario. The latter is the result of a consolidation of the three local breweries.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture and fruit farming are at present profitable callings in this vicinity; the fruit crop is very large.

Manufacturing of every description is at its height of production. The International Harvester Co., has begun operations in some portions of its plant and several hundred men are employed. The canning factories are very busy, and help is scarce. The tobacco, clothing, iron, cigar and many other factories are working to their full capacity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are still very busy, bricklayers and masons, plasterers, painters, carpenters, electrical workers, plumbers, and all engaged in kindred building trades, are well employed at present, and likely to be while the good weather lasts.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, stove mounters, metal polishers, coremakers, etc., are also very busy. Sheet metal workers are fairly well employed, both at inside and outside work. Horseshoers have not been very busy during the month. Machinists are fairly busy, and all men are in employment. Jewellers are also well employed at present.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Among the woodworking trades work has been very fair during the month. Finishers, polishers, piano workers, and all operators in mills and furniture workers have been fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades have been very busy during the month and few idle men are in the city. Bookbinders have had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—The custom tailoring trade has been somewhat slack, as it is between the seasons. The garment workers, on the other hand, have had a very busy month. Hat makers and boot and shoe workers find employment fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are all at work again at the old rate of wages, having abandoned their strike for the abolition of night work. The cigar and tobacco workers are all very busy and all men in employment. The bakers are also busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-makers are well employed and have enjoyed a fair month. Hotel and restaurant employees, (waiters), have organized a union. Laundry workers are very busy.

Transport.—All railroad men, both electrical and steam, are well employed. Teamsters are very busy. A union of teamsters has been formed in the city. The longshoremen have not been very busy during the month, owing to considerable coal being shipped by rail.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is very busy at 18 cents per hour.

FORMATION OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Hamilton.—Teamsters and hotel and restaurant waiters have formed labour unions, and the garment workers have changed from an Independent Union to an International.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—All of the trades in town, machinists, garment workers, moulders, axe factory employees, woodworkers, etc., have had a very busy month. Houses are very scarce.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Workingmen of all classes are very busy in this section, and in some lines there is an unsatisfied demand for men. It may be said that there are no unemployed men. Several small manufacturing concerns are being established here, and others are likely to locate here soon. The building trades are still very busy, as are also all moulders, machinists and allied crafts. Wholesale houses report trade as excellent and railway freight traffic heavy for the season. The only sign of dissatisfaction among labouring men in this district is the strike of the rubber workers at Port Dalhousie. Contracts have been let by the Ontario Power Co., to the Jencks Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., for a steel conduit 5,880 feet long and 18 feet in diameter, and by the

Toronto and Niagara Power Co., to M. P. Davis for the construction of the wheel-pit of its works to develop 125,000 electric horse power. The city has let contracts for brick paving, granolithic sidewalks, and an additional pump for the waterworks, and sewer improvements.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are generally busy and prosperous. Frequent rains have interfered to some extent with harvesting operations, but there has been little loss on that account. Fruit suffered from hail and wind storms near Lake Ontario and west of this city. There is a good demand for capable farm help. Several paying *gas wells* have been struck in this district.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns are all busy and business is in a healthy condition.

Railroad construction.—Railroad men are well employed. The passenger traffic on local and through lines was very heavy during August. At the end of the month freight traffic became so heavy that all yards on the frontier were overcrowded and the railways found difficulty in keeping it moving.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons continue very busy and at times not enough men can be secured. Carpenters are all well employed, but the shortage of men is not so marked as it was earlier in the season. All other sections of the building trades are constantly employed at good wages. Contractors from outside towns and cities are doing considerable work here, and all local building firms are busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All sorts of men who work in foundries, machine shops, etc., are busy and likely to be so for some time to come. Blacksmiths, tool-sharpeners and their helpers are

well employed, as are also stationary engineers, firemen, steam and air drillers, channel drillers, etc.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage workers are experiencing a dull period, but practically all the men in that class are employed.

Printing and allied trades.—All classes of employees of printing houses find plenty of employment.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are generally busy and men are frequently advertised for.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Fruit canning factories throughout the district are working to fullest capacity, and there is a great temporary demand for women, girls and boys for these factories.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are busy and are having a good season. Office employees are generally well employed. Hotel and restaurant employees have been in demand, but the busy season is now closing. New hands have been taken on at several laundries.

Transport.—An unusually busy season in the tourist and excursion business with a well sustained freight traffic, followed by a heavy yield of fruit, have kept all classes of men engaged in the transportation business well employed. Freight handlers have been in demand at wharves and freight houses. Electric railway traffic is now growing much lighter and a reduction in the number of crews will follow.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers find ready employment at good pay. Hundred of men are employed on the Electrical power development work as muckers and general labourers.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Welland.—The machine and boiler shops are working at their fullest capacity. The wire fence factory is doing a good business, and canal improvements gives employment to many men.

St. Catharines.—The serious loss by fire suffered by the Geo. A. Wilson Co., lumber merchants and contractors, has forced that firm to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Five fruit canneries are working at their fullest capacity. Manufacturing concerns are hardly as busy as last month. Building trades are quiet.

Thorold.—This place has been working a general nine hour day for some months. Employment and industry are in a thrifty and satisfactory condition. The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway is reconstructing its high level line.

Port Dalhousie.—The strike of the rubber workers employed by the Maple Leaf Rubber Co., has greatly disturbed industrial conditions here. The rubber factory is the chief industry of the place. Many strikers are working at other callings and some have left the locality.

Crystal Beach.—A vendor of newspapers was convicted in police court of selling on Sunday, contrary to the "Lord's Day Act," and fined.

Port Colborne.—A Sunday excursion steamer from Buffalo could not land its passengers as the Customs office declined to issue clearance papers that day.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Workingmen in Brantford have had a good opportunity for steady employment during August. In the building trades the activity of the preceding month continues, and further additions to factories have been decided upon. The Ham & Nott Co. is erecting a large warehouse, 125 x 74 feet, at an estimated cost of \$3,000. A number of additional men will be employed. The Adams Waggon Co. has commenced the construction of a large addition to its factory,

and more skilled labour will be required. The Verity Plough Co. has commenced operations on an extension to the engine room. A new engine of greater horse power and another boiler will be installed. The factories engaged in the iron trades are running to their greatest capacity, and all available competent men are being employed. The Ham & Nott Co., before closing its factory for repairs and stock-taking, shared the profits for the year, as is its custom, with the employees. Those in the employ of the company one full year and earning over 13 cents an hour received \$11; those earning under that amount, \$5. Amicable relations between employers and employees have continued.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and market gardeners have been exceptionally busy during the month, and crops on the whole have been good. The fruit crop is very heavy and the sample excellent. Many farmers have already threshed, and some ploughing has been done. On account of the scarcity of labour many of the farmers co-operate in taking off their crops.

Railroad construction.—The Grand Valley Electric Railway will be extended from Paris to St. George at once. Extensive operations on the line of the Grand Trunk are affording employment to a large force of men, many of whom are foreigners.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades there has been much activity, and bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, plumbers and gas-fitters have been steadily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders and core-makers have been rushed with work. Machinists have been working overtime, and there is a demand for first-class steady men.

Electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers and buffers report having plenty of work. Carriage, general and machinery, blacksmiths have had steady employment. Sheet metal workers have had a very busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers of all classes have been busy. Patternmakers, millwrights, carriage and waggonmakers and coopers have had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report all local men fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors experienced a fair month's work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have been exceptionally busy. Butchers and meat cutters have had a very satisfactory month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers have had an excellent month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report doing an average trade. Clerks have had steady employment. In grocery stores there has been much activity on account of the fruit season. A demand for hotel employees, male and female, has continued during the month. Laundry workers report an active month's business.

Transport.—Freight-handlers have been working overtime. Railroad trackmen and street railway employees have worked steadily. Teamsters, draymen and expressmen have all found ready employment.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—There has been much activity in building trades during the month. At the Penman mills employment has been steady. A \$2,000 dye-house has just been completed. The Sanderson-Harold Company is erecting a \$5,000 warehouse. The present warehouse is to be fitted up with machinery and will be a splendid addition to the factory.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continues in about the same general condition noted for some months back. There is no lack of employment for all lines of trade, except in a couple of trades where employment is unseasonable, and in one shop where a strike is in progress. One feature of the month is the reported scarcity of bricklayers. Work on the Government buildings is being pushed steadily, but the Macdonald buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College are going up slowly, and the Carnegie Library is at a standstill owing to the lack of concrete blocks of which it is being built. Retail trade has been good for August. Fires destroyed two small factories, which, however, are already being rebuilt. Bakers, after working day work for two weeks, have gone back to the night work system again.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crops of all kinds are yielding abundantly. Farm labourers for the summer months are receiving \$1.50 per day, or \$30 and board per month.

Manufactures.—Manufactures in all lines are busy, with the exception of the cream separator and carriage trades. An addition equal to the size of the present building is about to be added to the tube mills.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are exceptionally well employed and have a large amount of work still in hand. There are about 50 bricklayers and masons at work at present compared with 28 last year, and there are jobs for 10 or 15 more. Carpenters and painters are all steadily employed. Stone-cutters are also steadily employed, but the season's rush is about over. With build-

ers' labourers the demand for men noted last month has been met.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and sheet metal workers have had a fair month, with the exception of one shop, where 28 moulders and apprentices went out on strike for an adjustment of piece work scale and recognition of the union. This afterwards caused the shutting of the shop, throwing about 160 machinists and machinists' helpers out of work.

Woodworking trades.—Woodworkers and piano and organ workers have had a very busy month, with new men taken on. Upholsterers for August have been exceptionally busy. Carriage workers report their slack season.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy, with no idle men.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have had only a fair month's work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers have gone back to night work, the reason assigned is that too much stale bread accumulated.

Textile trades.—Textile workers report a busier month than July.

Transport.—Teamsters are exceptionally well employed.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour is not so brisk, owing to the approaching completion of the sewage works. Ten Italians employed on the sewers struck for \$2 a day, instead of \$1.80, the higher rate being paid to some new men who were taken on. Four of the men returned to work at the old rate and six obtained other employment.

FORMATION OF ORGANIZATIONS.

Berlin.—The building contractors of Waterloo County have organized and given notice of a declaration of incorporation before the County Judge and County Clerk of the Peace. The membership numbers about 30

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—A scarcity of bricklayers is noted. Considerable difficulty in obtaining building material is experienced. A project is under consideration to erect about 30 or 40 workmen's dwelling houses to rent from 8 to 12 dollars a month.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. T. Carlin, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Great activity prevails at present in all lines, especially in the building trades. Every skilled mechanic finds steady employment and labourers are in great demand at good wages. Owing to the scarcity of houses and the demands of new comers there are more dwelling-houses in course of erection than in any previous year. The Kemp factory is now turning out seven machines a day; the Stratford Clothing Co's. factory addition is nearly finished and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks. The foundation of the Y.M.C.A. building will be completed next week. The brick work on the Cardigan factory is about done, and the excavating is finished and foundation started on Kalbfleisch's new factory, which will manufacture automobiles and all kinds of rubber-tired vehicles. These operations, with those of the factories have made Stratford a busy city. Wholesale and retail merchants report business exceedingly good. There were no changes in the rates of wages and no disturbances in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are nearly through harvesting and report a successful year. Wheat is an excellent crop, yielding nearly forty bushels to the acre, and the quality is good. Barley is also a good crop and will yield a fine quality. Peas are not so extensively sown, but are a fair crop.

Oats will yield from forty-five to sixty bushels per acre. Threshing is now well on.

Railroad employment continues very steady, and all train crews are working full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are fully employed and have plenty of work on hand. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers are also very busy. Painters and decorators report enough to do. Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers have all the work they can do.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists are well employed. Electrical workers and linemen have had a good month. With blacksmiths work is steady, with no idle men. Boilermakers of the Grand Trunk shops are working full time.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers report plenty of work. Coopers are especially busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade satisfactory, while the factories are running to their full capacity.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers are well employed and a few extra hands were employed during the month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a good month's trade.

Transport.—Men engaged in transportation service are exceedingly busy, especially train hands, owing to the increase of passenger traffic this month. Teamsters and expressmen report a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Men in this class are all employed and good wages are offered for steady men.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Wootton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

This city has just passed through another month in which labour generally has been employed to its utmost capacity. There is no trade that is not enjoying its share of the rush, and especially is this so in the building and metal working trades. The walls of the armoury are rising rapidly and it is expected that the roof will be on before the end of the year. The McClary Co. is again adding new buildings to its plant, a large enamel shop is being built at the old works, and a pattern shop on a portion of the new site. The present month has been an eventful one in the matter of the settling of long-standing feuds between employer and employee. The trouble between the management of the Grand Opera House and the Musicians' Protective Association and Opera House Orchestra, which has been in the law courts for a year, has at last been settled. The lessee of the house decided to withdraw all suits against the musicians, each side to pay its own costs, and he also agrees to employ none but members of the Musicians' Association to play in his house. The members of the orchestra are to be allowed to again become members of the association on payment of a fine, and another orchestra, which formerly played in the house, will play for the first two weeks of the season; after which the lessee may engage whom he wishes as long as they are members of the association. The machinists' strike still continues, a number of machinists from Great Britain are at work at Leonards, but are not giving entire satisfaction, and some of those have already quit. A number of the strikers have left the city, and at present there are only about six original strikers here. The cigarmakers' strike took a turn in favour of the men during the month, when McNee & Sons, one of the largest firms out of which thirty-five men went

on strike, granted their demands, and are now employing as many of the old hands as they can get. A peculiar feature of this strike is that all the male strikers had secured employment in other shops in the city before the firm mentioned yielded, but have left these shops to go back to their old jobs, and although at the present time there is quite a number of jobs open, these firms cannot get men to fill them. There are thirty-one female strikers idle yet, but they are bunch breakers and rollers, and work in teams; the jobs that are open are for those that can make the cigar all through.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are all employed, but the biggest jobs are drawing near a finish. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers are rushed. Painters are in demand. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters have more than they can do. Stonecutters and builders' labourers are in demand. Brickmakers are very busy and cannot supply the demand. The price of brick has been raised from \$6 and \$6.50 per thousand to \$7.50 for ordinary brick to \$9 for veneer brick.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders can secure employment here. About thirty iron moulders from Great Britain came to work at McClary's at \$2.25 and \$2.50 per day. After working for about two weeks at day work, the company wished them to work piece-work, but, as the conditions were different and such as they were not used to, they refused and for the most part quit and have returned home. Core-makers and machinists are very busy. Linemen report nothing but the fair work doing. Metal polishers and stove mounters are extra busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are very busy. Carriage and wagon workers report a splendid summer's work, and a large amount of their work being

shipped to the North-west. Car workers continue very busy. Coopers continue to be in demand.

Printing and allied trades.—The most important event in these lines during the month was the closing up of the *Daily News* after over seven years existence. As an indication of the condition of the trade it may be stated that all the hands had secured employment elsewhere, within one week after the closing. The London Printing Co. has put on about eight extra men during the month, and has added a large Meikle & Colt's armor press to its already large plant. The brick work on the five story new job and lithographing establishment for Messrs. Lawson & Jones has been completed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report a very fair summer. Garment workers have been delayed somewhat on account of the inability of the mills to deliver cloth.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers are very busy, with a few jobs open in some shops. A number of cigarmakers that went away during the strike have returned.

Miscellaneous—Broom-makers report trade as being good.

Transport.—On the railways a scarcity of engines causes a delay in the movement of consignments. Train crews are making an exceptionally large month, and all classes of railroad hands are busy. Double tracking is under way on the Sarnia branch of the G.T.R. near Sarnia.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour continue in demand, on cement sidewalks, new roads and sewers, gas mains, etc.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity continues to prevail in nearly all branches of industry, and in some

there is an increased output and longer hours worked. In the building line, however, there is a marked dullness and evidences of an early fall closing, attributed largely to the recent failure of a loan company, which seems to have affected the building prospect more than other lines. Labour, however, is generally well employed, and a few unskilled workers only report intermittent employment. Factory hands are in demand in several lines. Railway traffic is active, and there is a demand for locomotive firemen, in anticipation of a heavy fall traffic. Retail business is normal, and merchants report favourable prospects for fall trade. Rates of wages continue generally unchanged, and there were no industrial disputes to report.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting work is well under way and as a result many harvest hands have taken advantage of the C. P. R. excursion to the North-west. About 125 men left this district, which about equals last year's record, notwithstanding the alleged scarcity of help in this line.

Manufacturing.—All local industries show the same favourable conditions as have prevailed during the summer. The lumber supply is more difficult to obtain than in former years, owing to its scarcity, and manufacturing is somewhat restricted in this line as a result, especially in the wagon and carriage supply trade. The Erie Flour mills are reported to be practically flooded with orders from the British market, and as a result the company has commenced running its mills night and day. Some difficulty was experienced in getting a supply of wheat as there is a tendency among the farmers to hold it in anticipation of higher prices.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—While the building trades show signs of relaxation, all mechanics have been steadily employed up to the present. Bricklayers anticipate a short season,

but for carpenters, plasterers, painters, plumbers, etc., the season will be much longer.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—For iron moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers conditions continue favourable.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Wood turners, benders, car builders, stave and carriage makers report trade active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report being very busy working on fall mercantile advertising. An amalgamation of two local firms, viz., the 'Municipal World' and the "Sutherland Printing Company," has been effected. The new firm will be known as the 'Municipal World,' Ltd.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported a fairly steady trade all through the slack season. Garment workers are in demand at the John Northway and Sons factory. The firm has increased the staff from 10 to 30 hands within the past two months, and announces that in the course of time one hundred to two hundred hands will be employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers have advanced the price of bread, and are now selling a one and a half pound loaf for five cents instead of the regular two-pound loaf. Cigarmakers report a steady trade.

Miscellaneous—Broom-makers, brush and woodenware workers are in demand at the local factories.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all kinds was as well employed this month as last. Men in the building trades have been all fully employed. Street paving and other civic work has been exceptionally active, with prospects of continu-

ing so for the balance of the season. The supply of labour is about equal to the demand. The addition to the Wm. Gray & Sons' factory is progressing rapidly towards completion, and the addition to the Manson Campbell fanning mill factory is completed and in operation. Transportation continues active, both by rail and water. Wholesale and retail trade is fairly busy. There are no changes to note in the rates of wages, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay, oats and wheat harvest is about over; hay and oats have been fully up to the average yield. Wheat, however, is scarcely up to the mark, and corn and beans it is expected will not be an average crop. Corn in some sections will only be fit for fodder.

Manufacturing in nearly all its branches is fairly active, with plenty of orders ahead,

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons carpenters, plasterers and painters report trade good, with no idle men. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, and stonecutters have all the work they can do.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers are all fully employed. Sheet metal workers, electrical workers with linemen have all they can do.

Woodworking trades.—Carriage and wagonmakers report work a little slack. Coopers are fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report trade very good for this month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade as being rather quiet this month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report having steady employment. Cigarmakers have plenty of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers have had a very good month. Clerks and delivery employees are all steadily employed.

Transport.—Railway men of all classes report steady work throughout the month. Ship labourers and longshoremen are all satisfactorily employed. Teamsters are exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—Farm hands continue scarce.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this city and district continues good, all classes of labour having been employed, both skilled and unskilled. Owing to the large increase of building operations men engaged in those lines are very scarce, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Wholesale and retail trade continues good. There have been no changes in the rates of wages, or trouble between employer and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the good weather prevailing during the past month the crops have turned out well, and the farmers report that the yield of farm and garden produce will be above the average, while fruit is abundant.

Lumbering.—The lumber business is very active at present, and dealers are laying in a large supply this summer. As they were short of lumber in filling their orders this spring, they are anxious not to have the occurrence happen again.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are fully employed and there are no idle carpenters or joiners. Lathers and plasterers are very busy, and painters have abundance

of work. Plumbers are rushed with work and some of them are working overtime. Builders' labourers are in demand.

Metal, engineering and ship building trades.—Iron moulders are satisfactorily employed. Machinists have their hands full, and there are a few openings for capable men. Blacksmiths and wagon makers are rushed with work.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade has been a little slack during the past month but it is now picking up again.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade good.

Transport.—All railway men are fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is still in demand.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the exception of a few men, mainly recent arrivals in the province, who have no particular vocation, and others who have come with the intention of farming and have found such vocation not to their liking, every able man is employed, and there is a great demand in the city of Winnipeg for all classes of manual labour. Much of the work itself, however, is not in the city, but at railway construction camps situated at various points in the North-west, and at other classes of work not in the city. For such work the necessary labour is hired in Winnipeg and distributed therefrom. Skilled men in the building trades are still in demand, the most necessary being plasterers. During the month several new industries have been commenced, including a new general iron works, the building of new railroad repair shops, a cigar factory, &c. The iron works have commenced operations

with 75 hands, and when more fully equipped will employ more than double that number. The construction of the railroad shops will give employment to a large number of work-people, and when completed will require to operate them from 3,000 to 4,000 men. At the present time approximately 1,000 are employed. The continuation of extensive building operations is perhaps the most striking feature of business activity. Wholesale houses find it very difficult to keep pace with expanding trade, and bank clearings continue to show large increases over corresponding periods of previous years and immediately preceding months. Wages continue to show signs of general advances. The train employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have received an advance all round of approximately 15 per cent. The employees of the same company in the repair shops have also received notice of an advance which will take effect on the first of September. The new schedule in course of formation will show an advance of the maximum from 30 to 32½ cents per hour for machinists, while the less skilled workers will get an advance of 1½ cents per hour. The advances secured are all the result of negotiations of a very satisfactory character.* During the last few months the labour market has been free from unrest of any kind.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Recent crop reports indicate a better average than as hoped for earlier in the season. Various estimates have been made, but they vary according to localities. Immediately around Winnipeg the crops are light and wheat will at average more than 10 to 15 bushels to the acre. From a line north to south halfway across Manitoba westward the crops are good and will average 20 bushels to the acre. This yield will necessitate the employment of as many labourers as were brought here for the purpose last year.

*For full text of the agreements see below under District Notes.

If the crop on the whole is slightly lighter the acreage is larger. The number of labourers necessary is estimated to be about 18,000. The first contingent of this number arrived in Winnipeg on the 18th of August, a date slightly late as the harvest is already proceeding briskly. Thousands of acres have been already cut and await the arrival of labour to put the sheaves in shock. The methods adopted by the farmers and encouraged by the Provincial Department of Agriculture are the same as those pursued last year. This year the delegates sent to Winnipeg to employ help for groups of farmers have in some cases provided themselves with cards and these they present to the incoming labourers as they leave the train. The competition for the labourers is very keen. By a general understanding the wage offered is \$40 per month with board, or without the latter \$2 per day. In cases of especially good and experienced men \$45 is paid.

The manufacturing concerns of every description in the city are extremely busy. One garment factory reports many machines idle because of inability to secure young women to operate them. Another is about to move into a new and commodious factory just completed, and contemplates adding to its staff. The various iron works all report a dearth of really skilled men, which fact hampers their dealing satisfactorily with an extraordinary rush of orders. Generally speaking, as far as manufacturing interests are concerned, most prosperous conditions prevail. The Vulcan Iron Works new foundry building is approaching completion and will provide accommodation for many more hands in that department.

Railroad construction is proceeding as fast as the supply of labour will permit. The continuously increasing number of employment agencies all display placards announcing their requirements, most of which are for railroad labourers. Wages for such work appear to be strengthening; quotations are

as follows:—Axemen, \$35 per month with board; tie loaders, \$1.25 per 100; station men, 20 cents per yard; cooks, \$35 per month; bridge carpenters, \$2.75 to \$3 per day, with board to be charged at \$3.50 per week; teamsters, \$35 to \$40 per month and board; ordinary labourers, \$1.75 per day with board at rate of \$3.50 per week. In most cases free fare is provided to actual location of work. Respecting the provision of free fare it would be as well to draw attention to a recent suit at Virden, Manitoba. Out of 76 men engaged to work as extra gang on the Kirkella extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway only 12 actually went to work and the balance refused or absconded. Action for breach of contract was entered against nine of these men, all of whom were given the option of paying a fine of \$20 or going to prison for 20 days. The practice of such men is to sign a contract for service with the railway companies while at the same time not intending complying therewith, but simply using the transportation ticket to reach some point for their own personal convenience. Several cases have recently been before magistrates, and in all cases severe sentences have been passed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All the building trades are busy, and really good men in all lines are in demand. Plasterers are exceptionally scarce. Plumbers and steamfitters have recently received an advance in wages and the best class of men earn 50 cents per hour. Inferior workmen, however, get as low as 25 cents. The painters' union has given notice that on and after September 1 union men will refuse to work with non-union men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All the metal and kindred trades have as much business on their hands as their plant and facilities will permit of their handling. Moulders are receiving 30 cents per hour, blacksmiths $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents and machinists $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 cents.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In all branches of the woodworking trades unusually good conditions prevail.

Printing and allied trades.—In these trades all available hands are employed and prospects are excellent.

Clothing trades.—Garment factories and journeymen tailors are enjoying a fine season's trade; hands are scarce.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Caterers and cigar factories are sharing in the general prosperity. A new cigar factory has opened and already employs some twelve hands.

Leather trades.—Leather workers report steady employment with overtime and with busier times ahead.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Machinists' Unions of Winnipeg and westward as far as Vancouver have agreed with the C.P.R. Co. to the adoption of the following schedule:—

Fort William to Pasqua Junction, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

Pasqua Junction to Laggan and east of Crow's Nest, 34 cents per hour.

Crow's Nest to Kootenay Landing, 36 cents per hour.

Laggan to Kamloops (exclusive of Kamloops) including all points in the same longitude, 37 cents per hour.

Kamloops to Vancouver, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

Apprentices, first year, 9c.; second, 11c.; third, 13c.; fourth, 15c.; fifth, 17c. per hour.

(a.) New men may be started at 3 cents (3) per hour under the minimum rates for a period not exceeding three months, when, if not considered qualified for the minimum rates, they shall be discharged, but nothing in this clause shall prevent a qualified machinist from obtaining the minimum rates before the expiration of three months on the recommendation of the foreman and general foreman.

(b.) Charge hands, paid by the hour to receive two cents above the regular rate.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen has agreed with the C.P.R. Co. to the adoption of the following schedule:—

ARTICLE 1.

Men inspecting or working on trains or car cleaners shall not be considered shopmen.

(a.) The regular shop hours shall be from 7k. to 15 o'clock the first five days of the week, with one hour for dinner between 12k. and 1., and on the sixth day the hours shall be from 7 to 17k. from October 1 to April 1, with one hour for dinner between 12k.

and 13k., and from 7k. to 12k. from April 1 to October 1.

(b.) Time and one-half will be paid if worked after the above hours and for Sundays and the following public holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

(c.) The company may lengthen or shorten the working hours as business may necessitate.

ARTICLE 2.

All car inspectors, air-brake testers and cleaners, oilers and coach cleaners employed at outside points and yards, including Winnipeg yard, will work from 7 o'clock to 19 o'clock for day work, and from 19 o'clock to 7 o'clock for night relays, and if worked after regular hours will be paid overtime rates.

(a.) Should the company call on a car repairer to take the place of a car inspector, oiler, air-brake tester, &c., they will be paid the same rate as schedule after the 7th day, but should we know that men will be required to do superior work for two weeks or over they will be paid same as schedule rate from the time they start on such work.

(b.) Men employed on work trains to be classed as inspectors.

(c.) Unless upon mutual agreement of foremen or men, employees working regular night and day relays will be governed in accordance with the above hours, and shall take their regular turn on night work.

ARTICLE 3.

The rates of pay shall be as follows and shall not be changed only on thirty days' notice being given:

Cents per hour.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Car inspectors (including leading car inspector)..... | 21½ to 23½ |
| Car repairers and oilers..... | 18 to 20½ |
| Air-brake testers and cleaners | 20½ to 21½ |
| Leading truck hands..... | 26 to 27½ |
| Truck repairers..... | 19½ to 22½ |
| Car heating and lampmen..... | 18½ |
| Cleaners and washers..... | 16½ to 18 |
| Cleaners and washers, leading hand..... | 19½ |
| Leading hand, Winnipeg coach yard..... | 21½ |
| Leading hand, Winnipeg coach shop..... | 29½ |
| Carpenters, coach and locomotive..... | 25½ to 28½ |
| Pattern makers | 27½ to 30½ |
| Freight carpenters..... | 22½ to 24½ |
| Leading mill hand..... | 30½ |
| Wood machine men | 22½ to 27½ |
| Wood machine helpers..... | 15½ to 19 |
| Mill driller..... | 20½ |
| Painters, coach and locomotive..... | 25½ to 28½ |
| Painters, freight..... | 17½ to 22½ |
| Leading painter, tender shop..... | 28½ |
| Leading tinsmith..... | 31 |
| Tinsmiths..... | 25½ to 28½ |
| Pipe fitters, coach and locomotive..... | 25½ to 29½ |
| Apprentices out of their time..... | 21½ to 24½ |

(a.) All men entering the employ will get two cents less than the minimum rate and qualify for same in one month, one cent increase in six months and the maximum rate in 12 months.

(b.) Men called out after regular working hours to receive not less than two and one-half hours' straight time.

ARTICLE 4.

Wrecking crews will be paid straight time while travelling, excepting on Sundays and the above mentioned holidays, when they will receive time and one-half, travelling to and from wrecks; time and one-half working at wrecks. No time to be allowed while laid up for rest.

(a.) When men are sent out on the road to relieve men or to work, they will be allowed full time while travelling, and overtime, if worked, and 75c. per day for board for every day they are absent from their regular station.

ARTICLE 5.

Any boy hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of a pipe-fitter, carpenter or tinsmith, must serve not less than five years, must not be under 16 years of age and not over 18 years of age, able to read and write English, and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

(a.) Apprentice, after having served one year, if, in the opinion of the foreman, shows no aptitude for acquiring the trade, shall be dismissed or transferred, and all obligations accepted by the company shall of necessity be forfeited.

(b.) It shall be the duty of the foreman and others in authority, to advance the apprentices as much as possible in all branches of the trade, especially during the last two years of their time.

ARTICLE 6.

That when reductions in staff are necessary men who have others dependent upon them shall be given the preference of employment, seniority and proficiency to govern. All right to promotion shall be governed according to merit, ability and seniority, the man longest in the service shall have the preference, providing he is a competent man.

ARTICLE 7.

Employees shall be subject to the general rules of the company in regard to leave of absence and free or reduced transportation.

ARTICLE 8.

The company shall not discriminate in any way against any employee who may, from time to time, represent his fellow workmen on a committee, and will be granted leave of absence and transportation to discuss any grievance they may have, but the leave of absence must be confined to once a year, and during the months of May, June or July.

ARTICLE 9.

Employees who feel they have been unfairly dealt with may appeal from the foreman to the master mechanic.

ARTICLE 10.

Men leaving the service will be granted clearance without delay when asked for.

Effective August 1, 1903.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity is evident in all industrial lines, especially in skilled labour. Carpenters, plasterers and bricklayers are in great demand, and the highest wages are offered for outside points in these lines of trades.

Outside points seem to have the same difficulty as Brandon in securing the above classes of labour. A prominent Winnipeg builder was in this city offering 50 cents per hour for bricklayers, but without getting them to go to Winnipeg. This city received a large addition to its working population on the 10th instant when two hundred Englishmen arrived. They were a fine strong body of men, many of whom could have found work between Brandon and Winnipeg had not their contract bound them to come to Brandon. A large number have found employment, while others have gone out on the branch lines. They are not farm labourers but are willing to do anything that offers. The harvest excursions from Ontario are bringing a large amount of help for the harvest work. There are sections of the district that are needing considerable help to harvest the crops. The corporation has engaged a considerable number of men to make improvements, such as laying new sidewalks and other civic works.

Flour and lumber mills are very active, some firms running day and night and expecting to do so for some time owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping up with orders. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is employing a large staff of men, machinists and labourers, to complete the work on the new round-house and machine shops, bridge and other extensive improvements. The binder twine factory has closed in order to have new machinery installed for the purpose of making rope. Transportation companies and banks report trade very satisfactory. Wholesale and retail merchants are doing a heavy business in all lines. Agricultural implement dealers are doing an immense business, particularly in binder and threshing outfits. The only change in wages has been in those of men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the trainmen and men in the locomotive department, machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and their respective helpers, all of whom

have had their rates increased. All men between Fort William and Calgary are affected. The Pacific division has had a new schedule for some time. There is no unrest in the labour market at present. The locomotive firemen of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have asked for an increase in their rates; the decision of the company in the matter is not yet known.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The latest reports from all sections of the west indicate a much better crop yield than was expected a month ago. There has been splendid weather for filling and ripening the grain, although at a few points there may have been too much rain. It is now apparent that in every district the crop can be said to be successful. Taking the whole western country into consideration it may be said that the harvest falls somewhat short of the two previous years, yet the west has again been blessed with a bountiful harvest. Wheat cutting is in progress throughout this district, and threshing machines are in full operation in some places. The crop prospects in the Territories are also encouraging, and to judge from latest reports it will be larger than it was last year. In the Moosejaw district there has been some damage done to crops by hail storms, but the track of the storm was not very wide. At the end of the month the weather in that district was not very settled for good harvesting owing to frequent storms. Farmers throughout the district are looking anxiously for help coming on the Ontario excursions. Canadian help is preferred to that of old countrymen.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing companies are doing a steady business, particularly in house building supplies.

Railroad construction.—The C. P. R. Co. construction work is being pushed forward by the company with all possible despatch on the new extensions. Large gangs of men

are employed, in this city, on the new shops, bridges and yard improvements.

All other industries are doing a very satisfactory business; planing mills, saw mills and sash and door factories are very busy keeping up with orders.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Men engaged in these trades are very busy, and there is work for quite a number in these lines. Painters, paperhangers and plumbers are fully employed, and will continue so until winter sets in. Stonecutters are working overtime, but there are no openings. Builders' labourers are fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades—Machinists are working overtime, but no openings. Blacksmiths' trade is good, with opening for some good men. Boilermakers find trade good, with some openings for first-class men.

Woodworking trades.—Upholsterers and patternmakers report trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades are fully employed.

Clothing trades.—All employed at these trades find employment good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters are very busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers are fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers report trade as very brisk.

Transport.—All men engaged in the transportation business have all the work that they can do.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour continues very good, although a great number of old country men have come into the city and district, yet there is not many seeking employment at present. They seem to have been scattered throughout the district. A great many have found

employment in this city owing to the large amount of building operations and railway improvement going on.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Industrial conditions throughout the district in all lines are very satisfactory, and merchants and business men expect a large trade. The elevator companies are making preparations for handling a large part of the crop. In all principal wheat centres elevators are to be found and loading platforms on the branch lines of the railways. The C. P. R. Co. is making every preparation possible, in adding a large number of locomotives of the largest and most powerful type to this station. Most of them will haul 60 cars of wheat.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. A. Laird, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

DISTRICT NOTES.

Labour conditions throughout the Kootenays are in a most satisfactory condition. While there has been no remarkable increase in activity with consequent unusual demand for workmen, there has been a steady improvement in the demand for skilled labour resulting from improvements being carried out in various sections. The Kootenay boundary districts are busy and mining, smelting and lumbering are in a thriving condition, with every indication pointing to a substantial, conservative and steady advance in all the three industries specified.

In the *Rossland* camp itself practically the only change in labour conditions has been occasioned by the addition of several properties to the working list. This has brought about increases in the number of men employed. The outlook for further additions in this respect is good, but it is conceded that the improvement will be gradual. Of special interest to the labouring men of the camp is the announcement by the general

manager of the War Eagle-Centre Star Companies, as to the commencement of construction on a 200-ton concentrator at an early date and as to the positive solution of the problem of concentration. Successful concentration of Rossland ores opens a prospect of activity in mining that is appreciated only by those aware of the vast tonnage of milling ores already blocked out in Rossland mines. The extraction of these ores will employ an army of skilled and highly paid miners eventually, hence the importance of the announcement purely from the view point of workmen.

In the *Slocan* district the bounty on lead granted by the federal government continues to have its effect in stimulating the opening of mines. There is a demand for skilled miners throughout the district, and lack of this class of labour has delayed matters in many instances. Generally speaking it may be stated that skilled miners are at a premium throughout the Kootenays, and it is interesting to note that the special class required for the *Slocan* is hand drillers. The change from practical paralysis to the amended conditions existing under the beneficent operation of the lead bounty is taking time, as is natural under the circumstances, but the results are in sight and the improvement is already very marked.

In *East Kootenay* lead miners are preparing for active operations. About the coal mines skilled men are in great demand, and skilled artisans are employed in considerable numbers on construction for the Crow's Nest Coal Company and at the towns that are springing up, notably at Morrissey Mines. The lumbering industry of *East Kootenay* is also advancing rapidly. This month saw the commencement of milling at the new Wardner mill having a daily output of 200,000 feet. This plant alone will give employment to many men in the plant and in the woods. An idea of the magnitude to which the lumbering industry has attained may be gathered from the statement by a

prominent lumberman that Eastern British Columbia mills will cut 200,000,000 feet of lumber this year.

In *Boundary* there has been a marked improvement in conditions generally. This is due in large measure to the enhanced supply of coke, which has enabled smelting plants throughout the district to operate to better advantage with beneficial results on all sides. The ideal condition in respect to coke supplies has not yet been reached, but the problem is being worked out steadily, and a few months is expected to see boundary smelting plants in receipt of ample fuel. This will mark the commencement of a new era in the district.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Hargraves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions during the past month compare favourably with those of the preceding month and exceed those of the same month last year. A demand is still made for carpenters and railroad men, and farm hands also are still in demand at \$2 per day and board. The British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association agreed to close down its shingle mills on the 15th of August. In Manitoba and the North-west the supply has been too great and the shut down is made to prevent a break in prices. No more shingles will be turned out by the coast mills for the Manitoba trade for 30 days. The only exception with be mills cleaning up stocks and filling contracts for export. A new company is being formed as the Fraser River Tannery Co., Ltd, with headquarters at New Westminster. The company is capitalized at \$50,000. Good progress is being made on the construction of the New Westminster bridge. The piers are nearly completed and four spans of superstructure are in position.

Laboureis are scarce for this class of work although good wages are offered. A contract has been awarded by the Vancouver, New Westminster & Yukon Railway Co., for piling a right of way on the water front, to cost \$40,000. The New Westminster creamery has shipped to the Yukon during the present year over 100,060 lbs. of its output, besides relieving the local market. This has had the effect of ensuring the farmers throughout the district a good price for the cream.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers have been favoured with exceptionally fine weather for harvesting one of the largest crops of hay and grain ever gathered in this province.

Fishing.—Up to the present the Sockeye fishing on the Fraser has been a failure and the average catch per boat has been very small indeed. The season closes at the end of this month, that is according to previous runs, and very few of the men have made wages, allowing nothing for gear or other expenses. The number of licenses issued this season for fishing is about 2,800. The secretary of the B. C. Packers estimates that this year's pack of salmon on the Fraser is about 130,000. The two boats operating for the B. C. Packers Association, in the halibut trade are making successful trips, averaging fourteen to sixteen thousand pounds each trip.

Lumbering.—The shipment of large quantities of lumber to the North-west from local mills has been active of late.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report trade very dull during the past month. Carpenters find work plentiful, with a slight demand for good men, wages being increased in some cases to secure men. Painters, gas fitters and plumbers report work satisfactory, with prospects of a long season's work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All the shops are very busy, with a demand for good men. Shipwrights and caulkers are only fairly employed at present.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades report work good, with demand for additional help.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers have not been very busy during the month, stock-taking and overstock being the causes.

Transport.—All engaged in the several branches report work plentiful, especially among steamboatmen and street railway employees.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mission.—The Western Canada Milk Company's business and factory has been purchased by the Reindeer Co., of Truro, N.S. The business was commenced about five years ago and was a great benefit to the locality, employing from 30 to 40 hands. The new company will make large increases in the plant and equipment.

Tenders were called for for the erection of new frame schools at *Chiliwack*, and a number of new buildings are also in course of construction.

Throughout the *Okanagan* district there is a scarcity of help to gather the fruit and grain crops. Men have been sent from the coast to work for the farmers, and still the demand is not met; \$2 per day and board being the rate of wages offered. It is estimated that the fruit crop will be at least 25 per cent heavier than ever before.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Last month saw the settlement of the last of the strikes, so that with the opening of

August business in the building trades of this city was resumed on a solid basis. The prospects, therefore, are for a prosperous termination of the year's building season. The records in the building inspector's office go to prove this statement. One thing particularly noticeable in this connection is that the raise in wages did not shut off a large amount of work. On Thursday, August 20, the erection of the proposed new sub-station of the Vancouver Electric Power Co. was started. It will be used for distributing the current from Lake Beautiful to the city. The structure will cost \$45,000 and will be two storeys high, of brick, with sandstone trimmings, measuring 60 by 120 feet; iron roof and concrete floors to make it as fireproof as possible. Large plate glass windows will be used.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The salmon run so far this season has been a failure, and the pack will be far below the average.

Lumbering.—Several shingle mills have shut down for 30 days, the supply of shingles on hand exceeding the demand. There is a law in the province preventing the exporting of saw-logs. The loggers, having a big surplus of logs in the water, petitioned the government to temporarily set the Act aside and allow the logs to go out of the province to the United States. The ministers decline to accede to this request; millmen have, consequently, taken advantage of the situation and lowered the price of logs, to the great detriment of the loggers.

Mining.—The revival of mining in the interior in a measure has been the cause of enlivening business, which in all lines is good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers report work very good, and there is a demand for really good carpenters. Lathers and plasterers are busy, but the market is well supplied with men. With plumbers work is fair. Owing to

Messrs. Barr & Anderson having an apprentice in their employ whom the plumbers' union considers a qualified plumber, whereas the firm and lad himself do not regard him worth the union wage of \$4 per day for eight hours, a strike has been declared and the union plumbers called out of the shop. The boy has refused to join the union, not being yet out of his apprenticeship, and Messrs Barr & Anderson will not discharge him, so their employees have quit work. With stonecutters there is comparatively nothing doing. Builders' labourers report work fair.

Printing and allied trades.—There are a few idle men, both job and news. Three new Mergenthaler linotype machines have been installed in this city this month, viz., one by the 'Province,' one by Hughes & Campbell, and one by Jos. Houghton. The two latter will do work for the trade. The 'Independent' moved from the Flack block to 112 Hastings street West, in the new premises recently erected. Messrs. Clark & Stewart and the 'News-Advertiser,' each installed large Optimus presses, while Evans & Hastings have installed a small one. The 'Morning Ledger' will print the new voters' list of seven thousand four hundred and twenty for Vancouver district.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers find trade slack.

Miscellaneous.—The bartenders' union has seceded from the A. L. U., and joined the International Bartenders' League. There are a few idle men in this trade.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen are very busy.

Unskilled labour.—It is no use for unskilled labour to come here for employment. Book-keepers, clerks, stenographers, agents, &c., are out of work in large numbers.

FORMATION OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Civic Employees' Union of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress has seceded from that body and has taken out a charter from the American Labour Union.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Revelstoke.—In an interview with a press representative, the manager of a local bank stated that business in Revelstoke was very good, the present summer having been an exceedingly prosperous one. Much attention was being paid to the lumbering possibilities of the district. Eastern lumbermen and capital were being interested in two large mills that are now being erected at Arrowhead, 28 miles from Revelstoke. Questioned regarding the banking business, the favourable condition of the same was shown by the fact that the Imperial Bank had let a contract for the erection of a \$15,000 building to be used as a bank, with a manager's residence above.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during the month have been fairly satisfactory, except in the building and metal trades, where lack of employment is reported, an unusual circumstance at this season of the year. The shipyards also report a dull month. With other trades conditions are normal. The tourist hotel project, mentioned in the June report, has been advanced another stage, and an agreement has been arrived at between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the city council providing for the erection by the company of a tourist hotel in this city to cost not less than \$300,000. The city grants a five acre site, exemption from taxation for fifteen years, and is to provide water for hotel and domestic purposes for the same period free of cost. A by-law to ratify the agreement is now before the ratepayers. There has of late been a marked increase in the volume of business handled by the ferries operating from the mainland to points on the east coast of the Island, and preparations are being made to increase the

facilities of the ferry services to meet the requirements of the trade. The Cumberland Miners' Union unanimously declared the strike off at a meeting held August 21st, instant. It was then decided to accept the company's proposition to sign a two years' contract. Under the terms of the contract the miners may leave at any time, except for the purpose of a strike or for causing a cessation of work. There is no provision made for top hands, but it is expected most of them will be taken back. The President of the Colliery Company is authority for the statement that the Comox mines will now be worked to their fullest capacity. Recently the output has been eight hundred tons per day, and it is proposed to increase this to one thousand five hundred tons. The Van Anda miners are out on strike for official recognition of the union.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit crops throughout the province this year will be abundant according to reports of Government fruit inspectors, and British Columbia fruit is finding a ready market in Manitoba and the North-West. Large quantities have recently been shipped from the Okanagan country to Edmonton, which offers a good market. The crop of two hundred and two apple trees at Kelowna was recently sold for \$1,000. These trees occupied but four acres of land, being Northern Spys and twelve years old.

Lumbering.—In July the Loggers' Association petitioned the provincial government for a suspension of the law, for a limited time, prohibiting the exportation of logs, in order that they might dispose of their surplus stock to United States mills. The government, however, refused to meet the wishes of the association. United States capitalists are manifesting a keen rivalry to become possessed of valuable tracts of Island timber lands. Agents are in the woods selecting for a Seattle firm fifty thousand acres of timber lands recently purchased.

Another body of agents, representing San Francisco capital, are purchasing select timber lands with the object of erecting large mills in the province.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There is a lack of employment throughout nearly all branches of the building trades. Bricklayers and plasterers are fairly well employed, but not more than two-thirds of the carpenters of the city have found steady employment during the month. This latter condition also prevails with painters. In consequence of the extension of the sewerage system plumbers are well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the machine shops and shipyards work was slack throughout the month, especially so for machinists, boilermakers, shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers. Moulders are fairly well employed. Electrical workers and linemen report lack of employment for all. Carriage blacksmiths are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Work is fair in every branch of the trade with all hands fully employed. During the month there was a demand for machine operators.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors are only partially employed. Garment workers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and cigarmakers each report fair employment, with a few men idle.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers are busy, but there is no demand for extra help.

Transport.—In all branches of the steamboat service full employment is reported. Street railway men, longshoremen, hack drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen also report satisfactory conditions.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is more fully employed than is any other in the city.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district for the past month has been a little better in the mining industry, but in the building trades there has been no improvement. The number of idle men has somewhat diminished, but there are still a number out of employment. In commercial circles the feeling is slightly better, owing to the settlement of the labour troubles at the different mines. There have been no changes in the rates of wages during the past month. The recent strikes being ended, there is a more settled feeling in the district, with the exception of Texada Island, where there is some trouble on at one of the mines. There was a slight difference at one of the other mines at Texada, a quartz mine, but it was settled after a few days' loss of work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There is nothing doing in the fishing industry at present.

Lumbering.—In the lumbering industry there is a falling off, there being too many logs on hand at present for home consumption, though the foreign demand still continues good. The work in the woods still continues, but there is no demand for more men at present. In shingle bolts the state of affairs is about the same as in logs. At the saw-mills work is steady, there being a good demand for lumber, both in the Northwest and for shipment.

Quartz mining.—In the quartz mines matters are quiet, there being no exceptional activity.

Coal mining.—The coal mines in this city are working full time, and the company is sinking a new shaft, driving a new slope, which, when down, will materially increase the output of coal. On the first of the month

work was resumed at a shaft that had been closed down for some time. At Ladysmith the company is working steadily and putting on the men as fast as places are ready. At Cumberland some men started this week, and the mines will be worked with a full set of men as soon as possible.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades business is very quiet for the time of year, there being hardly any new buildings going up.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths, and carriagemakers, report business as fair.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen report business as very quiet.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed during the month on civic improvement, but the outlook is not very promising.

DISTRICT NOTES.

There is little doing in the West Coast mining properties, although a few mines are active on development work.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA, JANUARY 1st–SEPTEMBER 1st, 1903.

In the following article, and more particularly in the table which accompanies it, an attempt has been made by the Department of Labour to afford an index, of a more or less official character, to the extent and magnitude of the movement towards a higher rate of remuneration for labour during the period of the present year in which changes of the kind are chiefly carried into effect. The period covers more particularly the months of April, May and June, but in the present review as many changes are taken into account as the department could secure returns of, from the opening day of the year up to and including the month just past.

The importance of the movement, both from the point of view of the labouring classes and of the employers of labour as well, need not be emphasized here, constituting as it does perhaps the most noteworthy accompaniment of the very marked activity and prosperity which has been characteristic of industry throughout Canada during the present season. All classes of the community have been influenced thereby, directly or indirectly and to a greater or

less degree, owing to the almost universal prevalence of the conditions in which it had its origin. In the strike chronicle of the year, in which industry generally is so directly interested, it plays a prominent part, most of the trades disputes of April, May and June being in connection with the arrangement of the wages scales, though it may be stated as one of the most satisfactory circumstances of the present year's developments in this connection, especially in view of the extensive scale on which increases were demanded and received by labour, that the wages movement, comparatively speaking, involved a minimum of loss of time to industry. As to the magnitude of the movement itself the table will bear conclusive evidence, there being scarcely a single branch of the trades concerning which reports are usually received from correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* which has not at one point or another in Canada been affected by it, and there being few districts within the several provinces which have not in one branch or other furnished instances of an upward tendency in the wages of labour.

months of the present year have been received by the department, and it is on these returns that the present table has been largely based, the reports of wages changes noted in the press being utilized to suggest sources of information rather than to supplement that independently secured by the department.

It may be stated that it is the intention of the department hereafter to publish from month to month in the *Labour Gazette* a table relating to the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour as reported on forms received from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and from the immediate parties to the change.

Causes of the Movement.

The leading cause of the upward tendency of wages in Canada during the present season has been already stated as the active and prosperous condition of industry, which has not only necessitated the employment of many additional workmen, but has, generally speaking, enabled operations to be conducted upon a sufficiently profitable character to allow the granting of increased pay to employees, without material injury to business. Accompanying this, and constituting perhaps the most frequently repeated claim of workmen in their demands upon employers for increased wages, the increased cost of living has been put forward as having not yet been fully met by the wages increases of 1901 and 1902, material as the advances of these seasons were. The scarcity of workmen above mentioned, though more or less a feature in all branches of trade, has been particularly the subject of comment in the metal trades of Ontario, printing trades of the Maritime provinces, and in the farm labour market both in central and western Canada. In the lumber industry also, in which wages during the present season have reached the highest level recorded in the history of the industry in Canada, the scarcity of help obtainable has been stated

as the leading cause of the high rates which have prevailed in the camps and mills over the past several months.

Scope and Arrangement of the Table.

In the present table and review it will be noticed that no specific returns are included in reference to the increased scale of remuneration current in the great industries of agriculture and lumbering, though, as already remarked, the advances granted to the workmen in these branches constitute one of the most important features of the year's development in this connection. The impossibility, however, of obtaining complete returns, either as to the numbers of the workmen affected or the amount of increases in wages involved, the latter varying considerably according to locality, precluded the department from presenting statistics on this subject other than those that have appeared from month to month in the reports of several of the correspondents to the *Gazette* since the opening of the year. In the fishing industry the same difficulty was encountered, and it is in the single instance of the salmon fishermen of British Columbia, who accepted a decreased scale from last year, that a return on the subject was possible.* The commentary offered below on the wage changes presented in the table accordingly refers wholly to those obtained by members of the various trades.

With regard to the form in which the table is presented, it will be seen that the changes are first arranged according to the groups of trades affected and secondly by localities running from east to west.

The Building Trades.

By far the largest number of individual changes in wages concerning which the department was able to secure returns fall under the heading of the building trades. A glance

*See *Labour Gazette* for August, 1902, vol. III, No. 2, page 93, as compared with *Gazette* for August, 1903, vol. IV., No. 2.

TABLE OF CHANGES IN THE RATE OF WAGES AND

| Class of Work-people Affected. | Locality. | Approximate Number of Work-people Affected. | Date from which change took effect. | Estimated rate of Wages per Week. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Before change. | After change. |
| <i>Building Trades.</i> | | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Bricklayers and masons | St. Hyacinthe | 60 | June 15.. | 12.15 | 15.21 |
| " " | Guelph, Ont. | 26 | Mar. 2.. | 16.50 | 18.00 |
| " " | Galt, Hespeler and Preston. | 30 | " 2.. | 16.20 | 18.00 |
| " " | London | 52 | May 1.. | 17.63 | 17.60 |
| " " | Winnipeg, Man. | | " 1.. | 28.35 | 29.70 |
| Bricklayers | Ottawa, Ont. | 100 | May 1.. | 18.00 | 21.00 |
| " | Montreal | 1,000 | " 1.. | 18.90 | 21.60 |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | 12 | " 1.. | 18.00 | 19.44 |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | 450 | " 1.. | 18.68 | 19.80 |
| Masons | Montreal, Que. | 300 | " 9.. | 15.12 | 16.20 |
| " | St. Catharines, Ont. | 30 | Apl. 1.. | 18.90 | 19.00 |
| Carpenters and joiners | St. John, N. B. | 150 | " 1.. | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| " | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | 100 | June 20.. | 7.50-9.00 | 9.00-12.00 |
| " | Montreal, Que. | 2,500 | May 1.. | 10.50 | 13.20 |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | 98 | " 1.. | 10.80-12.00 | 10.80-11.90 |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | 30 | " 1.. | 9.00-13.50 | 13.00 |
| " | Victoria, B.C. | 200 | June 8.. | 18.00 | 17.60 |
| Carpenters | Halifax, N.S. | 300 | June 1.. | | |
| " | St. John, N.B. | 150 | Apl. 1.. | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| " | Kingston, Ont. | 50 | " 18.. | 11.79 | 13.25 |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | 150 | " 1.. | 12.50 | 15.00 |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont. | 85 | May 1.. | 13.50 | 15.12 |
| " | St. Catharines, Ont. | 86 | Apl. 1.. | 13.50 | 13.75 |
| " | Welland, Ont. | 20 | May 1.. | | |
| " | London, Ont. | 300 | " 1.. | 10.75-13.25 | 11.25-13.75 |
| " | Victoria, B.C. | 200 | June 8.. | 18.00 | 17.60 |
| Ship carpenters and joiners | Kingston, Ont. | 25 | Apl. 18.. | 10.50 | 13.50 |
| Lathers | London, Ont. | 60 | " 1.. | | |
| Plasterers | Montreal, Que. | 400 | May 1.. | 16.20 | 17.56 |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | 130 | " 1.. | 16.72 | 18.92 |
| Plasterers' labourers. | " | 80 | " 1.. | 11.00 | 13.20 |
| Painters, decorators and paperhangers | Kingston, Ont. | 40 | June 22.. | 9.60-11.40 | 12.00 |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | 400 | May 1.. | 13.50 | 15.75 |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | 22 | Mar. 1.. | 10.80-12.00 | 10.80-11.90 |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | 11 | " 2.. | 9.00-13.50 | 13.50 |
| " | Windsor, Ont. | 42 | " 1.. | 12.00 | 13.50 |
| Painters | Montreal, Que. | 1,200 | May 1.. | 10.50 | 11.15 |

* This was subsequently withdrawn on June 1 but many of the men retained the increase.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES , No. I

HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA, JAN. 1-SEPT. 1, 1903.

| Estimated Hours of Labour per Week. | | Increase or Decrease in Wages per Head per Week. | | Increase or Decrease in Working Hours per Head per Week. | | Manner in which Change was brought about. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|------------|--|------------|--|
| Before change. | After change. | In-crease. | De-crease. | In-crease. | De-crease. | |
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | |
| | | 3.06 | | | | 3 Increase granted voluntarily. |
| | | 1.50 | | | | " on demand of men. |
| | | 1.80 | | | | " " |
| 47 | 44 | | | | | 3 " after negotiation. |
| 54 | 54 | 1.35 | | | | Increase from 52½c. per hour to 55c. per hour granted on demand of men. |
| 50 | 50 | 3.00 | | | | Increase from 36 to 42c. an hour granted on demand of men for 44c. |
| | | 2.70 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | 1.44 | | | | " after negotiation. |
| | | 1.12 | | | | " " |
| | | 1.08 | | | | " by agreement. |
| 54 | 50 | 0.10 | | | | " after a strike. |
| | | 3.00 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | 1.50-3.00 | | | | Increase settled by arrangement. |
| | | 3.00 | | | | 6 Increase on wages granted after a strike. |
| 60 | 54 | | | | | 6 Scale increased from 18-20c. per hour to 20-22c. The hours reduced on request of men. |
| 59 | 54 | 2.50 | | | | 5 A minimum rate of 22½c. per hour with 9-hour day granted in lieu of a rate of \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day of 10 hours on demand of men. |
| 48 | 44 | | | | | 4 Increase from 37½c. an hour to 40c. granted with reduction in hours after a strike for 44c. an hour. |
| | | | 0.40 | | | Increase granted by board of arbitrators from 22c. per hour to a scale of 22-25c. per hour with a nine hour day. |
| | | 3.00 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| 53 | 53 | 1.46 | | | | " " |
| | | 1.62 | | | | " " |
| 54 | 50 | 0.25 | | | | Wages increased from 25c. to 28c. per hour on demand of men. |
| 60 | 54 | | | | | 4 Increase in wages and reduction in hours granted after a strike. |
| 53 | 49 | | | | | 6 Reduction granted on demand of men. |
| 48 | 44 | | 0.40 | | | Increase from a scale of 20½-25c. per hour to one of 23-28c. granted on demand of men. |
| | | 3.00 | | | | 4 Increase of wages of 2½c. per hour and reduction of hours granted after a strike. |
| | | | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | 1.36 | | | | Increase from 12½ to 15c. per bundle granted on demand of men. |
| | | 2.20 | | | | Increase granted by agreement. |
| | | 2.20 | | | | Increase from 38 to 43c. per hour granted by agreement. |
| | | 2.20 | | | | Increase from 25 to 30c. per hour granted by agreement. |
| | | 2.25 | | | | Increase from \$1.60 to \$1.90 per day of 9 hours to \$2 per day after strike for 2 days for day of 8 hours. |
| 60 | 54 | | | | | * Increase in wages from 30 to 35c. per hour granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | 6 Reduction in hours from 10 to 9 per day with increase in wages from 18-20c. to 20-22c. per hour granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | Increase in wages from a scale of \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day to a minimum of \$2.25 per day granted after a strike. |
| 54 | 48 | 1.50 | | | | 6 Changes granted on demand of men. |
| 60 | 54 | 0.65 | | | | 6 Change in rate from 17½ to 22½c. per hour, and reduction of day from 10 to 9 hours granted on demand of men. |

TABLE OF CHANGES IN THE RATE OF WAGES AND HOURS

| Class of Workpeople affected. | Locality. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected. | Date from which change took effect. | Estimated rate of Wages per Week. | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | | | Before change. | After change. |
| <i>Building Trades—Con.</i> | | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Painters..... | St. Catharines, Ont.. | 20 | Apl. 1.. | 9.72 | 12.50 |
| "..... | London, Ont..... | 60 | " 4.. | 12.15 | 12.00 |
| Paperhangers..... | St. Catharines, Ont.. | 20 | " 1.. | 10.80 | 13.50 |
| Plumbers and gasfitters..... | Sherbrooke, Que... | 15 | June 4.. | 8.85 | 11.80 |
| " "..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | 60 | July 1.. | 15.00 | 16.50 |
| " "..... | Niagara Falls, Ont.. | 12 | Apl. 1.. | ..... | ..... |
| " "..... | St. Catharines, Ont.. | 25 | " 1.. | 12.00 | 12.50 |
| " "..... | London, Ont..... | 15 | May 15.. | 9.00-15.00 | 13.50-14.85 |
| " "..... | New Westminster, B.C. | 9 | " 1.. | 16.66½ | 22.00 |
| Stonecutters..... | Sherbrooke, Que... | 18 | May 1.. | 15.93 | 17.70 |
| "..... | Montreal, Que... | 400 | " 1.. | 12.00 | 16.00 |
| "..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | 35 | May 1.. | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| "..... | Guelph, Ont..... | 22 | Apl. 1.. | 16.50 | 18.00 |
| Granitecutters..... | Montreal, Que..... | 125 | May 1.. | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| "..... | Toronto, Ont..... | 32 | " 6.. | 15.00-16.00 | 15.00-16.00 |
| Marble-workers..... | Montreal, Que..... | 150 | " 1.. | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| Stonecutters and marble-workers:— | | | | | |
| Letterers..... | Brandon, Man..... | 3 | Apl. 1.. | 16.22½ | 17.70 |
| Cutters..... | "..... | 7 | " 1.. | 13.25 | 14.75 |
| Polishers..... | "..... | 8 | " 1.. | 8.75 | 10.32½ |
| Machine hands..... | "..... | 2 | " 1.. | 10.32½ | 11.80 |
| Tile setters..... | Montreal, Que..... | 50 | May 1.. | 12.00 | 18.00 |
| Roofers..... | "..... | 200 | " 1.. | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| Builders' labourers..... | St. John, N.B..... | 80 | Mar. 30.. | 7.50 | 9.60 |
| "..... | Montreal, Que..... | 800 | June 1.. | 7.50 | 8.64 |
| "..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | 150 | May 15.. | 11.25 | 12.50 |
| "..... | Brantford, Ont..... | 25 | Mar. 1.. | 8.65 | 10.80 |
| "..... | London, Ont..... | 45 | Apl. 13.. | 9.40 | 9.68 |
| <i>Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.</i> | | | | | |
| Iron moulders..... | Toronto, Ont..... | 300 | June 1.. | ..... | ..... |
| "..... | Hamilton "..... | 400 | " 1.. | 15.00 | 15.90 |
| "..... | Brantford "..... | 65 | May 30.. | 15.00-18.00 | 15.75-18.90 |
| "..... | " "..... | 30 | Mar. 15.. | 15.90-17.10 | 16.65-17.95 |
| "..... | " "..... | 28 | " 15.. | 15.90-17.10 | 16.65-17.95 |
| "..... | " "..... | 40 | " 15.. | 14.15-15.05 | 14.75-15.65 |
| "..... | Victoria, B.C..... | 15 | " 1.. | 19.50 | 21.00 |
| Machinists..... | Brantford, Ont..... | 50 | " 1.. | 10.60-11.20 | 11.25-11.85 |
| "..... | London, Ont..... | 40 | April 15.. | ..... | ..... |
| "..... | Victoria, B.C..... | 35 | Mar. 1.. | ..... | ..... |
| Machinists' apprentices..... | Brantford, Ont..... | 60 | April 15.. | 2nd yr. 2.70 3rd yr. 3.15 4th yr. 3.80 | 3.00 3.60 4.80 |
| Boilermakers..... | Victoria, B.C..... | 27 | Mar. 1.. | ..... | ..... |
| Boilermakers' helpers..... | London, Ont..... | 22 | April 1.. | 9.00-12.00 | 12.50-13.75 |
| " "..... | "..... | 29 | " 1.. | 6.90-7.50 | 7.80-8.40 |
| "..... | Victoria, B.C..... | 42 | Mar. 1.. | 12.00 | 13.50 |
| Blacksmiths..... | "..... | 8 | " 1.. | 19.50 | 21.00 |
| "..... | "..... | 17 | May 11.. | 17.40 | 18.00 |
| Blacksmiths' helpers..... | Brantford, Ont..... | 15 | Mar. 1.. | 7.50 | 8.40 |
| " "..... | Victoria, B.C..... | 6 | " 1.. | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| " "..... | "..... | 2 | May 11.. | 11.60 | 12.00 |
| " "..... | "..... | 3 | Mar. 1.. | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| Floormen..... | "..... | 3 | May 11.. | 14.50 | 15.00 |

OF LABOUR IN CANADA, JAN. 1-SEPT. 1, 1903—Continued.

| Estimated Hours of Labour per Week. | | Increase or Decrease in Wages per Head per Week. | | Increase or decrease in Working Hours per Head per Week. | | Manner in which Change was brought about. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| Before change. | After change. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | |
| 54 | 50 | 2.78 | | | 6 | Changes granted after a strike. |
| 54 | 48 | | | | 6 | " on demand of men. |
| 54 | 50 | 2.70 | | | 6 | " after a strike. |
| 59 | 59 | 2.95 | | | | Increase from 15c. to a minimum rate of 20c. per hour granted on demand of men. |
| 60 | 60 | 1.50 | | | | Increase in wages from 25c. per hour to 27½c., granted on demand of men. |
| 60 | 54 | | | | 6 | Reduction granted on demand of men. |
| 54 | 50 | 0.50 | | | 4 | Changes granted after a strike. |
| 54-59 | 50 | | | | 4-9 | Increase in wages and reduction in hours granted after negotiations. |
| 50 | 44 | 5.33 | | | 6 | Changes granted on demand of men. |
| 59 | 59 | 1.77 | | | | " " |
| 60 | 54 | 4.00 | | | 6 | " " |
| 50 | 50 | 2.00 | | | | An increase from 36 to 40c. per hour granted on demand of men for 40c. per hour. |
| 54 | 54 | 1.50 | | | | Increase from \$2.75 to \$3 per day granted on demand of men. |
| 60 | 54 | 3.00 | | | 6 | Changes granted on demand of men. |
| 50 | 44 | | | | 6 | Reduction granted after negotiations. |
| 60 | 54 | 3.00 | | | 6 | Changes granted on demand of men. |
| 59 | 59 | 1.47 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| 59 | 59 | 1.50 | | | | " " |
| 59 | 59 | 1.57½ | | | | " " |
| 59 | 59 | 1.47½ | | | | " " |
| 60 | 54 | 6 | | | 6 | Change granted on demand of men. |
| 60 | 60 | 3 | | | | " after a strike. |
| 54 | 54 | 2.10 | | | | " on demand of men. |
| 60 | 54 | 1.14 | | | 6 | Changes granted after negotiations. |
| 50 | 50 | 1.25 | | | | Increase from 22½ to 25c. an hour on demand of men. |
| | | 2.15 | | | | Full increase granted after a strike. |
| | | 0.28 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| 59 | 54 | | | | 5 | Change granted after a strike. |
| | | 0.90 | | | | " on request of workmen. |
| | | 0.75 | | | | " after a strike. |
| | | 0.75 | | | | Change voluntarily conceded by employers. |
| | | 0.75 | | | | Change granted on request of workmen. |
| | | 0.60 | | | | " " |
| 60 | 54 | 1.50 | | | 6 | " " |
| | | 0.65 | | | | " " |
| | | | | | | General increase of 7½ p.c. granted on request of men for 15 p.c. increase. |
| 60 | 54 | | | | 6 | Reduction granted on demand of men. |
| | | 0.30 | | | | } Increase granted on request of men. |
| | | 0.45 | | | | |
| | | 1.00 | | | | |
| 60 | 54 | | | | 6 | Reduction granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | Change granted on demand of men. |
| 60 | 54 | 1.50 | | | 6 | " " |
| 60 | 54 | | | | 6 | " " |
| 56 | 51 | 0.60 | | | 5 | " after a strike. |
| | | 0.90 | | | | " " |
| 60 | 54 | 3.00 | | | 6 | " on demand of men. |
| 56 | 51 | 0.40 | | | 5 | " after a strike. |
| 60 | 54 | | | | 6 | " on demand of men. |
| 56 | 51 | 0.50 | | | 5 | " after a strike. |

TABLE OF CHANGES IN THE RATE OF WAGES AND HOURS

| Class of Workpeople affected. | Locality. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected. | Date from which change took effect | Estimated rate of Wages per Week. | |
|--|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Before change. | After change. |
| | | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| <i>Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—Con.</i> | | | | | |
| Sheet metal workers. | St. John, N.B. | | Aug. 17. | 10.00-11.00 | 12.00 |
| " " | Hamilton, Ont. | 50 | May 1. | | |
| Platers, silversmiths, &c. | " | 200 | June 1. | | |
| Employees screw factory. | " | 250 | April 1. | | |
| Chain and trap makers. | Oneida community. | 45 | June 1. | | |
| Electricians. | Montreal, Que. | | May —. | 8.50-9.00 | 10.50-12.00 |
| Linemen. | Hull, Que. | 6 | " 15. | 9.90 | 10.50 |
| " | Victoria, B.C. | 5 | Jan. 5. | 16.75 | 18.00 |
| <i>Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.</i> | | | | | |
| Woodworkers | Guelph, Ont. | 45 | May 26. | 10.50 | 11.75 |
| " | Toronto " | 95 | " 6. | 12.37 | 13.75 |
| Coopers | " " | 40 | " 6. | Various. | 12.50 |
| Piano and organ workers. | Guelph " | 300 | June 1. | 7.50-13.50 | 7.87-14.17 |
| Upholsterers | " " | 16 | April 1. | 12.00-12.50 | 13.50-14.00 |
| Picture frame workers. | Toronto " | 60 | " 1. | Various. | 13.50-15.00 |
| Mill workers. | Quebec, Que. | 65 | May 15. | 9.00 | 10.80 |
| Wood carvers. | Montreal, Que. | 125 | " 1. | 9.00-10.00 | 12.00 |
| Employees of the E. B. Eddy Co. | Hull, Que. | 1,000 | " —. | | |
| <i>Printing and Allied Trades.</i> | | | | | |
| Printers | Halifax, N.S. | 50 | June 1. | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| Hand compositors on newspapers. | London, Ont. | 30 | " 19. | 10.00-11.00 | 12.00-13.00 |
| Machine operators on newspapers. | " | 16 | " 19. | 13.00-14.00 | 14.00-15.00 |
| Job compositors. | " | 25 | " 12. | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| " | Victoria, B.C. | 8 | July 6. | | |
| Bookbinders | Montreal, Que. | 200 | May 10. | 6.00-10.00 | 12.50 |
| <i>Clothing Trades.</i> | | | | | |
| Custom tailors. | Toronto, Ont. | 200 | April 1. | | |
| Wholesale clothing establishment workers. | Hamilton, Ont. | 290 | Mar. 1. | | |
| " " " | " " " | 140 | June 1. | | |
| " " " | " " " | 100 | " 5. | | |
| Garment workers | Winnipeg, | | May 1. | 5.50 | 6.05 |
| Pressers | Toronto, Ont. | 300 | June 1. | | 12.50 |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | 50 | " 1. | | |
| Boot and shoe workers. | Montreal, Que. | 2,780 | | | |
| " " " | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | 8 | April 9. | 4.00-8.00 | 6.00-9.00 |
| " " " | Hamilton, Ont. | 150 | May 10. | | |
| <i>Food and Tobacco Preparation.</i> | | | | | |
| Bakers | Toronto, Ont. | 150 | May 30. | 12.00-13.00 | 13.00-15.00 |
| " | Brantford " | 13 | June 1. | 10.00-12.00 | 12.00-15.00 |

OF LABOUR IN CANADA, JAN. 1-SEPT. 1, 1903—*Continued.*

| Estimated Hours of Labour per Week. | | Increase or Decrease in Wages per Head per Week. | | Increase or Decrease in Working Hours per Head per Week. | | Manner in which Change was brought about. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------|--|-----------|---|
| Before change. | After change. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | |
| | | 1.00-2.00 | | | | Increases granted after negotiations. |
| 60 | 55 | | | | | 5 A general increase granted on demand of the men. |
| | | | | | | 5 Reduction granted on demand of men. |
| 60 | 54 | | | | | 6 A general increase ranging from 5-12 p.c. granted on demand of employees. |
| | | 3.00 | | | | 6 Reduction granted on demand of employees. |
| | | 0.60 | | | | 6 Increase granted on demand of men. |
| 54 | 48 | 1.75 | | | | 6 Increase voluntarily conceded. |
| | | | | | | 6 Increase granted after a strike. |
| | | 1.25 | | | | Increase of 12½ p.c. granted after a strike for 15 p.c. increase. |
| 55 | 50 | 1.38 | | | | 5 Increase granted after a strike. |
| 55 | 50 | Various | | | | 5 " " " |
| 59 | 56 | 37½-67½ | | | | 3 Increase of 5 p.c. in wages granted and reduction in hours after demand of men for an increase of 10 p.c. in wages and reduction of hours to 55 per week. |
| | | 1.50 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | " " " and after a strike in one establishment. |
| 60 | 60 | 3.00 | | | | 6 Increase of 5c. per hour granted after strike. |
| 60 | 54 | 2.00-3.00 | | | | 6 Changes granted on demand of men. |
| 60 | 55 | | | | | 5 Half holiday on Saturday voluntarily conceded. |
| | | 1.00 | | | | Change granted on demand of men that new rate should go into effect May 27. |
| 54-48 | 48-42 | 2.00 | | | | 6 Change granted on demand of men. |
| | | 1.00 | | | | " " " for an increase |
| | | 0.50 | | | | of 15 p.c. |
| 50 | 48 | | | | | 2 Change granted on demand of workmen. |
| 60 | 54 | 2.50-6.50 | | | | 6 Changes granted after a strike. |
| | | | | | | Increase of 10 p.c. in wages granted on demand. |
| 60 | 57 | | | | | 3 Voluntary concession. |
| 55 | 52 | | | | | 3 Change granted on demand of men, with 5 p.c. increase in wages. |
| | | | | | | Increase of 5 p.c. in wages granted on demand of men. |
| | | 0.55 | | | | Women employees on piece work advanced 10 p.c.; others advanced from 10-12½c. an hour. |
| 55-60 | 50 | | | | | 5-10 Minimum of 25c. per hour, with a nine-hour day and Saturday half-holiday granted as a result of negotiations. |
| 55 | 52 | | | | | 3 Reduction in hours with 10 p.c. increase in wages, granted after a strike. |
| 60 | 60 | | | | | Changes voluntarily granted. |
| | | 1.00-2.00 | | | | 6 Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | A 20 p.c. increase of wages granted on demand of men. |
| 59 | 54 | 1.00-2.00 | | | | 5 Change granted after negotiations. |
| | | 2.00-3.00 | | | | 1 Increase granted together with a change on Aug. 1, from night work to day work on request of men. |

TABLE OF CHANGES IN THE RATE OF WAGES AND HOURS

| Class of Work People affected. | Locality. | Approximate Number of Work People affected. | Date from which change took effect. | Estimated rate of Wages per Week. | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Before change. | After change. |
| <i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—Con.</i> | | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Bakers. | Guelph, Ont. | 12 | June 1. | | |
| Cigarmakers. | Brantford " | 16 | May 11. | 10.00-12.00 | 10.75-12.75 |
| " | Berlin " | 38 | " 2. | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| " | Guelph " | 7 | " 1. | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| " | London " | 198 | " 11. | | |
| Tobacco factory employees | Hamilton " | 210 | " 15. | | |
| <i>Leather Trades.</i> | | | | | |
| Tanners and curriers | Quebec, Que. | 400 | " 1. | 6.00-9.00 | 7.00-10.00 |
| Leather workers on horse goods. | Toronto, Ont. | 53 | April 1. | | 9.00 |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | | |
| Barbers | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 8 | May 1. | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | 15 | " 1. | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| " | London, Ont. | 60 | April 1. | | |
| " | Windsor, Ont. | 21 | " 1. | 10.00-12.00 | 10.00-12.00 |
| Bartenders. | Hamilton, Ont. | 75 | " 15. | Various. | 12.00 |
| Clerks | Guelph, Ont. | 300 | July 9. | 4.00-7.50 | |
| " | Windsor, Ont. | 105 | | | |
| Carpet weavers. | Guelph, Ont. | 36 | April 15. | 5.00-7.50 | 6.00-8.50 |
| Gas house workers. | Hamilton, Ont. | 30 | " 1. | | |
| Brewery workers. | Toronto, Ont. | | | Various. | 8.00 |
| Log drivers | St. Maurice district. | 100 | May | 7.50 | 9.00 |
| Axemen | Quebec, Que. | 160 | April 26. | 8.40 | 10.20 |
| Broadaxemen. | " | 20 | " 26. | 10.20 | 12.00 |
| Piano and organ tuners. | Guelph, Ont. | 10 | " | 13.25 | 14.60 |
| Waiters | St. John, N.B. | 5 | Aug. 20. | 5.00 | 6.25 |
| Knitters | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | 5 | May 27. | 6.00 | 7.00-7.50 |
| Coal and wood-yard employers. | London, Ont. | 90 | " 20. | 7.50 | 8.00 |
| <i>Employees of Public Authorities.</i> | | | | | |
| Post office clerks. | Brantford, Ont. | 7 | March 1. | 9.91 | 12.85 |
| O. A. C. employees (labourers and teamsters) | Guelph, Ont. | 14 | May 5. | 7.50-8.00 | 8.40-8.75 |
| Canal employees of Dominion Govt. | N.S. Que. and Ont. | 77 | April 27. | 7.50 | 9.00 |
| Policemen | Toronto, Ont. | 300 | " 1. | 9.13-50 | 9.63-14.44½ |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | 51 | Jan. 1. | 8.70-11.40 | 9.90-12.60 |
| " | Stratford, Ont. | 3 | July 1. | | |
| " | London, Ont. | 34 | May 1. | 8.70-11.40 | 9.90-12.60 |
| City firemen. | " | 21 | Jan. 1. | 8.19-19.23 | 8.65-21.17 |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | 200 | April 1. | 8.07-15.00 | 8.65-14.90 |
| City carters. | Quebec, Que. | 20 | May 6. | 9.00 | 12.00 |

OF LABOUR IN CANADA, JAN. 1-SEPT. 1, 1903—Continued.

| Estimated Hours of Labour per Week. | | Increase or Decrease in Wages per Head per Week. | | Increase or Decrease in Working Hours per Head per Week. | | Manner in which Change was brought about. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|------------|--|------------|--|
| Before change. | After change. | In-crease. | De-crease. | In-crease. | De-crease. | |
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | |
| | | | | | | Increase in wages to a minimum of \$13 for foremen, \$11 for journeymen and \$6 for helpers; granted on demand of men, together with a change from night work to day work on Aug. 1. |
| | | 0.75 | | | | Change granted on request of men. |
| | | 1.00 | | | | Advance to a rate of \$7 per M granted on demand of men. |
| | | 1.00 | | | | " " " " " " " " |
| | | 1.50 | | | | Change granted on demand of men in some factories, after a strike in others. |
| | | | | | | An advance of 5-10 p.c. granted voluntarily. |
| | | | | | | |
| | | 1.00 | | | | Advance granted on demand of men in most of the establishments affected, after a strike in others. |
| | | | | | | A general scale adopted after a strike. |
| | | | | | | |
| | | 2.00 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| 63 | 63 | 1.00 | | | | " " " " |
| 80 | 75 | | | | 5 | Increase on scale generally adopted. |
| | | | | | | Reduction granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | Minimum wage scale of \$12 per week without board, and \$9 per week with board granted on demand of men. |
| 57 | 52 | | | | 5 | Half holiday on Thursdays granted during July and August. |
| 75 | 65 | | | | 10 | Reduction in hours granted on demand of men. |
| 55 | 55 | 1.00 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| 60 | 55 | | | | | A 10 p.c. increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | 1.50 | | | | Increase granted after a strike. |
| 59 | 59 | 1.80 | | | | " " on demand of men. |
| 59 | 59 | 1.80 | | | | Increase from \$1.40-\$1.70 to \$2.00-\$2.25 per day granted on demand of men. |
| 59 | 59 | 1.35 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | 1.25 | | | | " " " " |
| | | 1-1.50 | | | | " " after a strike. |
| 60 | 55 | 0.50 | | | 5 | Changes granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | |
| 51 | 51 | 2.94 | | | | Increase granted on request of men. |
| 60 | 60 | 75-90 | | | | " " " " |
| | | 1.50 | | | | Increase of 25c. per day granted to all whose wages were \$1.25 per day or under as voluntary concession. |
| | | 63 94½ | | | | Increase granted after negotiation. |
| | | 1.20 | | | | Increase of 20c. per day granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | Increases of \$50, \$40 and \$30 voluntarily conceded. |
| | | 1.20 | | | | Increase as voluntary concession; 7 detectives and sergeants also received an increase of 5 p.c. |
| | | 46-1.94 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men for 10 p.c. increase. |
| 60 | 60 | 3.00 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | " " |

TABLE OF CHANGES IN THE RATE OF WAGES AND HOURS

| Class of Work People affected. | Locality. | Approximate Number of Work People affected. | Date from which changes took effect | Estimated rate of Wages per Week. | |
|--|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Before change. | After change. |
| <i>Employees of Public Authorities—Con.</i> | | | | | |
| Corporation labourers..... | St. John, N.B. . . | 145 | July 15.. | \$ 6.00-6.60 | \$ 6.60-8.40 |
| " " | Quebec, Que..... | | May 15.. | 6.00 | 7.50 |
| " " | Montreal, Que..... | | March 1.. | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| " " | Hull, Que..... | 35 | May 1.. | 7.50 | 9.00 |
| " " | Kingston, Ont..... | 50 | April 18.. | 7.50 | 7.50-9.00 |
| " " | Chatham, Ont..... | 15 | June 10.. | 9.00 | 8.10-10 25 |
| " " | Windsor, Ont..... | 15 | July 22.. | 7.50 | 9.00 |
| " " | Victoria, B.C..... | 100 | Feb. 2.. | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| <i>Transport.</i> | | | | | |
| Coal carters..... | Quebec, Que..... | 70 | May 1.. | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| Steamboat firemen | " | 18 | " 1.. | 7.50-8.75 | 8.75-10.00 |
| Tug captains..... | " | 10 | " 1.. | 6.25-12.50 | 8.75 15.00 |
| Street railway employees..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | | | | |
| Longshoremen..... | Kingston, Ont..... | 50 | June 18.. | | |
| <i>Kingston & Pembroke railway employees:—</i> | | | | | |
| Conductors..... | Kingston, Ont..... | 6 | May 1.. | 12.00 | 13.50 |
| Brakesmen | " | 12 | " 1.. | 8.10-8.70 | 8.40-9.30 |
| Engineers | " | 15 | " 1.. | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| Firemen | " | 6 | " 1.. | 9.00 | 10.50 |
| Machinists..... | " | 2 | " 1.. | 12.00 | 13.50 |
| Sec.-foremen..... | " | | " 1.. | 7.50 | 9.00 |
| Trackmen | " | 60 | " 1.. | 6.90 | 7.50 |
| Teamsters | " | 20 | July 1.. | | |
| " | Toronto, Ont..... | 351 | May 6.. | 10.00 | 11.25 |
| Motormen and conductors on suburban electric railway.. | Toronto Junction.... | 15 | " 1.. | 8.75 | 10.00 |
| Longshoremen..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | 60 | April 1.. | | |
| Teamsters | " | 115 | Mar. 15.. | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| Coal carters..... | " | 50 | May 15.. | 7.50 | 8.00 |
| Street and radial railway employees.. | " | | Mar. 1.. | | |
| Railway teamsters.... | London, Ont..... | 54 | April 1.. | 9.25 | 9.75 |
| Conductors and motormen of street railway..... | " | 97 | May 1.. | | |
| Street railway employees..... | St. Thomas, Ont.... | 25 | " 1.. | 7.50 | 9.00 |
| Teamsters | Windsor, Ont..... | 25 | July 1.. | 21.60 | 24.00 |
| Teamsters | Montreal, Que..... | 700 | May 1.. | 9.00 | 10.50 |
| <i>Unskilled Labour.</i> | | | | | |
| Labourers | St. John, N.B..... | 28 | May 26.. | 7.50 | 8.40 |

OF LABOUR IN CANADA, JAN. 1-SEPT. 1, 1903.—*Continued.*

| Estimated Hours of Labour per Week. | | Increase or Decrease in Wages per Head per Week. | | Increase or decrease in Working Hours per Head per Week. | | Manner in which Change was brought about. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|------------|--|------------|--|
| Before change. | After change. | In-crease. | De-crease. | In-crease. | De-crease. | |
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | |
| 54 | 54 | 60-1.20 | | | | Increase of 10c. per day granted to 46 men and of 20c. per day to 99 men, i.e., a scale of \$1.10-\$1.40 after a strike for a scale of \$1.25-\$1.50. |
| 60 | 60 | 1.50 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| 60 | 60 | 1.00 | | | | Increase voluntarily granted. |
| | | 1.50 | | | | Voluntary increase. |
| 54 | 54 | 60-1.50 | | | | Increase from \$1.25 per day to a scale of \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50 on demand of men. |
| 60 | 54 | | | | 6 | Increase in wages from 15c. per hour to a scale of 15c., 17c. and 19c., according to age and ability, with reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day granted on demand of men. |
| 54 | 54 | 1.50 | | | | Increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day granted after a strike. |
| 54 | 48 | | | | 6 | Increase granted by by-law. |
| 60 | 60 | 3.00 | | | | Increase granted after a strike. |
| | | 1.25 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | 2.50-3 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | Increase from 15c. to 23c. per ton on handling felspar and iron ore granted on demand of men, but men to furnish their own wheelbarrows, &c. |
| | | 1.50 | | | | Increase of 25c. per day. |
| | | 30-60 | | | | " 5-10c. " |
| | | 3.00 | | | | " 50c. " |
| | | 1.50 | | | | " 25c. " |
| | | 1.50 | | | | " 25c. " |
| | | 1.50 | | | | " 25c. " |
| | | 0.60 | | | | " 15c. " |
| | | 1.25 | | | | Increase from 32½ to 35c. an hr. voluntarily granted. |
| | | 1.25 | | | | Increase after negotiations. |
| | | 1.25 | | | | Increase granted after a strike. |
| | | 1.00 | | | | Increase from 17c. to 22c. per ton of hard coal and from 20c. to 25 per ton of soft coal granted on demand of men; boats with side hatches 5c. per ton extra. |
| | | 0.50 | | | | Increase from \$36 to \$38-40 per month, granted on demand of men. |
| | | 0.50 | | | | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | 0.50 | | | | Increase from 14-15c. per hr. to 16-17c. according to length of service, voluntarily granted. |
| | | 0.50 | | | | Increase from \$37 to \$39 per month, with provision that no orders be received after 3 o'clock instead of after 4 o'clock as formerly, granted on demand of men. |
| | | 1.50 | | | | Increase from 15½ to 16½c. per hr., 60 hrs. per week being longest, granted on demand of men. |
| 54 | 54 | 2.40 | | | | Increase granted on petition of men. |
| 66 | 60 | 1.50 | | | 6 | Increase granted on demand of men. |
| | | | | | | Changes granted after a strike. |
| 54 | 54 | 0.90 | | | | Increase of 15c. to a rate of \$1.40 per day, granted after a strike for \$1.50. |

TABLE OF CHANGES IN THE RATE OF WAGES AND HOURS

| Class of Work People affected. | Locality. | Approximate Number of Work People affected. | Date from which change took effect. | Estimated rate of Wages per Week. | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Before change. | After change. |
| <i>Unskilled Labour—Con.</i> | | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Labourers | St. John, N.B. | 85 | July 4.. | 8.10 | 9.00 |
| " | Quebec, Que | 70 | April 1.. | 6.00 | 7.50 |
| " | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | 60 | June 22.. | 5.40 | 6.00 |
| " | Montreal, Que. | 2,000 | July 1.. | 9.00 | 10-50-12.00 |
| " | Belleville, Ont. | .. | May 1.. | 7.50 | 9.00 |
| " | London, Ont. | .. | May 20.. | 7.50 | 8.00 |
| " | Chatham, Ont. | 100 | July 1.. | 9.00-10.00 | 12.00 |
| " | Windsor, Ont. | .. | Mar. 1.. | ..... | 9.00-12.00 |
| " | Winnipeg, Mans ... | .. | May 1.. | 9.45 | 10.80 |

OF LABOUR IN CANADA, JAN. 1-SEPT. 1, 1903—*Concluded.*

| Estimated Hours of Labour per Week. | | Increase or Decrease in Wages per Head per Week. | | Increase or Decrease in Working Hours per Head per Week. | | Manner in which Change was brought about. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|------------|--|------------|--|
| Before change. | After change. | In-crease. | De-crease. | In-crease. | De-crease. | |
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | |
| 54 | 54 | 0.90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Increase of 15c. per day to \$1.50 per day granted after a strike. |
| 60 | 60 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Increase of 25c. per day granted on demand of men. |
| ..... | ..... | 60-1.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Increase voluntarily granted. |
| 60 | 54 | 1.50-3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Changes granted on demand of men. |
| ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | City Council granted an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. |
| 60 | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | An increase of 50c. per week granted with Saturday afternoon off on demand of men. |
| 60 | 54 | 2.00-3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 Changes voluntarily conceded. |
| ..... | ..... | 54.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Increases of from 10-15 p.c. granted on demand of men. |
| 54 | 54 | 1.35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Increase from 17½c. per hr. to 20c. per hr. voluntarily conceded. |

at the table will show both the widespread nature of the movement in these trades, there being reports of increases received from every province of the Dominion with the exception of Prince Edward Island, and the large number of work-people affected thereby. The larger centres of population were naturally the chief contributors to the movement, and the substantial increases granted to the various branches in Montreal and Toronto are the most prominent features of the table, more particularly from the point of view of the number of workmen affected. A pleasing feature which may be emphasized in this place was the absence of serious friction with which the changes in the majority of cases were carried out. In Montreal there was no interruption to industry, a statement which is true in a much less degree of Toronto and of Victoria, B.C., in the last named of which the increases affecting the larger bodies were secured only after a strike. The cities of St. Hyacinthe, Hamilton, St. Catherines, London and Winnipeg may also be singled out as centres of an active movement during the past eight months towards a higher remuneration for workmen in these branches of employment. With regard to the wages of carpenters and other branches of the building trades in the last named city, the change in which is not entered in the table, the following statement was received from the correspondent of the *Gazette* and is quoted as throwing light on conditions of employment in this branch of trade throughout Manitoba and western Canada:

'Carpenters' work, especially in house building, in Winnipeg and the western provinces generally, does not appear to demand any great degree of skill, and men without any special training seem to readily adapt themselves to this class of employment. By the regular graduate, one that has served the regular apprenticeship to the carpentering business, the average man engaged in the woodwork of house building is called a "hammer-and-saw man," the term signifying that a hammer and saw are about the only tools he requires. Such class of men last year (season) on an average were paid 27½c. to 30c. per hour. This season the average rate is from 30c. to 32½c. For skilled bench hands the average is from 32½c. to 35c. and men in charge are paid as high as 40c. an hour. These are

the wages paid to men who are thoroughly assimilated with western conditions. In certain classes of inferior workmen who are not yet familiar with the English language and but recently settled in Winnipeg are content to work at ordinary labourers' wages.

'In builders' sheet metal work and tinsmith work there has been an all round advance of 2½ cents per hour since January last.

'Plasterers, according to an arrangement with employers agreed to a season's work at 45 cents per hour. This represents an advance of approximately ten per cent. Skilled builders' labourers are receiving 25 cents per hour. Ordinary labourers assisting in building obtain 20 cents. This does not represent any increase.'

The Metal Trades

In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades it will be seen from the table that the tendency towards a higher rate of wages was most marked in the province of Ontario, where, as has been pointed out in previous issues of the *Gazette*, more or less difficulty was experienced throughout the season in the matter of the supply of labour (*) and where the demand for a shorter working day has been the cause of one of the most protracted disputes of the year, namely, that of the iron moulders in the employment of the Canada Foundry Company at Toronto (†). In Brantford, Ont., however, the numerous changes noted in the table were granted for the most part without serious trouble. In Victoria, B.C., the general adoption of the nine-hour day in the metal trades went into effect in March, and in May several advances were granted in the wage scale of the same classes of employees. For a statement of the improved scale granted to linemen and other electrical workers in Vancouver, B.C., during the year, the reader is referred to the report of the correspondent of that city which is published in the January *Gazette*, at page 517. It may be pointed out that large numbers of workmen in these branches are in the employment of the different railway companies and that increases granted in the various locomotive and car construction shops are included under the heading of transport.

(*) See *Labour Gazette* for May, 1903, page 915.

(†) See special article in *Labour Gazette* for August, 1903, at page 151.

The Woodworking Trades.

In the number of increases granted to members of the woodworking trades, the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Guelph and Winnipeg appear most prominently, though the movement was widespread and on a substantial basis. In the woodworking factories of Winnipeg the wages of skilled men have advanced on the whole fully ten per cent. The average rate at the commencement of the present year was between 27½ cents and 30 cents per hour. At the present time it is fully five cents per hour higher. The largest employer of this class of labour in Winnipeg stated to the correspondent of the *Gazette* that really skilled men were very difficult to procure, and in consequence a higher rate has to be paid to retain their services. The ordinary labourer in wood yards receives \$1.75 a day of ten hours, and machine men from \$2 to \$2.75 per day of ten hours. In the two latter cases there has been no advance. Skilled sawyers have been advanced from \$3.60 per day to \$4.

The Printing Trades.

The movement for higher wages in the printing trades was perhaps more marked in the Maritime Provinces than in any other section of Canada during the past year. The reader is referred, in this connection, to a special article which appeared in the April, 1903, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 785, in which the wages of printers in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick were made the subject of a special inquiry by the department. In the table the increases granted to members of this craft at London, Ont., figure most prominently.

Clothing and Leather Trades.

Concessions in wages and hours in the clothing trades were chiefly centered in London and Hamilton, Ont. Tanners and curriers at Quebec, Que., received a material advance, though the leather trades generally

have been less actively employed than many other branches of industry during the present season.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.

An endeavour to abolish the system of night work among bakers, coupled with an increase of wages, was a feature of the movement at Guelph and Brantford, Ont. Cigarmakers at several of the manufacturing centres in Ontario received materially improved schedules.

Employees of Public Authorities.

The number of changes recorded under this heading may be regarded as evidence of the public recognition of the general upward tendency of wages during the season. Among these the increases granted to the canal employees of the Dominion, affecting 577 men; to the policemen of the cities of Toronto, Hamilton and London; to the firemen of Toronto and London, and to the corporation labourers of a number of municipalities from St. John, N.B., to Windsor, Ont., are worthy of special reference. Increases granted to the employees of the Intercolonial Railway are noted under the heading of Transport.

Miscellaneous.

Under the heading of Miscellaneous Trades a general upward tendency noted in the tariff charges by barbers has been a leading feature, affecting a large number of localities not represented in the table on account of the difficulty of obtaining accurate returns. The increases granted to log drivers and axemen in the St. Maurice and Quebec district, of which special mention is made is, as above stated, to be regarded as part only of a general upward movement in the rates of remuneration paid to the men engaged in the lumbering industry. The reduction in the hours noted in the case of retail clerks may also be considered of general application, having reference to the half holiday customarily granted during the summer months.

Transport.

It will be noted that under the heading of Transport in the table no mention is made of the increases in wages which have been granted by the leading railway companies of the Dominion to various branches of their employees since the opening of the present year. This is in part due to the difficulty of obtaining complete and official information regarding the same, and partly to the amount of space which would be required to introduce such a complex body of information into the table in question.

With regard to the Intercolonial Railway, the following statement was received from the general manager of the system :—

In January the mechanics all over the railway who were entitled to it by length of service received an increase of 1c. an hour. Some 654 received this increase.

Civil engineers and draughtsmen received an increase in February and March as follows : 8 from \$5 to \$25 each per month.

In April the men employed on the steamer *Scotia* were increased as follows :—

1 chief engineer, \$100.00 to \$105.00 per month.

1 second " 50.00 " 55.00 "

8 deckhands 35.00 " 14 per hour.

4 firemen 35.00 " 16 "

2 oilers 1.50 a day to 16 "

On May 1 the following increases were given :—

23 baggage-masters, increase ranging from \$2 to \$10 per month.

25 car inspectors, increase ranging from \$2 to \$10 per month.

215 freight porters, from \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.30, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

17 freight checkers, from \$1.25 and \$1.35 to \$1.45 and \$1.50.

50 freight checkers, increase ranging from \$3 to \$12 a month.

420 clerks, from \$2 to \$13.33 per month increase.

250 car cleaners, 12c. to 13c. an hour.

On May 1 also the carpenters and car repairers were re-classified and the scale of rates for paying them was increased and 100 of them received an increase of 1c. an hour.

From the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a statement was received to the effect that during the year ending June 30 the railway, in round numbers, advanced the salaries of its staff, not including any additional employees engaged since the time of the increase, to the extent of between \$480,000 and \$500,000.*

*See report of *Gazette's* correspondent at Winnipeg, in the present issue for a reference to changes inaugurated by the company in Western Canada during the past month.

With reference to the Grand Trunk Railway system increases approximating from 10 to 15 per cent, according to the general manager, have been granted to employees in nearly every branch of the service since the opening of the present year, without alteration in the hours of labour.

Employees in the construction department of the Canadian Northern Railway Company were advanced to the following scale early in the present year :—

Blacksmiths, \$60.00 to \$75.00; teamsters, \$30.00 to \$35.00; cooks, \$50.00 to \$75.00; cookees, \$35.00.

The above includes board.

Rough carpenters, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day; drillers, \$2.50 per day or 30 cts. per foot; bushmen, \$28 to \$35.00 per month; day labourers, \$1.75 per day; gang foremen, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day; station men, 20 cts. per yard; tie loaders, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 ties.

Board is charged to above class at the rate of \$3.50 per week. In case their work is in a locality which necessitates long haulage by toll road of provisions, the price of board is \$4.00.

The above rates represent to the workmen an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

From the Winnipeg correspondent of the *Labour Gazette*, in this connection, the following statement was received and is quoted as being typical of conditions at other points in Canada where car construction works are in operation :—

'In the spring months the rate of pay to almost all classes of employees in railroad shops was advanced from 15 to 25 per cent. The rate paid to machinists is now 30 cts. per hour. In some cases beginners are started at a lower rate and are not paid the rate of 30 cts. until they become familiar with the routine of the particular department they are employed in.

The average competent moulder receives 31½ cents per hour. Some, however, engaged on special work receive more. Blacksmiths, according to ability, are paid from 30 to 34 cents per hour. The rates for the classes of workmen referred to above are on the average approximately 15 per cent higher than last year.'

The Michigan Central Railway Company also granted substantial increases to its employees during the present season. All the

men employed in the mechanical department of the company in Canada, except train hands, were granted an unsolicited increase in pay commencing April 15. Some 500 men were affected by this change which was on a general basis of 10 per cent increase, or from one to two cents per hour. Thus, locomotive and car builders received an increase of 20 cents per day with individual instances of 30 cents and 40 cents increases. Labourers, helpers, car repairers and round-house men received an increase ranging from one to one and a half cents per hour. By the scale high-grade machinists and black-

smiths receive \$2.60 per day and boiler-makers \$2.70, the change involving an additional expenditure of about \$1,400 per month to the company. Besides these changes five locomotive engineers and five firemen received increases in February, while general freight crews were relieved of certain work, a change which involved the employment of several additional men by the company. St. Thomas was the point in Canada chiefly affected by these changes.

Employees of the Pèrè Marquette Railway Company, also at St. Thomas, also received the

(Schedule of Longshoremen at Quebec for season of 1903.)

(See next page.)

| | Size. | | Price. | Per Car. |
|--------------------|-------|--|---------|----------|
| | | | \$ cts. | |
| Planks | | Unloaded from the car and delivered to bateaux | | |
| " | | " " " " box car | 1.75 | |
| Deals | 1 | " " " " " " | 1.50 | |
| " | 2 | " " " " " " | 1.25 | |
| " | 3 | " " " " " " | 1.25 | |
| " | 2 | " " " " flat car | 1.00 | |
| " | 3 | " " " " " " | 1.00 | |
| " | 2 | " " " " piled on wharf, flat car | 1.50 | |
| " | 3 | " " " " " " | 1.50 | |
| " | 2 | " " " " " " box car | 1.75 | |
| " | 3 | " " " " " " | 1.75 | |
| " | 2 | Taken from wharf on the pile and delivered to bateaux, 1 track | 1.75 | |
| " | 3 | " " " " " " 2 " | 2.25 | |
| " | 2 | " " " " " " 1 " | 1.50 | |
| " | 3 | " " " " " " 2 " | 1.75 | |
| Birch | Squ. | Unloaded from the car and delivered to bateaux | 1.25 | |
| " | " | " " " piled on the wharf | 1.50 | |
| " | " | Taken from the wharf and rafted | 1.75 | |
| Spruce | " | Unloaded from the car and delivered to bateaux | 1.25 | |
| " | " | " " " piled on the wharf | 1.50 | |
| " | " | Taken from the wharf and rafted | 1.25 | |
| Pulp wood | " | Unloaded from the car and piled into boats | 2.25 | |
| Wet. pulp | " | " " " into sheds, piled 3 pks. high | 2.25 | |
| " | " | " " " " 5 " " | 2.75 | |
| Railway ties | " | " " " and piled into boats | 2.25 | |
| " | " | " " " " on the wharf | 2.75 | |
| GRAIN IN CAR LOAD. | | | | Per Car |
| | | Car of 1,000 bushels or less, bags tied not included | *2.50 | " |
| | | " " " included | *3.00 | " |
| | | " " over " not included | *3.00 | " |
| | | " " " included | *4.00 | " |
| Bran and grue | | Car of 15 tons, bags tied not included | *3.00 | " |
| " | | " " " included | *4.00 | " |

All the work can be done by the hour if desired at the rate of 25c per hour from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., 31c. from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. 40c per hour on Sunday.

* Unloaded from the car

following scale, representing satisfactory increases:—Passenger engineers, $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per mile; through freight, $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per mile; local freight, \$4 per day; switch engineers, \$2.60 per day of ten hours. On engines having a cylinder larger than 18 x 24 inches the rate will be \$4.50 per 100 miles. This last provision is made so that the men on the moguls on the main line will receive more pay than the men pulling light trains on the smaller divisions.

Bateauxmen and Longshoremen's Schedules.

New scales of wages for bateaux men and longshoremen of the city of Quebec and district went into effect during the present season as follows:—

No. 1.—Bateaux men.

| | |
|---|--------|
| By 100 deals, Quebec standard..... | \$1 00 |
| By 100 deals for vessels anchored in the river..... | 1 25 |
| Wood, sawn, by 100, Quebec standard..... | 2 00 |
| Square timber, by 100 cubic feet..... | 1 25 |
| Boxes of matches and splints per 100..... | 3 00 |
| Boxes of all kinds per 100, Quebec standard..... | 1 00 |
| Ballast, iron, coal, &c., per ton..... | 0 40 |
| Coke by cauldron..... | 0 75 |
| Coke per ton..... | 0 50 |
| Bags of salt per 100..... | 3 00 |

No trip shall be made for less than \$9.00.

The sum of \$9.00 will be claimed for every unsuccessful trip.

Every return trip shall be paid in accordance with the tariff. No trip for less than \$9.00.

Every time one of the bateaux is asked to do day work within the limits of the district of Quebec, \$10.00 per calendar day, that is from one date to another, will be paid.

Every delay in loading or unloading will be paid at the rate of \$9.00 per day of 24 hours.

Every cargo loaded or unloaded outside the boundaries of the district of Quebec will be paid for at not less a rate than \$1.25 per 100 Quebec standards.

Tow-boats will never be hired at the cost of the bateaux men, and wages in all cases shall be paid every Saturday.

Navigation for the district of Quebec will be bounded to the west by the Quebec Bridge and to the east by the Davie Basin.

(See preceding page.)

Unskilled Labour.

The section of the table in which the various increases granted to unskilled labourers in Canada are set forth, will show the wide prevalence of the movement in this direction since the opening of the year. Especially is this true when the number of increases granted to labourers in the em-

ploy of municipalities, which were recorded under another heading, are taken into account. The unskilled classes, it may be said in effect, have almost universally obtained increases in remuneration during the present season, the scarcity of labour affecting this class perhaps more than any other branch of the trades.

Summary of the Table.

Though the table, as will be seen from the above, does not contain a number of important changes in wages which have taken place during the past eight months, and though in some cases it has been found impossible to secure complete returns in the case of all changes in the table, the following summary of the changes occurring in the several groups of trades, with the numbers of men affected thereby, will be of interest as an index of conditions in this respect during the present season:—

| Group of Trades. | Numbers of Changes reported. | Numbers of Men affected by Change. |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Building trades..... | 64 | 10,777 |
| Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades..... | 30 | 1,793 |
| Woodworking and furnishing trades..... | 9 | 1,746 |
| Printing and allied trades..... | 6 | 319 |
| Clothing trades..... | 10 | 4,018 |
| Food and tobacco preparation..... | 8 | 644 |
| Leather trades..... | 2 | 453 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 17 | 1,040 |
| Employees of public authorities..... | 18 | 1,177 |
| Transport..... | 24 | 1,763 |
| Unskilled labour..... | 10 | 2,343 |
| Totals..... | 208 | 26,073 |

General cargo including work in freight sheds, stores, warehouses, propellers, barges, and all vessels of 40 tons over:

25c per hour from 6 a.m., to 6 p.m.
 $31\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 6 p.m., to 6 a.m.
 40c " " on Sundays.

A patron stevedore or foreman who will call a gang of men after 7 o'clock p.m. and keep them waiting will have to pay the time in full, as if they were working.

This tariff will take effect May 1, 1903, to December 1, 1903.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FACTORY INSPECTORS.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the International Association of Factory Inspectors convened in the city of Montreal, Quebec, on Aug. 25. The first convention of the association was held in Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1887, being called by Mr. Henry Dorn, then chief factory inspector of the State of Ohio. Five states were represented, that being the entire number of states at that time which had laws governing the inspection of workshops. The association has since grown so as to include inspectors of both countries. On two previous occasions the association has met in Canada, viz., at Toronto in 1897 and at Quebec in 1899.

Opening of the Convention.

At the opening of the present conference the president, Mr. James Mitchell, of Montreal, introduced the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Quebec, who extended a cordial welcome to the association on behalf of the province. The commissioner spoke of the benefit derived from a discussion of the laws of the various provinces and states for the protection of the wage-earners as of very important assistance to the law-makers. The acting mayor of Montreal also greeted the delegates on behalf of the corporation. A telegram regretting the inability of the Deputy Minister of Labour to be present was read, as were also letters of regret from the representatives of Minnesota, Indiana and South Carolina.

The following provinces and states were represented by about 50 delegates: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Programme of Convention.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of arranging the programme for the

convention reported as having received papers on the following subjects, and recommended that they be read:—

‘Well Lighted Work Rooms,’ by Mr. Geo. McLean, Connecticut.

‘Prevention of Accidents,’ by Mr. Louis Guyon, Chief Factory Inspector of Quebec.

‘Factory Inspection Contemporaneous with Collecting Labour and Industrial Statistics,’ by Mr. L. S. Russell, of Michigan.

‘Review of Labour Conditions in Kansas,’ by Mr. W. L. A. Johnson, Labour Commissioner and Factory Inspector of Kansas.

‘Iron vs. Steel,’ by Mr. Geo. I. Rudolph, Deputy Factory Inspector, of Pennsylvania.

‘Practical Results of Legislation in Illinois,’ by Mr. E. T. Davis, Chief Factory Inspector of Illinois.

‘Labour Legislation in Missouri,’ by Mr. W. L. A. Johnson, Commissioner of Labour of Missouri.

‘Criticisms,’ by Mr. John Williams, First Deputy Commissioner of Labour of New York.

The Papers Discussed.

Mr. McLean’s paper on ‘Well-Lighted Work Rooms,’ referred to the use of corrugated glass in buildings, which was considered injurious to those employed in such premises. In the discussion of the question it was stated that investigation had shown that headaches were frequent among workmen employed in factories where corrugated glass was used.

Mr. Guyon’s paper on the ‘Prevention of Accidents’ reviewed at length the steps taken in Europe to lessen the number of accidents through the introduction of safeguards in connection with machinery and by legislation. The writer declared that his fifteen years’ experience in Quebec convinced

him that the greatest danger to factory employees came from machinery operated by mechanical power, though accidents arising from fires or explosions attract greater public attention. Factory inspectors had a great duty to perform in the introduction of safety devices. In Quebec, manufacturers displayed great interest in all movements looking to the prevention of accidents. In the discussion which followed this paper it was stated that very often accidents occurred through employees removing from the machines the safety devices which had been planned for their protection. It was suggested that if the manufacturers of machinery could be induced to incorporate the various safety appliances when building the machines it would be a step in the right direction.

Mr. Russell's paper, 'Factory Inspection contemporaneous with the Collecting of Labour and Industrial Statistics,' dealt with the workings of factory inspection in Michigan, where the departments of labour and industrial statistics are combined. Factory inspection and the collecting of labour statistics were termed 'twin brothers,' the two branches serving as aids to each other. Mr. Johnson, of Missouri, held that if no statistics were secured the need of factory inspectors would never have been ascertained. Mr. John Williams, of New York, believed that both factory inspection and the gathering of labour statistics were equally important, and stated that factory inspection, the collection of labour statistics and the arbitration laws of New York were all contained in one chapter and under one head in the statutes of the State.

Mr. Rudolph's paper, entitled 'Iron vs. Steel,' referred to the relative merits of the two metals in the construction of elevator cables.

Mr. Williams' paper, entitled 'Criticisms,' among other things stated that criticism of the work of factory inspectors and

departments of labour were often unfair. The association, in this connection, passed a resolution deploring and condemning the publication of adverse criticisms upon any department connected with factory inspection without an opportunity first being given to the department of being heard.

Reports Regarding Factory Legislation, etc.

The following reports regarding new legislative enactments were given by the different departments mentioned :

Connecticut.—A law providing for the proper lighting of workshops was re-enacted at the last session of the legislature, and an Act requiring proper examination of elevators was passed. The appropriation for the staff was increased.

Illinois.—A law limiting time of labour for children to 8 hours per day was passed, and the age limit set at 16 years. No child is now permitted to work until able to read and write, and the law applies to all industries except agriculture. The women's clubs of the state did much in advocating the abolition of night work for children. All the salaries of the staff were increased, and there was an addition of eight members.

Indiana.—There have been no increases in the staff, but it is possible that the force will be increased next year, as there are four new laws to be placed on the statute books the enforcement of which will be delegated to the department. The Acts provide for boiler inspection, steamboat inspection, signal lights on vessels, temporary floors to be placed in all buildings of over three stories in course of construction. The child labour law of Indiana is well enforced, the age limit being 14 years.

Massachusetts.—No new legislation re factory inspection was reported, but the present laws are being enforced.

Michigan.—Over 7,000 premises were inspected during the year. There are very few sweatshops in the state. Two female

inspectors are employed. The canning factories of the state now come under the law, and the use of emery wheels in basements of factories has been prohibited.

New York.—A few changes in the law regarding child labour have been made, the hours being reduced to nine per day. The parents of children are now required to submit clear proof of age from the principal of the public school, who must also certify that the child is fitted for an industrial career, before an employment certificate is issued. This law is to take effect on the 1st of October next. The amended law relating to the employment of minors on polishing and buffing wheels in establishments where the baser metals are used, raises the age limit to 18 years for males and prohibits the employment of females in such factories.

Ontario.—A law in reference to better sanitary conditions in bake shops, canning factories, etc., has been provided whereby sleeping apartments are not allowed in the buildings referred to.

Ohio.—No changes were reported in present laws. As the present number of inspectors is insufficient to do the work properly, it is the intention of the department to endeavour to secure an additional number.

Pennsylvania.—There are now 39 deputies employed, 14 having been appointed during the past year. The inspector of steamers on the inland lakes has been added to the work of the deputies. The child labour law remains the same, but the method of enforcing its provisions has been simplified. In reference to age certificates, the signatures of both parents and child are required to be attached to the documents.

Kansas.—In addition to the general factory inspection Act a new and more specific law in regard to elevators and fire escapes on public buildings has been provided. There is no law in reference to child labour, but

an Act known as the Truancy Bill has been enacted and provides for the appointment of an officer whose duty it is to see that all children under the age of 14 years attend school.

Indiana.—The child labour law is very much similar to the New York state legislation. Some difficulty was encountered in enforcing the provisions of the law requiring fire escapes on public buildings, but the Act is being generally observed,

Quebec.—The age limit of children has been raised to 13 years for boys, and in certain dangerous employment the age limit is 18 years, and 14 years for girls. There is no compulsory Education Act in force, but free text books are provided. Regulations stipulating the kind of fire escapes to be built on public buildings have been made, as well as providing for portable balconies for those employed in washing windows on high buildings. Greater conveniences are now being provided for workers in stores.

Finances of the Association.

The secretary-treasurer of the association reported that the receipts for the year amounted to \$460.50, and the expenditure to \$324.10, leaving a balance of \$136.40 on hand. For his services during the past year the secretary-treasurer was granted \$100.

Joint Meeting Proposed.

An invitation was received from the last convention of Labour Commissioners asking for a committee from the Factory Inspectors to confer with a similar committee from the Labour Commissioners, in order, if possible, to arrange for the holding of their respective conventions in the same city and at the same time of year, so that joint meetings for the discussion of subjects of mutual interest might be held. A committee was appointed to consider the proposition.

Officers Chosen.

The following officers were chosen by the association for the coming year :—

President : D. H. McAbee, Chief Factory Inspector of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President : M. J. McLeod, First Deputy Commissioner of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Second Vice-President : W. L. A. Johnson, Commissioner of Labour and Factory Inspector of Kansas, Topeka, Kan.

Third Vice-President : Louis Guyon, Chief Factory Inspector of Quebec, Montreal, Que.

Fourth Vice-President : Miss Margaret Carlyle, Factory Inspector of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer : D. F. Spees, Chief Deputy Inspector of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

Assistant Secretary : Jas. T. Burke, Factory Inspector of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.

St. Louis, Mo., was selected as the place of meeting for the next convention, which will convene on the 21st of September, 1904.

During the convention the delegates were given drives to the principal places of interest in and about the city of Montreal, and were also entertained at a luncheon at Bout de l'Isle, for which, before adjourning, votes of thanks were passed.

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

THE meeting of the fifth triennial Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was held at Montreal from August the 17th to 21st, inclusive, and the representative and weighty character of the personnel of that body, delegates to the number of 548 from Great Britain and the various colonies of the empire, as well as from the larger towns and cities of the Dominion being present, and the highly important nature of the subjects which came under its deliberations, made the occasion one of very widespread interest. The last assembly of the kind was held in London three years ago (the first having met in 1886), and the present marks the first occasion on which the Congress convened outside of the city of London. Some idea of the volume of business which came under the consideration of the Congress will be afforded when it is stated that some 71 resolutions, relating to a great variety of subjects, appeared on the programme as originally arranged.

Extensive preparations for the reception and entertainment of the delegates were made, especially by the Board of Trade of

Montreal, the Dominion Government contributing the sum of \$25,000 towards the travelling expenses of the British and Colonial members of the Congress, and furnishing each member with a handbook of the Dominion especially compiled for the occasion.

The following is a brief reference to some of the more important items of business transacted and resolutions adopted at the meetings of the Congress :—

Opening of the Congress.

The Congress opened on the morning of August 17th with an address by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, as Honorary President, who referred in passing to the growth in importance of the Congress and of the topics discussed by it, and to the significance of the meeting in Montreal. The Colonial Conference of last year was mentioned as having led to the establishment of the present all-British Pacific cable. The fiscal and trade policy of the Empire was discussed at some length with special reference to the expediency of a preferential

tariff. Lord Brassey, the President and Chairman of the Congress, who followed, defined the prime object of the meeting as the strengthening and consolidation of the Empire by every practicable means, and especially invited discussion on trade questions in their bearing on Imperial relations.

Imperial Defence.

The active business of the convention was entered upon with a discussion of two resolutions presented by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Montreal Board of Trade respectively, recommending that the various colonies of the Empire should contribute to the expenses of Imperial defence. An amendment, suggesting that the colonies would best contribute to the strength of the Empire by devoting their revenues to the development of their own resources, was also submitted, but the form in which the matter received the final assent of the Congress stated it as the duty of the self-governing colonies to participate in the cost of the defences of the Empire while claiming 'the privilege of keeping their own initiative as to the nature and mode of help which they may agree to offer.'

Food Supply and Emigration Policy of Great Britain.

After a discussion relating to the increase of imports into Great Britain in recent years, and the situation of Great Britain in this respect in the case of war, in which connection mention was also made of the methods of grading wheat at Montreal, the following resolution was carried unanimously :—

Whereas the assurance of a constant and ample supply of food to the citizens of the United Kingdom in both peace and war is a matter of the first importance for the security of the empire, it is resolved that in the opinion of this Congress the food supply of Great Britain can be most safely relied upon by developing the output of her own territories to such an extent as to make her independent of supplies from foreign sources, and to best achieve this end it is most desirable and necessary to divert as far as possible all of her able-bodied surplus population who will make useful citizens to the shores of her dominions beyond the seas.

General Imperial Policy.

Other resolutions of the opening day's session of the Congress recommended that all treaties between Great Britain and foreign countries should leave Great Britain free to enter into such relations with the colonies as might be deemed expedient, and that the Imperial Government should be asked to take immediate steps to obtain most-favoured-nation treatment for British colonies from those countries which had granted such treatment to the United Kingdom. It was also moved, on behalf of the Paris chamber, that representations should be addressed to the French Government with a view to obtaining that goods coming into France on a through bill of lading via a British port from a British colony which has no direct service with France, be decided by the French customs as coming direct and admitted free of the special tax which is imposed upon goods of extra European origin coming into France through a European port other than a French port.

Imperial Trade Relations.

There were twelve resolutions on the original programme relating to the commercial relations of the United Kingdom and the various colonies and dependencies, ten being from Canadian boards and the other two from London and Manchester, England, respectively. This subject was first introduced on the second day's session of the Congress. In the resolution relating thereto as finally adopted by the Congress on the fourth day's session (the most of the time of the second and third day's session being devoted to the discussion), the extreme recommendations of some of the original resolutions were avoided and a compromise accepted which embraced a clause of the Toronto Board of Trade's resolution, favouring a commercial policy based upon a principle mutually beneficial, to which was added a recommendation suggested by the London Chamber of Commerce that due consideration

be had for the fiscal needs of the component parts of the empire. The resolution was finally proposed by Lord Strathcona and carried after a keenly contested debate, the fiscal problem of the empire being recognized as the chief problem with which the Congress had to deal, was as follows :—

It is resolved that the bonds of the British Empire could be materially strengthened and the union of the various parts of His Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial treaty based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the Empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of its national relationship, due consideration being given to the fiscal and industrial needs of the component parts of the Empire ; that this Congress urges upon His Majesty's Government the appointment by them of a special commission, composed of representatives of Great Britain and her colonies and India, to consider the possibility of thus increasing and strengthening trade relations between the different parts of the Empire and the trading facilities within the Empire and with foreign countries.

Other Resolutions.

The other and more important resolutions adopted by the Congress were as follows :—

Imperial Postage.

Five resolutions had been offered on the subject of Imperial postage, and the compromise adopted was as follows :—

It is resolved that the free interchange between the peoples of the Empire and of the newspapers and periodicals published therein would do much to strengthen Imperial unity and that association of ideas and aims upon which such unity must be based ; that such interchange would be largely promoted by a reduction of the postal charges on such matters ; that this Congress, therefore, prays His Majesty's Government to reduce to the domestic rate the charge on newspapers and periodicals published in the United Kingdom and posted to the colonies ; and that this Congress also urges those colonies which have not already done so to make a similar reduction in postal rates on their publications. It is resolved that it should be the aim of Imperial statemanship to overcome the anomaly, and to endeavour to reach an arrangement which would make it possible for British publications to compete on even terms with foreign papers.

Fast Steamship Service.

The resolution of the Montreal Board of Trade relating to this subject was adopted, as follows :—

It is resolved that this Congress considers it of the utmost importance to the interests of the Empire that the United Kingdom and her colonies should

adopt a policy under which lines of steamships will be secured and retained for (1) the provision of fast mail service on the several routes and (2) the development and control of trade between the mother country and her possessions, and between the colonies themselves.

Settlement of Labour Disputes.

A resolution relating to labour disputes was adopted as a compromise between two originally appearing on the programme of the Congress. The first of these, that of the Belleville Board of Trade, recommended the direct intervention of the Government in labour disputes. To this the London Chamber of Commerce, in view of the success of the English Voluntary Conciliation Boards, could not agree. An amendment favouring the adoption of compulsory arbitration failed to obtain a seconder, and the resolution adopted was as follows :—

It is resolved that the strained relations physically existing between capital and labour demand legislative action throughout the Empire, for the purpose of preventing strikes and lockouts, which are disastrous to the interests of the employers and employees and to the whole country, and this Congress is of opinion that legislative action should include the giving of sanction and encouragement to the promotion of voluntary conciliation boards, which have achieved a great measure of success in Great Britain.

And, further, that labour unions and master trades' associations in all cases be incorporated and registered.

Other Subjects of Discussion.

Resolutions were also passed recommending a codification of the commercial law of the empire, against the embargo on Canadian cattle imported into Great Britain, favouring the uniting of all self-governing British communities with a continuous chain of state-owned telegraphs, favouring technical education and favouring the proposed Canadian bankruptcy law.

Banquet to the Delegates.

On the evening of August 20 a banquet was tendered by the Board of Trade of Montreal to the Congress, at which speeches were delivered by His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor General of Canada, the

Right Honourable the Premier, Lord Strathcona, Lord Brassey, Sir William Holland and many others.

On the conclusion of the proceedings of the Congress many of the delegates left on an

extensive tour of Canada, which had been previously arranged for them. Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and other cities of Ontario were visited during August, and the party proceeded later to western Canada.

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA,

IV.—RETAIL PRICES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

The Department of Labour presents herewith a statistical table of retail prices of ready-made clothing, underwear, boots and shoes, &c., being the fourth of the series published in connection with the special investigation* recently conducted by the Department into the cost of living in Canada. Previous tables† have been devoted to the prices of provisions, groceries and dry-goods, and in a subsequent issue returns relating to rents will be presented. In the several tables in question the information is given in such form as to afford a basis of comparison between prices obtaining in the different provinces of the Dominion and at various points within the provinces. The arrangement of the localities alphabetically in groups according to population will be understood at a glance.

prices of the various articles of wearing apparel mentioned in the table, were addressed to retail dealers all over the Dominion and it is of the returns received in response that the present table is composed. No attempt has been made to reconcile variations however wide as between one schedule and another, and the value of the statistics, accordingly, consists largely in the fact that they represent a wholly original body of returns as reliable as it was possible to obtain them. The results of the personal investigation by officers of the Department in this connection are reserved for future treatment in the *Gazette*.

As in the previous tables, the returns set in italics were prepared and forwarded to the Department by the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*.

Nature of the Returns.

(See next pages for Tables.)

The present table, as in the case of the series which have preceded it, consist entirely of returns received from sources wholly independent of the Department. Blank forms, with a request for a statement of

* The nature and extent of this investigation and the methods in which it was carried out are fully described in an article on the Cost of Living in Canada which appeared in the April number of the *Gazette* at page 778.

† See *Labour Gazettes* for May, page 869, for June, page 979, and for July at page .

IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES D, No. 4.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats | | Women's Wrappers. | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------|--|--|------------------------|--|------------|--|------------------------|--|--|--|
| From 4 to 11 years of age. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plain tweed, 2 pieces. | | | | Serge, 2 pieces. | | | | Plain tweed, 3 pieces. | | | | Serge, 3 pieces. | | | | A. Cambrie stiff front | | | |
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| | | | | B. Soft. | | | | C. White cotton, laundered. | | | | D. Unlaundered. | | | | E. Coloured cotton. | | | |
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POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

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|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 1.75 | 1.75 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.25 | 1.25-2.00 | 3.00-6.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| 2.50 | 2.50 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 0.75-1.00 | 25-50 | 30-35 | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.75-1.25 | ..... | 1.00-1.50 |
| 1.75 | 1.25 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 0.65 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.45 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.80 | 1.25 |
| 3.50-4.50 | 3.50-4.50 | 5-8 | 5-8 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75-0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| 3.50 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 4.75 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 1.50 | 3.75 | 3.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.90 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.75 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 0.90 | ..... | 1.00 |
| 3.00 | 2.50 | 5.50 | 4.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 0.50 | 0.45 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.75 |

POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1.50 | 1.50 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.90 | ..... | 0.50 | 0.80 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 1.35 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 | ..... | 1.75 |
| 1.50 | 1.75 | 5.00 | 5.25 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 1.00 | 0.80 | 0.55 | 1.75 | 2.70 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 2.25 | 1.50 |
| 1.50-4.00 | 1.25-3.00 | 2.75-4.50 | 2.50-3.50 | 0.60-1.00 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.45-1.20 | 0.40-1.00 | 0.50-0.75 | 1.00-1.50 | 60-90 | 35-45 | 1.75-3.50 | 2.25-5.00 | 0.75-2.25 | 0.60-1.75 | 1.50-3.00 | 1.25-2.75 | 1.75-2.75 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75-1.00 | 0.75-1.00 | 0.50-1.25 | ..... | 0.50-1.00 | 1.00-1.50 | 90-125 | 75-125 | 1.25-1.50 | 1.50-2.50 | 0.75-2.00 | 0.75-1.00 | 1.00-2.00 | 1.00-2.00 | 1.00-2.00 |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1.50-2.75 | 1.25-2.00 | ..... | ..... | 0.80-1.00 | 0.70-0.90 | 0.75-1.00 | 0.65-0.90 | 0.45-0.75 | 0.80-1.50 | 60-100 | 30-45 | 1.25-3.00 | 1.75-3.50 | 1.00-2.00 | 0.75-1.25 | 0.75-1.25 | ..... | 0.75-1.50 |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.25 | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.25 | ..... |
| 1.75-4.50 | 1.50-4.50 | 2.50-6.00 | 2.50-6.00 | 0.50-1.50 | 0.50-1.50 | 0.50-1.50 | 0.35-1.00 | 0.35-1.25 | 0.75-1.00 | 0.50-0.80 | 0.35-0.40 | ..... | ..... | 1.00-3.00 | 0.50-1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1.75-3.00 | 1.75-3.00 | 3.75-6.50 | 4.50-6.50 | 0.75-1.25 | 0.75-1.25 | 0.50-1.25 | 0.50-1.50 | ..... | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.40 | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | 0.60 | 0.90 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50-4.00 | 1.50-5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00-3.00 | 1.50-2.00 | 4.00-5.00 | ..... | 0.75-1.50 | ..... | 1.00 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.65-1.00 | 0.65-1.50 | 30-50 | ..... | 1.00-2.00 | 1.50-3.00 | 1.00-2.00 | 0.75-1.50 | 1.00-1.50 | 1.75-2.50 | 0.50-1.00 |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.50-2.00 | 2.00-4.00 | 1.50-2.50 | 1.50-2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.00-3.50 | 2.50-5.00 | 0.70-0.80 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.50-1.00 | 0.55 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.30 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.00-3.00 | 0.25-1.00 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.30-1.00 | ..... | 0.60 | 0.30 | 0.25 | ..... | 1.00-2.50 | 1.25-3.00 | 1.00-2.50 | ..... | 0.75 | ..... | ..... |
| 1.75-3.50 | 2.50-3.50 | 3.00-5.50 | 3.25-5.00 | 0.50-1.10 | 0.50-1.00 | 0.50-1.25 | ..... | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 50 | 1.25-1.50 | 1.50-4.50 | 1.00-2.50 | 0.90-1.75 | ..... | 0.90-1.75 | ..... |
| 2.50 | 3.25 | 5.50 | 6.75 | 0.80 | 0.60 | 0.90 | ..... | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.65 | 0.35 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 | ..... | 1.75 |
| 3-5 | 3-5 | 5-8 | 5-8 | 1.00-1.25 | 0.75 | 0.70 | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.25 | ..... | 25-50 | 2.00-2.50 | 2.50-5.00 | 1.00-3.00 | 1.00-2.00 | 1.50-2.50 | 1.25-2.00 | ..... |
| 1.85-2.50 | 1.85-2.50 | 3.50-5.50 | 3.50-5.50 | 0.65-0.86 | 0.50-0.86 | 0.50-1.00 | 0.50-1.00 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.50-1.35 | 50-75 | 25 | 1.00-1.50 | 1.35-2.50 | 0.75-2.25 | 1.00-1.80 | 1.00-1.80 | 1.00-1.80 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.25 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

THE COST OF LIVING

IV.—Retail Prices of Ready-made Clothing,

| Locality. | Reference Number. | Men's Suits. | | | | | | Men's Single Garments. | | | | | | Men's Winter Overcoats. | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | Average worsted Sunday suit. | Serge. | Tweed. | Worst, week day suit. | Serge. | Tweed. | Average worsted sack coat and vest. | Serge. | Tweed. | Worsted trousers. | Serge. | Tweed. | Beaver cloth. | Frieze (Imported). | Frieze (Domestic). | Tweed. |
| | | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. |

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-------|----------------|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| <i>Nova Scotia</i> —Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liverpool.. | 23 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 4.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.25 | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | 5.90 |
| Louisbourg | 24 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | ..... | 6.00 | ..... |
| " | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 9.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Lower Stewiacke | 26 | 15-18 | 6-8 | 10.00 | 7-10 | 6.00 | 7-00 | 10-12 | ..... | ..... | 3-5 | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 27 | 12.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 8.75 | 6.75 | 5.75 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.50- 2.00 | 10-11 | ..... | 5.00- 7.50 | ..... |
| Lunenburg | 28 | 9-15 | 9-15 | 9-15 | 6-7 | 4-6 | 5-7 | 6.40- 10.50 | 6.40- 10.50 | 6.40- 10.50 | 2-00- 3.50 | 1.50- 3.00 | 1.50- 3.00 | 8-14 | 12-15 | ..... | 6-10 |
| Mulgrave.. | 29 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 5.50 | 2.80 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 10.00 | ..... | 7.50 | 7.00 |
| " | 30 | 18.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 5.00 | 12.00 | 8.50 | 7.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.75 | 8.00 | ..... | 12.00 | 7.00 |
| Parrsboro' | 31 | 17.00 | 20.00 | 13.00 | 12.00 | ..... | 11.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 6.50 | 2.50 | 2.60 | 1.50 | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Hood. | 32 | 21.00 | 8.50- 15.00 | 7.50- 16.00 | 5-15 | 6.50- 15.00 | 6.50- 12.00 | 10.25 | 7.50 | 6.50 | 2.00- 6.50 | 1.75- 3.50 | 1.00- 2.75 | 20.00 | 18.00 | 10-15 | 9.00 |
| " | 33 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 13.50 | 12.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 16.00 | ..... | ..... | 4.50 |
| " | 34 | 12.00 | 9.00 | 7-9 | 6.50 | 7.50 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 2.75 | 2.25 | 2.00 | 10.50 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 7.50 |
| Shelbourne | 35 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.50 | 4.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stellarton | 36 | 12-16 | 11-15 | 8.50- 12.00 | 7-11 | 8.00- 11.50 | 6.50- 10.00 | 9.50 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 3.25 | ..... | 1.75- 2.25 | 7.50- 12.00 | 7.50- 10.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Stewiacke | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Westchester Station | 42 | 10.00 | ..... | 9.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | ..... |
| Whitney Pier. | 43 | 10-12 | 7.50- 10.00 | 7-10 | 8-10 | 5-8 | 5-8 | 6.00 | 4.00- 5.50 | 4-6 | 2.50 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 6.00 | ..... | 4.50 | ..... |

LOCALITIES WITH A POPULATION

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| <i>New Brun-</i> <i>swick.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John... | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 4-10 | 4-10 | 3.50- 9.00 | 1.75- 3.50 | 1.75- 3.50 | 1.00- 3.50 | 16-24 | 12-15 | 6-10 | 14-18 | ..... |

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>P. E.</i> <i>Island.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlotte- town. | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 8.50 | 7.12 | 7.12 | 6.00 | 3.35 | 5.35 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | ..... |

IN CANADA—Continued.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—Continued.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | | Men's Underwear. | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats | | Women's Wrappers. | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| From 4 to 11 years of age. | | | | A. Cambric stiff front | B. Soft. | C. White cotton, laundered. | D. Unlaundered. | E. Coloured cotton. | A. All wool. | B. Part, parchment. | C. Cotton, per garment. | B. Working shoes. | A. Sunday shoes. | A. Stiff felt. | B. Soft | A. Cotton or Print. | B. Flannel. | C. Flanellette. |
| Plain tweed, 2 pieces. | Serge, 2 pieces. | Plain tweed, 3 pieces. | Serge, 3 pieces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. |

POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5,000—Continued.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 50 up | 0.50 up | 0.50- 1.00 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.50 up | 0.75 up | 0.75 up | |
| 2.00 | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | 0.90 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.90 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 2.25 | 0.75 1.15 | 1.00 | 1.75 1.50 | 2.50 3.00 | 1.50 2.00 | 2.00 2.00 | 1.50 | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| 4-6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 60- 85 | 0.25 | 1.50- 2.25 | 2.00- 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00- 2.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 0.40 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.35 | ..... | 1.50- 2.00 | 1.50- 2.25 | 1.50- 2.25 | 1.00- 1.75 | 1.25- 1.50 | ..... | 1.00- 1.50 | 1.25 |
| 1.75- 3.00 | 1.50- 2.50 | 3-5 | 2.50- 3.50 | 0.75- 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.60- 1.50 | 0.50- 0.75 | 0.751 1.00 | 75- 1.50 | 40- 75 | 25- 75 | 1.25- 1.75 | 1.50- 3.50 | 1.00- 2.50 | 0.75- 2.00 | 0.60- 1.25 | ..... | 1.00- 1.90 | 1.50 |
| 3.50 | 3.75 | 4.50 | 3.00 | 0.90 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 5.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 4.75 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 0.90 | 0.40 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 2.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60- 0.90 | 60- 90 | 0.40 | 1.50- 2.00 | 2.25- 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00- 2.00 | 0.85- 1.00 | 0.90- 1.25 | 1.00- 1.25 | 1.00- 1.25 |
| 1.75 | 2.50- 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.20 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 2.00 | 2.75 | 2.25 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 3.75 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.45 | 1.75 | 2.25 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.25 | 2.60 | 1.90 | 1.90 |
| 4.50 | ..... | 0.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00- 3.50 | ..... | ..... | 0.75- 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 2.25 | 3.20- 4.20 | 4.00- 4.60 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.95 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.90- 1.25 | 40- 60 | 30- 50 | 1.00- 1.75 | 1.50- 3.50 | 1.00- 2.25 | 0.60- 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.50 | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| 1.50- 3.00 | ..... | 3-6 | ..... | 0.50- 1.00 | ..... | 0.75- 1.00 | ..... | 0.50- 0.80 | 2.50- 2.80 | 1- 2.00 | ..... | 1.00- 3.00 | 1.75- 3.50 | ..... | 50- 2.00 | 1.00- 1.50 | ..... | 1.35- 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 4.00 | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | 0.90 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.80 | 1.00 | 2.20 | 1.60 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00- 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.50 | ..... | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.25 | 0.50 0.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.00- 2.00 | 0.75- 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 50-3 00 | 2-3 | 3-5 | 3 50-6 00 | 0 50-1 00 | 0 50-1 00 | 0 65-1 00 | 0 50-1 00 | 0 25-0 75 | 0 50-0 75 | 40-60 | 35-50 | 0 90-2 00 | 2 00-3 00 | 1 00-3 00 | 0 75-2 00 | 1 00-1 50 | 2 00-3 00 | 1 25-2 00 |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2 50 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 6 50 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 65 | 0 65 | 1 00 | 0 65 | 0 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 1 50 | 1 50 | 1 50 | 2 50 | 1 95 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

THE COST OF LIVING

IV.—Retail prices of Ready-made Clothing,

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Men's Suits. | | | | | | Men's Single Garments. | | | | | | Men's Winter Overcoats. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------|-------|--------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|-----------------|----|--------|----|--------|----|---------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------|----|--|
| | | Average worsted Sunday suit. | | Serge. | | Tweed. | | Worst week day suit. | | Serge. | | Tweed. | | Average worsted sack coat and vest. | | Serge. | | Tweed. | | Worst trousers. | | Serge. | | Tweed. | | Beaver cloth. | | Freize (Imported). | | Freize (Domestic). | | Tweed. | | |
| | | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | ¢ | c. | |
| Quebec. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hull | .. | 5.00-10.00 | 10.00 | 3.75-15.00 | 13.00 | 5.00-12.00 | 7.00 | 3.75 | | | 5.00-15.00 | 15.00 | 5.00-15.00 | 2.50-10.00 | 1.25-7.00 | 1.50-7.00 | 3.00-7.50 | 4.00-6.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal .. | .. | | 22-30 | 15-20 | ..... | 15.00 | | 6 12 | 12-15 | ..... | 8-15 | .... | 3.50-7.00 | 2-4 | 22-28 | 15-20 | 10-15 | 8-12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | † | 6 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 20.00 | 18-20 | 15.18 | 15.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | .. | 7 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 8.50 | 11.00 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | .. | 9 | 12-20 | 20-20 | 10-18 | 12-20 | 10-20 | 10-18 | 10-18 | 8-15 | 8-15 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 13-15 | 12.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | .. | 10 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | ..... | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | 3.50 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 12.00 | ..... | 12.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | .. | 11 | 10-12 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50-2.00 | 14.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | .. | 13 | 12.50 | 10-15 | 8.50-10.00 | 10-12 | 8.50-10.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | .. | 14 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec.... | .. | 24.50 | 18.50 | 15.00 | 20.50 | 16.50 | 11.00 | 17.50 | 13.50 | 10.00 | 6.50 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 21.50 | 17.50 | 10.00 | 17.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Hyacinthe. | .. | 20.00 | 18.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 13.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 12.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 13.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | .. | 3.00-5.00 | 4.00-12.00 | 3.00-12.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 2.75 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 3.60-11.00 | 2.75-5.50 | 1.75-6.00 | 3.75-7.00 | 3.00-8.00 | 4.50-7.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sherbrooke | .. | 10-15 | 10.00 | 8-10 | 10.00 | 7-10 | 6-8 | 6.00 | 5-6 | 4-5 | 3.00-3.50 | 2.00 | 1.00-2.50 | 8-10 | † | 5-8 | 8-12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | .. | 16 | 13-18 | 12-15 | 12.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 9.25 | 8.75 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 14.00 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 6.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | .. | 17 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 12.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | .. | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Three Riv'r | 20 | 10.00-12.50 | 10-15 | 7-10 | 5-7 | 5-7 | 4.00-6.50 | 8-10 | 8-12 | 4-6 | 2-3 | 2.00-2.50 | 1.00-1.50 | 8-12 | 5-8 | 5-6 | 4-6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Valleyfield. | 21 | 8-15 | 7-15 | 5-12 | ..... | 4.50-7.50 | 5-8 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 1.75-3.50 | 1.50-3.50 | 1.00-2.50 | 5-12 | ..... | 5-12 | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------|------|-------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|------------|-------|------|-------|
| Lévis.. | 5 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 5-6 | 3.50-5.00 | 5-6 | 4-5 | 5-6 | 3.50-5.00 | 2.50-3.50 | 2.25-3.00 | 2-3 | 7.50-10.00 | | 5.00 | |
|--------------|---|------|------|-------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|------------|-------|------|-------|

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bedford... | 1 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Coaticook.. | 2 | 10-12 | 8-10 | 7-9 | 7-9 | 6-8 | 5-8 | 7-9 | 6-8 | 4.50-6.00 | 2-3 | 1.75-2.50 | 1-2 | 8-12 | ..... | 5-8 | 5-8 |
| Cowanville | 3 | 12.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | 2.00 | 10.00 | ..... | 10.00 | ..... |
| St. Chrysostôme. | 15 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 4-6 | 6.00 | 4-6 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5-8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Street car employees' suits. †Semi-ready. ‡Very seldom imported freize called for.

IN CANADA—Continued.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—Continued.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | Men's Hats. | Women's Wrappers. | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| From 4 to 11 years of age. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plain tweed, 2 pieces. | Serge, 2 pieces | Plain tweed, 3 pieces. | Serge, 3 pieces | A. Cambric stiff front | B. Soft. | C. White cotton, laundried. | D. Unlaundried. | E. Coloured cotton. | A. All wool, per garment. | B. Part, per garment | C. Cotton, per garment. | A. Working shoes. | B. Sunday shoes. | A. Stiff felt. | B. Soft, | A. Cotton or print. | B. Flannel. | C. Flannelette. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.39-1.40 | ..... | 0.50-1.25 | 0.40-0.60 | 0.35-0.75 | 1.00-2.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.25-4.00 | 1.25-5.00 | 0.50-3.50 | ..... | 0.50-3.50 | ..... | 4.5- |
| 1.50-2.00 | 2.50-5.00 | 8-12 | 10-15 | 60-1.25 | 0.50-1.00 | 1.00 | 39-75 | 0.37-1.00 | 2-5 | 1-2 | 0.25-1.00 | 1.25-2.50 | 3-5 | 1.50-3.00 | 1.00-2.50 | 2.90-2.50 | 3-4 | 1.50-2.50 |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.25 | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 6.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.75-1.00 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.75 | 2.75 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 1.90 | 3.00 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| 4.50 | 3.50 | 13.50 | 10.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.87½ | 1.25 | 87½ | 0.50 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 2.25 | 1.50 | 0.60-0.90 | ..... | ..... |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 0.90-1.50 | 0.90-1.50 | 0.90-1.50 |
| 0.50-1.00 | 0.50-1.25 | 0.60-0.90 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.50-1.25 | 1.00-2.00 | 0.75-1.50 | 0.50-1.00 | 1.00-1.75 | 2.00-6.00 | 1.25-2.50 | 1.00-2.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.00-2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50-3.50 | 4-5 | 4-6 | 5-7 | 0.75-1.00 | 0.75-1.00 | 0.50-0.60 | 0.50-0.50 | 0.50-0.50 | 1.00-1.00 | 0.75-0.75 | 0.50-0.50 | 1-3 | 2-5 | 1.50-2.50 | 1.50-2.50 | 1.35-1.75 | ..... | 1.00 |
| 3-6 | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 1.75 | 3.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.50-1.25 | 0.50-1.00 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.35-0.75 | 1.00-0.75 | 1.00-2.50 | 0.90-1.50 | 0.75-1.50 | 1-2 | 3.50 | 1.00-2.50 | 1.00-2.50 | 1-2 | 1.25-2.50 | 1.00-1.50 |
| 1.00-2.50 | 2-3 | 3-5 | 5-7 | 0.50-1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.25-0.75 | 0.50-0.75 | ..... | 0.25-0.50 | 1.00-1.50 | 1.50-3.00 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 1.00-1.50 | ..... | 1-2 |
| 1.75-4.50 | 1.50-4.00 | 3.50-7.00 | 3-7 | 0.75-1.50 | 0.75-1.50 | 0.75-1.25 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.40-0.75 | 0.50-2.00 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.25-0.75 | 1.00-1.75 | 1.25-6.00 | 1-3 | 0.50-2.50 | 0.75-3.00 | ..... | 0.75-3.00 |

POPULATION OF 5,000 TO 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.50-2.50 | 2.75-3.50 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.50-0.75 | 0.50-0.75 | | 0.50-0.75 | 1.50-2.00 | 0.90-1.25 | 0.60-0.75 | 0.90-1.25 | 2.00-2.75 | 1.00-2.50 | 0.50-2.25 | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| 2-3 | 3-4 | 3.50-5.00 | 4.50-6.00 | 0.50-1.00 | 0.50-1.00 | 0.50-1.00 | 0.35-0.75 | 0.75-1.00 | 0.75-1.00 | 0.75-1.00 | 0.50-1.00 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.75-2.50 | 1.75-2.50 | 1.00-1.50 | ..... | 1.25-1.75 |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | ..... | 1.50 |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.75 | 6.00 | 0.50-1.00 | 0.90 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.50 | 0.35-0.75 | ..... | 0.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

THE COST OF LIVING

IV.—RETAIL prices of Ready-made Clothing,

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Men's Suits. | | | | | | Men's Single Garments. | | | | | | Men's Winter Overcoats. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Average worsted Sunday suit. | | Serge. | Tweed. | Worsted, week day suit. | Serge. | Tweed. | Average worsted sack coat and vest. | Serge. | Tweed. | Worsted trousers. | Serge. | Tweed. | Beaver cloth. | Freize (Imported). | Freize (Domestic). | Tweed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | £ c. | £ c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | | | | | | |
| Ontario. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville.. | | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 5.00-7.00 | 5.00-7.00 | 5.00-7.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 1 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | .... | 7.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brantford. | | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 3.50 | 2.75 | 1.25 | .... | .... | 10.00 | 7.50 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 2 | 12.00 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 3 | 14.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 4 | 15.00 | 12.50 | 7.50 | 12.50 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 18.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 5 | 12.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 3.50 | 2.25 | 1.75 | 10.00 | .... | 6.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 6 | 8.00-15.00 | 5.00-12.00 | 5.00-12.00 | 5.00-12.00 | 4.00-10.00 | 4.00-10.00 | 8.00-12.00 | 8.00-12.00 | 4.00-10.00 | 1.50-3.50 | 1.50-3.50 | 1.00-2.00 | 5.00-15.00 | 5.00-15.00 | 4.00-10.00 | 4.00-10.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chatham.. | | 10.00 | 10.00 | 7.50-12.00 | 5.00-7.50 | 5.00-8.00 | 5.00-8.00 | 10.00-10.00 | 7.50-8.00 | 3.50-4.00 | 3.00-3.50 | 2.50-3.00 | 0.75-1.00 | 5.00-15.00 | 3.50-12.00 | 5.00-8.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 8 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 12 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 7.50-10.00 | 6.00-8.00 | 5.00-10.00 | 4.00-6.00 | 3.50-6.00 | 2.00-3.50 | 1.00-2.00 | 0.75-1.00 | 0.75-1.00 | 5.00-15.00 | 6.00-15.00 | 6.00-12.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guelph... | 9 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 7.50 | 6.50 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 7.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 13.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 11 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 8.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 12 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 6.50 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | .... | 7.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 13 | .... | .... | .... | 12.00 | 12.00 | 7.50 | 9.00 | .... | 5.25 | 3.00 | .... | 2.25 | 10.00 | .... | 7.50 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hamilton.. | | 7.00-12.00 | 3.50-10.00 | 3.50-10.00 | 7.00-10.00 | 2.50-10.00 | 2.50-10.00 | 2.50-10.00 | 2.50-10.00 | 2.50-10.00 | 1.50-2.50 | 0.75-1.50 | 0.75-1.50 | 4.00-12.00 | 3.50-12.00 | 3.50-12.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 14 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 11.50 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 16 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 10.00 | .... | 8.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 17 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 7.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 18 | 14.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | .... | 8.50 | 8.50 | 10.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.95 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kingston.. | | 18.00 | 16.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 13.50 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 16.00 | 15.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| London... | | 10.00-12.00 | 8.50-10.00 | 8.50-10.00 | 8.50-10.00 | 8.50-10.00 | 8.50-10.00 | 8.50-10.00 | 8.50-10.00 | 8.50-10.00 | 2.50-3.50 | 2.00-3.00 | 1.50-2.50 | 8.50-12.00 | 10.00-14.00 | 8.50-10.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 21 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 7.50 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 8.50 | .... | 12.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Niagara F's | | 12.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ottawa.... | | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00-10.00 | 8.00-10.00 | 7.00-10.00 | 7.50-10.00 | 7.50-10.00 | 6.00-10.00 | 2.50-3.00 | 2.00-2.50 | 1.75-2.50 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 6.00-8.00 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 23 | 10-18 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5-12 | .... | .... | .... | 2-4 | .... | .... | .... | 6-15 | .... | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 24 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peterboro'. | | 10.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Thomas | | 10.12 | 10.12 | 10.12 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.75 | 10.00 | .... | 5.7 | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 26 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 7.00 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 7.00 | 2.75 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 10.00 | .... | 8.00 | 8.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stratford... | | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | .... | 7.00 | 10.00 | .... | 7.50 | 3.00 | .... | 2.00 | 10.00 | .... | 10.00 | 10.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 42 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 8.50 | 6.50 | 5.00 | 3.50 | 2.75 | 1.75 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | 44 | 18.00 | 15.00 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 12.50 | 11.00 | 9.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto.... | 45 | .... | 9.00-8.00 | 7.00-6.00 | 4.50-10.00 | .... | 5.00-10.00 | .... | 5.00-10.00 | 4.50-10.00 | 2.50-10.00 | 2.00-10.00 | 1.25-6.00 | 10.00-12.00 | 15.00-12.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Trade principally with poor classes of buyers.

† High grade trade.

‡ High class goods.

IN CANADA—Continued

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—Continued.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats | | Women's Wrappers. | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| From 4 to 11 years of age. | | | | A. Cambric stiff front | B. Soft. | C. White cotton, laundered. | D. Unlaundered. | E. Coloured cotton. | A. All wool, per garment. | B. Part, per garment. | C. Cotton, per garment. | A. Working shoes. | B. Sunday shoes. | A. Stiff felt. | B. Soft. | A. Cotton or print. | B. Flannel. | C. Flannelette. |
| Plain tweed, 2 pieces. | Serge, 2 pieces. | Plain tweed, 3 pieces. | Serge, 3 pieces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2.50 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | .75 | .50 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.35 | 2.25 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| 2.75 | 1.75 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 1.50 |
| 3.50 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.65 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 7.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.38 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.38 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.95 | 5.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 25 | 25 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.40 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 2.00 | 1.25 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| 3.50 | 4.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 |
| 4.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.65 | 1.75 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.75 | 1.25 |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.40 | .375 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.50 | .35 | .125 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 1.25 | 2.25 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 1.25 | 2.25 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 2.50 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 3.50 | 2.75 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 2.00 | 2.00 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | .35 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 3.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 2.50 | 2.75 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 2.75 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 1.25 |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | .50 | .50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 2.00 | 0.95 | 3.00 | 3.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.69 | 0.25 | 0.75 | .50 | .25 | .25 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 6.00 | 5.50 | 7.35 | 7.50 | 1.65 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 3.25 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.75 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 2.75 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 2.50 | 2.75 | 3.75 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.45 | 1.75 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| 4.50 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 8.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 |

THE COST OF LIVING

IV.—Retail prices of Ready-made Clothing,

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Men's Suits. | | | | | | Men's Single Garments. | | | | | | Men's Winter Overcoats. | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | | Average worsted Sunday suit. | Serge. | Tweed. | Worst week day suit. | Serge. | Tweed. | Average worsted sack coat and vest. | Serge. | Tweed. | Woisted trousers. | Serge. | Tweed. | Beaver cloth. | Freize (Imported). | Freize (Domestic). | Tweed. |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Townsh... | 46 | 15.00 | 10 00 | 11.00 | 10.50 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 15.00 | ..... | 12.00 | ..... |
| " | 47 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 |
| Windsor. | 10 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| " | 48 | 15.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 5.00 | 7.50 |
| " | 49 | 10-15 | 10-12 | 8-10 | 7.50 | ..... | 5-8 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Brockville. | 7 | 10-8.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 6.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.25 | 1.00 | 5.00 | 8.50 | 6.50 | 6.00 |
| Galt..... | 10 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 6.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| Sarnia..... | 27 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 10.00 | 7.50 |
| " | 29 | 6-12 | 6-12 | 5-10 | 5-10 | 5-10 | 4.50 | 6-10 | 6-10 | 4-7 | 2-4 | 2-4 | 1-2 | 5-10 | 6-10 | 6-10 |
| " | 30 | 12.50 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 9.00 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| " | 31 | 10.00 | ..... | 9.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.50 | ..... | 3.50 | ..... | 3.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | ..... |
| Sault Ste. Marie... | 32 | 14.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | 5-6 | 11.00 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 14.00 | 8-12 | ..... |
| " | 33 | 10-12 | 8-10 | 5-8 | 5-8 | 5-8 | 5-8 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 1-2 | 8-15 | ..... | 5-25 |
| " | 34 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.75 | 12.00 | 5.00 | ..... |
| " | 35 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 6.50 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 8.00 |
| " | 36 | 12-15 | 9-12 | 10-12 | 8.50 | 7-10 | 6.50 | 6.00 | 5-8 | 4.50 | 2-4 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 |
| " | 37 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 8.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 |
| " | 38 | 15.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 3.50 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 39 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 9.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 |
| " | 40 | 12-15 | 8-12 | 10-14 | 8.00 | 6-10 | 5-12 | 8.50 | 6.00 | 4-10 | 3-4 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 6.00 | 5-12 | 5-15 |
| " | 41 | 12-15 | 10-12 | 5-8 | 14.50 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 8.50 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 11.50 | 10.00 | ..... |
| Woodstock | 50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 6.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 7.50 |
| " | 51 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 |

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Ingersoll.. | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 7.50 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Orillia..... | 22 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 8.50 | ..... | 5.00 | ..... |

IN CANADA—Continued.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—Continued.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats | Women's Wra pers. | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| From 4 to 11 years of age. | | | | A. Cambric stiff front | B. Soft. | C. White cotton, laundered. | D. Unlaundered. | E. Coloured cotton. | A. All wool, per garment. | B. Part, per garment | C. Cotton, per garment. | A. Working shoes. | B. Sunday shoes. | A. Stiff felt. | B. Soft. | A. Cotton or print. | B. Flannel. | C. Flannelette. |
| Plain tweed, 2 pieces. | Serge, 2 pieces. | Plain tweed, 3 pieces. | Serge, 3 pieces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

POPULATION OF FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3.50 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.75 | 1.00 |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.37 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 |
| 2.75 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.75 | ..... | 1.00 |
| | | 5.00 | | | | | 0.75 | 0.75 | | | | | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | | 2.50 |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

POPULATION FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.00 | 2.25 | 3.50 | 4.20 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | .35 | .25 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | | | 1.00 | | | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.75 | | | |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | 2.50 | ..... |  |  |
| 3.50 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | ..... |  |  |
| | | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | | | | | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.50 | ..... | 0.20 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.75 | ..... | 1.00 |
| 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 5.00 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | ..... | 2.00 |
| 2.75 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.80 | 0.50 | 0.40 | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 1.50 | ..... |  |  |
| 3.25 | 3.50 | ..... | 5.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | ..... | 0.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... |  |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.25 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| | | | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | ..... | 0.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | ..... |  |  |
| | | | | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | ..... |  |  |
| 3-5 | 3.25 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 1.00 | 0.65 | 0.35 | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 1.50 | ..... |  |  |
| 4.50 | 3.50 | 5.50 | 4.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.60 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 3.50 | 1.00 |
| 1.75 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.25 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.50 | ..... | 0.25 | 0.90 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 |
| 3.50 | 3.50 | 5.50 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.50 | ..... | 0.50 | 1.35 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | ..... | 1.75 |
| | | | | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | ..... |  |  |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | ..... |  |  |
| 2.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 2.50 | 0.99 |
| 2.50 | 3-5 | 5-10 | 6-10 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 2-4 | 1-2 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1-4 | 1-2 | ..... | 1.50 |
| 4.00 | | | | | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | | | 2.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 3.50 | | | 2.50 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 4-6 | 5-8 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 50 | 25 | 1.00 | 3-5 | 2-3 | 1-3 | 1.00 | 2-3 | 1.25 |
| | | | | 1.25 | 1.25 | | | | 1.00 | 2.00 | | 50 | 2.50 | | | 1.50 | | 2.50 |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.38 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.75 | ..... |  |  |
| | | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.38 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | ..... | 1.25 |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.25 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.25 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | ..... | 0.50 | 0.40 | ..... | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | ..... |  |  |

THE COST OF LIVING

IV.—Retail Prices of Ready-made Clothing,

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Men's Suits. | | | | | | Men's Single Garments. | | | | | | Men's Winter Overcoats. | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|--------|--------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | Average worsted Sunday suit. | | Serge. | Tweed. | Worsteds week day suit. | | Serge. | Tweed. | Average worsted sack coat and vest. | Serge. | Tweed. | Worsteds trousers. | Serge. | Tweed. | Beaver cloth. | Freize (Imported). | Freize (Domestic). | Tweed. |
| | | № | ¢ | | | № | ¢ | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Manitoba.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Brandon... | 18.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 12.50 | 8.50 | 7.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 8.00 | ..... |  |  |  |
| Winnipeg... | 12.15 | 15.00 | 12.50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 9.00 | ..... |  |  |  |
| " .. | 1 15.00 | 13.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 9.50 | 9.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 10.00 | ..... |  |  |  |
| " .. | 2 20.00 | 17.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 11-14 | 8.50-12.00 | 7-10 | 4-6 | 3-6 | 1.50-3.50 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 10-12 | 8-10 | | | |
| " .. | 3 15.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | *8-15 | 8-15 | 6-12 | 6-10 | 6-10 | 6-10 | 2.50-5.00 | 2.00-4.50 | 1.50-4.00 | 9-16 | 12-18 | 6-12 | ..... |  |  |  |
| " .. | 4 12.50 | 10.00 | 9.50 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 8.50 | 6.50 | 6.00 | 3.25 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | |
| " .. | 6 16.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | ..... |  |  |  |
| " .. | 7 12.50 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 9.50 | 8.50 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 7.25 | 3.50 | 2.75 | 2.00 | 11.00 | 10.50 | 7.00 | 8.50 | | | |
| " .. | 8 16.50 | 15.00 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 11.00 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 8.50 | 7.00 | 3.75 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 13.50 | 15.00 | 8.50 | 10.00 | | | |
| Calgary, N.W.T. | 13.00 | 15.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 12.50 | 10.50 | 9.50 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 3.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | | |

YUKON

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Dawson City | 0 40.00 | 35.00 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 22.50 | 15-20 | | | | 8.00 | 8.00 | 5-6 | 35.00 | | 20-25 | 20.00 | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|------------|--|--|--|
| British Columbia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver... | 15.00 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 15.00 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 11.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 15.00 | ..... | 10.00 | 12.50 | | | |
| " .. | 86 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 12-15 | 12-15 | ..... | 7-10 | | | |
| " .. | 87 18.00 | 16.50 | ..... | 12.50 | 13.50 | 10.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... | 4.00 | ..... | 2.50 | 15.00 | 15.00 | ..... | 12.50 | | | |
| " .. | 88 18.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 15.00 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 12.50 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 12.50-18.50 | 12.50 | 7.50-12.00 | 7.50-12.00 | | | |
| Victoria... | 15.00 | 13.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 11.50 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 14.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | ..... |  |  |  |
| " .. | 93 15.00 | 12.50 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |  |
| " .. | 94 20.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 14.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 14.25 | 10.00 | 8.50 | 5.75 | 4.65 | 3.50 | 18.00 | 12.00 | 7.50 | 14.00 | | | |
| " .. | 95 5.50 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.50-12.50 | ..... | 5.75-9.00 | ..... |  |  |  |

IN CANADA—Continued.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—Continued.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats | | Women's Wrappers. | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| From 4 to 11 years of age. | | | | A. Cambrie stiff front | B. Soft. | C. White cotton, laundered. | D. Unlaundered. | E. Coloured cotton. | A. All wool, per garment. | B. Part, per garment | C. Cotton, per garment. | A. Working shoes. | B. Sunday shoes. | A. Stiff felt. | B. Soft. | A. Cotton or print. | B. Flannel. | C. Flannelette. |
| Plain tweed, 2 pieces. | Serge, 2 pieces. | Plain tweed, 3 pieces. | Serge, 3 pieces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3.50 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 2.50-3.00 | 2.25-3.25 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.00 | ..... | 2.00 |
| 12.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.75 | 5.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.55 | 0.85 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 1.75 | 3.00 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.00 | 1.75 | 1.25 |
| 3.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 2.25 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 2.25 |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 5-8 | 6-9 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.50 | 5.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | 0.65 | 0.50 | 0.25 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.50 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 8.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | ..... | 2.00 | up | up | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.75 | 2.75 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | 1.50 |
| 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 7.50 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.80 | ..... | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.00 | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | 0.80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.75 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 3.25 | 3.75 | 4.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.85 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | ..... | 2.50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | 1.25 | 0.75 | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 1.25-1.75 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.25-2.50 | 2.75-7.00 | 3.00 | 1.50-3.50 | 1.75 | 0.50 | 2.50 |

DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|------------|------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|------|-----|------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
| 6-10 | 4-8 | 10-15 | 8.00-12.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.00-2.50 | | 1.00-1.50 | 2.00-4.50 | | | 6.00 | 6-8 | 5.00 | 4.50-5.00 | 2.00 | | 4.0 |
|------|-----|-------|------------|------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|------|-----|------|-----------|------|-------|-----|

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 3.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | .75 | 2.50 | 5.00-7.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.00-4.00 | ..... | 1.25-4.00 |
| 2.75 | 3.50 | 4.75 | 5.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | .75 | 1.50 | 1.00 | .75 | ..... | 2.50 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.50 | 8.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.00 | .75 | ..... | ..... | 3.50 | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.75 | 3.00 | 4.75 | 5.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | 0.50 | .75 | .50 | .25 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 | .75 | ..... | ..... | 3.50 | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | .75 | 1.00 | .75 | .50 | 2.50 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 4.50 | 3.00 |
| 2.75 | 2.75 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.25 | 0.75 | .50 | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.50 | ..... | 4.50 | 4.50 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 0.75 | .50 | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.50 | ..... | 7.50 | 7.50 | 1.50 | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 1.75 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 1.25 | ..... | 1.00 | 1.75 | 1.00 | .75 | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 2.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Cashmere. † Average prices.

IN CANADA—Continued.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—Continued.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats. | | Women's Wrappers. | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|
| From 4 to 11 years of age. | | | | A. Cambric stiff front | B. Soft. | C. White cotton, laundered. | D. Unlaundered. | E. Coloured cotton. | A. All wool, per garment. | B. Part, per garment | C. Cotton, per garment. | A. Working shoes. | B. Sunday shoes. | A. Stiff felt. | B. Soft. | A. Cotton or print. | B. Flannel. | C. Flannelettes. |
| Plain tweed, 2 pieces. | Serge, 2 pieces. | Plain tweed, 3 pieces. | Serge, 3 pieces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. |

POPULATION OF 5,000 TO 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .50 | ..... | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.0 | 1.25 | ..... | 1.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1.75 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 50 | 50 | 25 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 3.00 | 1.00 |
| 3.50 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 10.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | ..... | 6.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1.50 | 4.50 | 1.75 |
| 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.50 | ..... | 50 | 40 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.50 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | ..... | 1.00 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 0.60 | 1.50 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | 1.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | .75 | 1.00 | .75 | .50 | 2.50 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 4.50 | 3.40 |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 1.75 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1.50 | 1.00 | 3.75 | ..... | 0.50 | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | 0.50 | 1.00 | 50 | 25 | 1.25 | 1.50 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.00 | ..... | 1.00 |
| 3.00 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 3.00 | 2.75 | ..... | 3.00 | 1.50 | ..... | 2.50 |
| 5.50 | 4.50 | 11.00 | 10.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 4.00 | 3.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 50 | 50 | ..... | 2.00 | 1.25 | 0.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 3.75 | 3.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 5.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 50 | 40 | 35 | ..... | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.75 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.75 | 3.50 | 1.75 |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | ..... | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 75 | 0.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.00 | ..... | 1.50 |
| ..... | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 0.90 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.40 | 2.75 | 3.40 | 2.00 | 1.80 | 1.75 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1.50 | 4.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | ..... | 0.75 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | ..... | 0.75 | 2.00 | 75 | 50 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 1.75 | ..... | 2.50 |
| 4.00 | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | 1.50 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 3.00 | ..... | 4.00 |
| 4.00 | 8.00 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6.00 | 9.00 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.00 | ..... | 5.00 | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.00 | 50 | 0.50 | 2.75 | 3.50 | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | ..... | 9.00 | ..... | 1.75 | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | 1.25 | 3.00 | 1.50 | ..... | 4.50 | 6.00 | ..... | 7.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 2.25 | 1.75 | 1.25 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| 3.50 | 3.50 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.50 | ..... | 0.50 | 1.00 | 75 | 50 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| 5.00 | 4.50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 2.50 | ..... | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3.25 | 5.00 | 1.50 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 2.75 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 1.50 | ..... | 1.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | 1.25 | 3.50 | 2.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.50 | ..... | 4.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.00 | ..... | 6.50 | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.30 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 3.00 | 2.75 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | 1.75 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | ..... | 3.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.50 | 1.00 | ..... | 2.50 | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.50 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

THE COST OF LIVING
IV.—RETAIL prices of Ready-made Clothing,

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Men's Suits. | | | | | | Men's Single Garments. | | | | | | Men's Winter Overcoats. | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | | Average worsted Sunday suit. | | Serge. | Tweed. | Worsteds week day suit. | | Serge. | Tweed. | Worsteds trousers. | | Serge. | Tweed. | Beaver cloth. | Frieze (Imported). | Frieze (Domestic). | Tweed. |
| | | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. | £ c. |
| GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creston.... | 17 | 15.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cumberland. | 18 | 14.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 14.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 12.00 | 18.00 | | 12.00 |
| Discovery. | 19 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 18.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 15.00 | | | | 6.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | |
| Dog Creek. | 20 | 25.00 | | | | | | 15.00 | | | | | | 25.00 | | | |
| *Duncan's Station. | 21 | 35.00 | 40.00 | 25.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 17.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 10.00 |
| Erie..... | 22 | | 15.00 | | | | 7.00-10.00 | | 8.50-10.00 | | 2.50-3.75 | | | 3.50-5.00 | | | |
| Fairview.. | 23 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 8.00-15.00 | | | | 14.00 | 11.60 | 6.00-10.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 2.50-4.50 | | | | 8.00-12.00 |
| Ferguson.. | 24 | | | | 25.00 | | | 15.00 | | | | | 10.00 | | 15.00 | | |
| Fernie.... | 26 | 7.00-12.00 | 5.00-15.00 | 6.00-18.00 | 5.00-10.00 | 6.00-10.00 | 6.00-12.00 | 3.85-6.75 | 5.25-8.75 | 3.50-9.00 | 1.50-4.00 | 2.00-6.00 | 1.50-7.00 | 6.00-13.00 | | 6.50-15.00 | |
| Golden.... | 27 | 10-17.50 | 4.50-15.00 | 4.00-15.00 | 7.00-12.00 | 5.00-10.00 | 4.00-10.00 | 5.00-9.00 | 3.00-8.00 | 3.00-8.00 | 2.00-5.00 | 1.50-4.00 | 1.50-4.50 | 6.00-15.00 | 8.00-20.00 | 5.00-17.00 | 4.00-15.00 |
| Grand Forks. | 29 | | | | 15.00 | 13.50 | 11.50 | 10.75 | 9.00 | 8.25 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 13.50 | | 7.50 | |
| Grand Prairie. | 30 | 20.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 9.50 | 8.50 | 6.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 1.50-2.25 | 17.00 | 13.00 | 8.50 | 12.50 |
| Howser.... | 32 | 25.00 | 22.00 | 18-20.00 | | 8.00-10.00 | 8.00-12.00 | | | 6.00-9.00 | | 1.50-4.00 | 2.00-5.00 | | | | |
| Kamloops.. | 33 | 18.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 10.25 | 6.00-12.00 | 4.00-6.00 | 3.00-5.00 | 1.50-4.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| "..... | 34 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 |
| Kaslo..... | 35 | 18.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 10.00 | 7.00 |
| Keefers Creek. | 36 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.50 | 25.00 | 17.00 | 15.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 30.00 | 24.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 |
| Keithley. | 37 | 18.00 | 18.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kelowna... | 38 | 17.00 | 15.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 13.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 6.50 | 4.50 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 6.50 | 7.50 |
| Keremeos.. | 39 | | | | 10.00 | | | | | | 2.00-4.00 | | | | | 8.00-12.00 | |
| Kuskonook. | 40 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 15-20.00 | 15-20.00 | 15-20.00 | 20.00 | | | 3.00-5.00 | | | 35-50.00 | | | |
| Lac la Poudre. | 41 | 15.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | | | | 12.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | | | 3.00 | | | | |
| Ladysmith. | 42 | | | | 20.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Langley.. | 43 | 18.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Nicola. | 46 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 25.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 7.50 |
| Lytton.... | 47 | | | 5.00-15.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Midway.... | 48 | 14-18.00 | 10-14.00 | 10-14.00 | 8.00-12.00 | 9.00 | 7.50-10.00 | | | | 3.50-6.50 | 3.00-4.50 | 2.00-3.50 | | 12-15.00 | 7.00-10.00 | 6.00-8.00 |
| "..... | 49 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | | | | | | | | | | 12.50 | 9.00 | |
| "..... | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Tailor-made goods.

IN CANADA—Continued.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—Continued.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats | | Women's Wrappers. | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| From 4 to 11 years of age. | | | | A. Cambric stiff front | B. Soft. | C. White cotton, laundered. | D. Unlaundered. | E. Coloured cotton. | A. All wool, per garment. | B. Part, per garment | C. Cotton, per garment. | A. Working shoes. | B. Sunday shoes. | A. Stiff felt. | B. Soft. | A. Cotton or print | B. Flannel. | C. Flannelette. |
| Plain tweed, 2 pieces. | Serge, 2 pieces. | Plain tweed, 3 pieces. | Serge, 3 pieces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000—Continued.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | 2.00 | 3.50 | ..... | 3.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.00 | 1.50 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.25 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | 3.50 |
| 5.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.50 | ..... | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.75 | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 3.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 3.75 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 2.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.65 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 4.75 | 6.00 | up | 8.00 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | 4.00 | 6.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 1.25 | 1.50 | 3.25 | 4.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | ..... | 0.50 | 0.75 | 50 | 25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 |
| 3.50 | 3.75 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.50 | ..... | 1.50 | 1.75 | 0.90 | 1.25 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 1.75 | 3.50 | 2.00 |
| 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.00 | 2.75 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 35 | 35 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 |
| 5.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 7.00 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.25 |
| 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | ..... | 0.85 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 0.70 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.25 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| ..... | ..... | 7.50 | 9.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 3.50 | ..... | 3.00 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 3.50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.50 | 1.00 | 75 | 40 | 3.00 | 3.50 | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | ..... | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 40 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.75 | 1.25 | ..... | 1.25 |
| 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | ..... | 0.75 | 5.00 | 1.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | ..... | 4.00 | ..... |
| 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 0.90 | 0.50 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 6.00 | 3.50 |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 6.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 1.50 | 0.90 | 0.75 | 2.75 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | ..... | 2.00 |
| 3.00 | ..... | 5.00 | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | 1.00 | ..... | 87½ | 3.00 | 3.00 | ..... | 2.50 | 2.00 | ..... | 2.50 |
| ..... | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 3.50 | 1.75 |
| 5.00 | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 2.50 |
| 7.50 | 6.50 | ..... | 8.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 2.25 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 3.00 | 5.00 | ..... | 3.00 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.50 | 0.75 | 50 | 35 | 2.00 | 1.10 | ..... | 1.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... | 1.75 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 3.00 | 5.00 | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 7.00 | 7.00 | ..... | 1.75 | 1.25 | 1.50 | ..... | 0.60 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 3.50 | 1.50 |
| 2.00 | ..... | 4.00 | ..... | 1.00 | 0.50 | 1.25 | ..... | 0.90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| 3.50 | 7.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | 2.00 | ..... | 50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | ..... | 1.50 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 4.50 | ..... | 0.75 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | ..... | 3.25 |

THE COST OF LIVING

IV.—RETAIL prices of Ready-made Clothing,

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Men's Suits. | | | | | | Men's Single Garments. | | | | | | Men's Winter Overcoats. | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Average worsted Sunday suit. | | Serge. | Tweed. | Worst week day suit. | Serge. | Tweed. | Average worsted sack coat and vest. | | Serge. | Tweed. | Worst trousers. | | Serge. | Tweed. | Beaver cloth. | Frieze (Imported). | Frieze (Domestic). | Tweed. |
| 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | | | | | | 90 | 0 | | | 90 | 0 | | | | | |

British
Columbia
—Con.

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Moyie | 50 | 15.00 | | 7.50 | | | | | | | | 3.50 | 2.50 | | | 12 | |
| New Denver | 56 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | | 5.00 | | 15 | 10 | | 5.00 | | 2.00 | | | 15.00 | |
| Nicola Lake | 60 | | | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | | | 5.00 | | | | 15.00 |
| " | 61 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 |
| North Bend | 62 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | | | | | | | | 2.00 | 8.00 | 14.00 | | |
| " | 63 | | | | 5.00 | | | | | | 4.50 | | | | | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| Phoenix | 64 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | | | | 15.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 18 |
| Port Essington | 65 | 15 | 7.50 | 10 | 10 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 4.00 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 6.00 | | 8.00 | 20.00 |
| Port Haney | 66 | 18.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | 6.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 15.00 | | | 10.00 |
| Princeton | 67 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 17.00 | 13.00 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 20.00 | 16.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 |
| Quathiaski Cove | 68 | 21.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | | | | 15.00 | 11.00 | 9.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | | 12.00 | | 10.00 |
| Quesnel | 69 | 15.00 | | 12.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sechett | 73 | | 8.00 | 10 | | 8.00 | 10 | | 5.00 | 6.00 | | 2.00 | 3.50 | | 8.00 | | |
| Sicamous | 74 | | 12.50 | 16.00 | | 12.00 | 16.00 | | 9.50 | 12.00 | | 3.00 | 4.00 | | 16.00 | | |
| Sirdar | 75 | 18.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | | | |
| Slocan | 76 | 16.00 | 12 | | | 9.50 | 7.00 | | | | 4.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | | | | |
| South Salt Spring | 77 | 16.00 | | | | 14.00 | 13.50 | | | | 6.00 | 4.50 | 3.50 | | | | |
| Spence's | 78 | 10 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 15 | | | |
| Bridge | 78 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 18.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 30.00 | | | |
| Squamish | 79 | 17.00 | 5.00 | | 7.00 | | | 5.50 | | 6.00 | 2.00 | | 1.50 | 15.00 | | | |
| | | 20.00 | | 20.00 | | | | | | | | | 3.50 | | | | |
| Steveston | 80 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 7.00 | | 7.00 | |
| Surrey | 81 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 10.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 15.00 | | | |
| Centre | 81 | | | | | | | | | | 2.00 | | | | | | |
| Trail | 82 | 35.00 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 20.00 | 18.00 | 15 | 10 |
| Three Forks | 84 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| | | 30 | 25 | 25 | 12 | 10 | 7.50 | | | | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 | | | | |
| Ucluelet | 85 | 35.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 14.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | | | | 5.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | | | | |
| | | 9.00 | 14.00 | | 8.00 | 12.00 | | 6.50 | 9.00 | | 2.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | | | 6.00 | |
| Vernon | 90 | 14.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| " | 91 | 17.50 | 12.00 | 9.00 | | | 5.00 | | | | 4.50 | | 2.50 | 15.00 | | 9.00 | |

THE COST OF LIVING

IV.—RETAIL prices of Ready-made Clothing,

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Men's Suits. | | | | | | Men's Single Garments. | | | | | | Men's Winter Overcoats. | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | Average worsted Sunday suit. | Serge. | Tweed. | Worsted week day suit. | Serge. | Tweed. | Average worsted sack coat and vest. | Serge. | Tweed. | Worsted trousers. | Serge. | Tweed. | Beaver cloth. | Frieze (Imported). | Frieze (Domestic). | Tweed. |
| | | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. |
| GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vernon.... | 9228.50 | 22.50 | 16.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 13.50 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 15.00 | 21.00 | 11.00 | 9.00 | |
| Ymir..... | 9615.00 | 12—18.00 | 15.00 | ..... | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.75 | 11.00 | 10.25 | 4.50 | 4.25 | 4.50 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | 18.00 | |
| " | 978.00— | 10— | 12— | 10— | 6.50— | 6.00— | 6.00— | 6.00— | 5.00— | 3.50— | 2.50— | 2.00— | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | 10— | |
| Wasa..... | 16.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | |
| Winder- | 98 14— | ..... | 12— | ..... | ..... | 8.00— | ..... | ..... | 8.00— | 3.50— | 1.50— | 1.50— | ..... | ..... | 18— | ..... |  |
| mere | 18.00 | ..... | 16.00 | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | ..... |  |
| Winter | 10022.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00— | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 2.50 | 2.00— | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Harbour | 101 10— | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00— | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | 18.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00— | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

ONTARIO, LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1903.

A number of bills affecting, in varying degrees, the condition of labour in the province of Ontario, were passed during the recent session of the legislature of that province, and copies of the same in their finally revised form were received at the Department of Labour during August. A reference to the more important principles contained in these will be found in the following:—

The Factories Act, Amended.

In bill No. 176, in which various amendments to the statute law of the province are set forth, two paragraphs refer specifically to additions made to the Ontario Factories Act. It is now made illegal to have a bed-room or sleeping place on the same floor of any building used as a shop, bake-house or factory. Such bed-room or sleeping place may be situated in the same building, but not without the written consent of the in-

spector. It is further made illegal to have a stable under the same roof as a factory, unless the two divisions are separated by a wall approved of by the inspector.

A second section of the Act provides that in cases where liability for damages has arisen by reason of a violation of the Ontario Factories Act the liability is subject to the limitations prescribed in the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, in which the amount of compensation recoverable is limited to the estimated earnings during the three years preceding the injury of a person in the same grade of employment within the province, or the sum of \$1,500, whichever is larger.

The Protection of Children.

By an 'Act to amend the Children's Protection Act of Ontario' new regulations are laid down, in considerable detail, as to the

IN CANADA—Continued.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—Continued.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats | | Women's Wrap-pers. | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| From 4 to 11 years of age. | | | | A. Cambriestiff front | B. Soft. | C. White cotton, laundried. | D. Unlaundried. | E. Coloured cotton. | A. All wool, per garment. | B. Part, per garment. | C. Cotton, per garment. | A. Working shoes. | B. Sunday shoes. | A. Stiff felt. | B. Soft. | A. Cotton or print. | B. Flannel. | C. Flannelette. |
| Plain tweed, 2 pieces. | Serge, 2 pieces. | Plain tweed, 3 pieces. | Serge, 3 pieces. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. | ¢ c. |

POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000.—Continued.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.25 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 4.75 | 2.75 |
| 4.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 2.75 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 0.75 | 2.50 | 2.25 |
| 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.75 | ..... | 1.00 | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 4.50 |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 1.00 | 50 | 50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... |
| 4.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 0.75 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | ..... | 5.00 | ..... | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6.00 | ..... | 7.00 | ..... | 1.20 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 5.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.50 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 3.00 | ..... | 1.25 | 1.00 | ..... | 1.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 3.00 | ..... | 4.00 |

appointment and duties of Children's Committees. It is now provided that a committee of this kind, consisting of six persons or more—not less than half of whom are to be women—are to be appointed in each electoral district of the province to co-operate with the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children and with children's aid societies in the work of improving the condition of neglected and dependent children, selecting foster homes for children, and other similar duties. The county judge, the sheriff and the warden of the county of which the electoral district forms a part, are to decide the personnel of such committees. In the case of cities, the county judge, the sheriff and the mayor are given this power, though a committee need not be appointed in any town or city where a children's aid society is already in existence. The member of the Legislative Assembly for the district is to be, ex-officio, one of the committee. All services of the committee are without remuneration. The powers and

duties of the committee are generally defined as the promoting and encouragement of philanthropic sentiment on behalf of neglected, abandoned or destitute children, and the adoption of such methods as they may think best for the securing of voluntary subscriptions of money to be applied to the carrying out of the Act. The meetings and reports of the committee are duly regulated. An addition to the Act provides for the placing of a child apparently under the age of 16 years, who is convicted of an offence against the laws of the province, under a probation officer from whom a report is to be submitted to the convicting judge from time to time concerning the progress and welfare of the child. The duty of the probation officer, is to take a personal interest in the child with a view of securing its reformation and to enable it to lead a respectable life. Any member of a children's aid society may act as a probation officer. No child under the age of 14 years of age charged with an offence against the law may

be committed to a jail or police station commonly used for the detention of adults, but must be as far as possible admitted to bail and placed in the custody of some relative or benevolent person willing to be responsible for its appearance. The association may contract for the temporary care and maintenance of such a child, and the expenses thus incurred are to be a charge upon the municipality in which the child has last resided for one year.

Inspection of Lodging Houses, Laundries, &c.

'An Act to amend the Public Health Act,' contains a provision giving the municipal medical health officer, or any sanitary inspector acting under his instructions, power to enter at any time any lodging-house, tenement or laundry where the owner or employees reside on the premises, or other building suspected of overcrowding or unsanitary conditions, in order to ensure that such premises are not occupied by more persons than is proper for the health of the occupants. Sleeping rooms in such premises, it is provided, must contain not less than 400 cubic feet of air for each occupant. The rooms must not be filthy or unclean or in any condition that, in the opinion of the health officer, may endanger the public health or the health of the occupants. The owner or occupant who refuses to carry out the instructions of the medical health officer in this respect within twenty-four hours is liable to the penalties of the Act, and the health officer may enter the premises in question and remove the inmates therefrom and cleanse the same with the assistance of constables, police officers and such other persons as he may think fit.

Re Actions on Lien Notes.

An addition to the 'Act respecting the conditional sale of chattels' makes certain important provisions as to the venue of actions on lien notes, hire receipts, &c. No condition or agreement in any such note or

receipt providing that any action that may arise shall be tried in any particular place or elsewhere than in the court having jurisdiction in the locality in which the defendant resides or in which the contract was made, shall be valid unless there was printed in red ink across the face of the note or contract, with the signature of the maker, the following :—

'Any action which may be brought or commenced in a division court in respect of or on account of this note, hire receipt or contract, may be brought and commenced against the maker or person liable thereon in a division court other than where he resides or in which the contract was made.'

The provision will not apply to existing contracts.

Taxation of Income.

An important section of 'An Act to amend the Assessment Act,' passed during the session, was that which provides that the annual income of any person derived from his personal earnings to the amount of \$1,000 and the annual income of any person to the amount of \$400 derived from any other source than personal earnings shall not be liable to taxation. Previously the exemption extended only to the amount of \$700 upon personal earnings.

Other Acts.

A section of the Act to amend the statute law above referred to makes provision that in the case of holidays falling on a Sunday the day next following shall be kept and observed under the same name as a legal holiday throughout Ontario.

It may be stated that an Act to create a provincial board of conciliation and arbitration, and an Act to provide for the weekly payment of the wages of employees of corporations and joint stock companies were introduced during the session, but did not receive the final assent of the legislature.

NEW BRUNSWICK, LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1903.

A copy of the various Acts as finally passed by the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick during the session of the present year was received at the Department of Labour during the past month, and the following is a brief review of the more important measures contained in the volume as particularly affecting the working classes of that province.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

Only one Bill (*), namely, 'An Act respecting the Liabilities of Employers for Injuries to Workmen,' was framed with sole reference to the condition of labour, but the nature of the legislation in question, though in general conformity with the statutes of the other provinces relating to the same subject, renders important its analysis in some detail.

Definition of the terms 'Workman,' 'Employer,' Etc.

The term 'workman' in the new Act does not include a domestic or menial servant, or any servant 'in husbandry, gardening, or fruit growing, or in mining or quarrying or lumbering, or in driving, rafting or booming logs,' but means any railway servant, ship labourer, longshoreman, journeyman or handicraftsman, of any age, engaged in manual labour under contract with an employer, irrespective of the nature of the contract. The term 'railway servant' includes employees on tramways and street railways systems.

The term 'employer' includes a body of persons whether corporate or incorporate, as well as the legal representatives of a deceased employer. 'Superintendence' is held to denote the general function of a foreman, whether ordinarily engaged in manual labour or not.

Recovery of Compensation.

A workman, receiving an injury, or in the event of his death from the injury, his legal representative, is granted the same right of compensation against the employer as if the workman had not been in the service of the employer. This applies to injuries received as follows:—

(a.) By reason of a defect in the plant or premises used in the business of the employer.

(b.) By reason of the negligence of any superintendent in the service of the employer while in the exercise of his superintendence.

(c.) When the injury is received as a result of carrying out the orders of any one in the service of the employer, to whose directions the employee was bound to conform.

(d.) By reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer in obedience to the rules or particular instructions of the employer.

(e.) Through the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has charge of 'any points, signal, locomotive engine, machine or train upon a railway, tramway or street railway.'

(f.) Through the negligence of any person having charge of an engine or other machinery connected with a steamship or with the loading or unloading of a steamship.

Liability of Employer.

In cases where the work on which the labourer is employed is being carried into effect under contract, and the injury has been received through a defect in machinery, plant, premises, etc., of the person for whom the work is being done, the latter is held to be the employer under the Act, and as such liable to pay compensation. The contractor

* Cap. 11.

or sub-contractor, however, is not relieved from responsibility, though double compensation is not recoverable for the same injury.

Cases in which Compensation is not Allowed.

There are three instances mentioned in the Act as invalidating any claim on the part of the workman or his representatives for compensation for injuries received in the course of his employment. These are as follows :—

(a.) Where the defect through which the injury was received cannot be considered in any way as having arisen out of the negligence of the employer or his proper representatives.

(b.) When the injury has resulted from the operation of a perfectly legitimate rule or by-law, the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council being held to constitute any rule or by-law proper ;

(c.) When the workman knew of the defect from which his injury was subsequently received and did not report the same to his employer or foreman, in cases where the latter did not know of the existence of the defect. The workman, however, is not held to have voluntarily incurred the risk of an injury in cases where he knows of the existence of a defect and does not notify his employer of same.

Amount of Compensation.

The amount of compensation recoverable under the Act is limited to the amount of the estimated earnings, during the three years preceding the injury, of a person employed in the same grade as himself, within the province, provided the amount is not less than \$1,500, in which case the latter sum is recoverable. This compensation is not to be subject to any deduction or abatement whatever, except of damages secured under the operation of other legislation.

Procedure for Recovery.

Compensation is not recoverable unless notice of the injury sustained is given within twelve weeks, and the action commenced within six months from the occurrence of the accident, or, in the case of death, within twelve months from the time of death. Particulars governing the service of the notice of injury received are fully stated, and it is further provided that if the defendant in an action brought for compensation under the Act intends to rely for a defence on the want or insufficiency of notice, or on the ground that he was not the employer of the workman injured, he must, not less than seven days before the hearing of the case, give notice to that effect to the plaintiff. No contract or agreement between a workman and an employer is to be allowed in defence, unless other considerations than that of the engagement or continuation in employment of the workman were concerned, or unless in the opinion of the court such action on the part of the workman was just and reasonable. When the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, the workman may either claim compensation under the present Act or bring suit under other statutes, the civil liability of the employer not being affected by this Act, though he cannot be sued both independently of and also under this Act. If the defendant of an action admits his liability and gives notice to the defendant at least six days before the date appointed for the trial, the plaintiff shall not be allowed any expenses thereafter incurred in proving the matter admitted.

The form of notice to be served on an employer by a workman injured in his service is appended to the Act.

Wages of Railway Employees.

A second Act of the session (*) 'in aid of the construction of certain railways,'

* C. 12.

contains two sections which are of special interest to the working classes. Under their provisions the company in question must produce and file with the provincial secretary a statement of its business, showing net profits for the half year immediately preceding. The salary of each officer of the company and the amount of wages to be paid to any servant or officer is also made subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who may fix or alter the amount from time to time as long as the conditions governing the guarantee of bonds by the province remains in effect. Freight and passenger rates are also made at all times subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Encouragement of certain Industries.

A number of Acts were passed to encourage various branches of the mining, manufacturing and agricultural industries of the province. Under chapter 17, passed to encourage the establishment of works for the reduction of wad or bog ores of manganese, iron and other metals into ferro-manganese and to induce capitalists to develop the necessary water or other power required for such works, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is given power to grant exclusive rights to search for wad or bog ores within the province. The licensee must, however, within eighteen months spend \$100,000 for mining areas, plant, &c., and not less than

\$500,000 within five years. The Aluminum Production Company of New Brunswick, Limited, is also granted (under chapter 20) a town site in the county of Queen's, and on an expenditure of not less than \$1,000,000 on its works will be granted an exemption or reduction of royalty upon all coal mined and raised by the company for its own use for a period not exceeding ten years.

In connection with the agricultural industry, two Acts were passed by the legislature to facilitate the opening up of new lands to settlement, namely, chapters 18 and 19, and to provide for the purchase of lands from the New Brunswick Railway Company and disposal of the same at a specified price to bona fide settlers. An Act was also passed to extend the operation of an Act for the encouragement of agriculture passed in 1898 for a second period of five years.

Under chapter 39 a number of amendments are made to an Act passed in 1899, to encourage the discovery and development of oil and natural gas in New Brunswick.

Other Legislation.

Other legislation of less direct reference to the condition of labour was: An Act allowing the incorporation of local improvement associations, chapter 22; an Act amending the law relating to landlord and tenant, chapter 26; and an Act empowering railway companies to maintain telegraph and telephone lines, chapter 27.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

ON the whole the record of immigration arrivals in Canada during the month of August was maintained at a correspondingly high level with previous months of the season, though the movement, as will be illustrated by the subjoined returns for July, has passed its period of greatest activity, and an exact official statement for August was not procurable at the end of the month. There were also indications that the move-

ment would continue through the balance of the season on a satisfactory scale, contingents of settlers from Scotland, Wales and Australia being promised. Other features of recent developments were, the receipt of reports from the Barr colonists to the effect that they are well satisfied with the prospect of returns of their first year in Canada, and the rejection at Montreal in July of eighty-five immigrants by the Medi-

cal Board of the United States Immigration Department. Reports from the recently settled portions of the province of Quebec are of heavy yields of hay, wheat and potatoes, and of satisfactory progress in the general colonization movement.

Land sales in the Territories by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were stated to have been the largest recently in the history of the road, discrimination being made against speculators and in favour of the bona fide settler. During July the company disposed of 267,647.32 acres, for \$1,020,404.70; for the same period last year the sales amounted to \$562,876.50, which was received for 155,341.93 acres.

The Canadian North-West Land Company disposed of 21,500 acres for \$140,400 during the same period, against 20,850 acres for \$128,000 in June, 1902. Since the beginning of the year this latter company is reported to have sold 220,000 acres for about \$1,100,000.

Immigration Returns for July.

According to the statement supplied by the Department of the Interior, immigrant arrivals in Canada during July numbered 11,278. The total shows a falling off as compared with previous months of the year, but this is in accordance with the usual course of developments, July ordinarily falling much short of the earlier months. Compared with 1902, there is an increase of 2,639. The arrivals of July were made up of 5,093 British, 2,867 from the continent of Europe, and 3,318 from the United States. The figures for 1902 were 2,170 immigrants from Great Britain, 3,168 from the continent of Europe and 3,251 from the United States, or a total of 8,589.

For the seven months of the present calendar year, to July 31, the returns give a total of 94,315 immigrants, as against 54,040 in 1902. Of these the British immigrants were 36,802, as against 12,804 last

year. The continental immigration was 29,157 as compared with 21,391, and immigrants from the United States, 28,356 as compared with 18,845.

British Emigration to Canada.

Emigration returns, published by the British Board of Trade in August, show a considerable Canadian emigration during June and July, the total number who left Great Britain for Canada being 10,517 as compared with 7,182 in 1902, or an increase of about 46 per cent. Of the total number of emigrants Canada secured 28 per cent, as compared with 21 per cent for the United States. The total British emigration to Canada for the seven months ending July 31 was 70,043, as against 41,243 during the same period last year. This represents 26 per cent of the total.

Homestead Entries for July.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of July, 1903, as compared with the month of July, 1902:—

| Agency. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Alameda..... | 289 | 487 | ..... | 198 |
| Battleford..... | 305 | 96 | 209 | ..... |
| Brandon..... | 49 | 228 | ..... | 179 |
| Calgary..... | 251 | 138 | 113 | ..... |
| Dauphin..... | 47 | 30 | 17 | ..... |
| Edmonton..... | 311 | 252 | 59 | ..... |
| Kamloops..... | 7 | 6 | 1 | ..... |
| Lethbridge..... | 185 | 148 | 37 | ..... |
| Minnedosa..... | 48 | 62 | ..... | 14 |
| New Westminster | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 |
| Prince Albert.... | 213 | 162 | 51 | ..... |
| Regina..... | 811 | 484 | 327 | ..... |
| Red Deer..... | 168 | 93 | 75 | ..... |
| Winnipeg..... | 120 | 82 | 38 | ..... |
| Yorkton..... | 632 | 351 | 281 | ..... |
| Total .. | 3,438 | 2,622 | 1,206 | 292 |

It will be seen that the net increase in the number of entries during the month was 916.

The statement of entries made for the fiscal year of 1902-3 is as follows :—

| Month. | 1902. | 1901. | Increase. |
|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| July..... | 2,622 | 921 | 1,701 |
| August..... | 1,904 | 768 | 1,136 |
| September..... | 1,416 | 566 | 850 |
| October..... | 2,142 | 779 | 1,363 |
| November..... | 2,482 | 752 | 1,730 |
| December..... | 1,640 | 825 | 815 |
| | 1903. | 1902. | |
| January..... | 1,109 | 809 | 300 |
| February..... | 1,165 | 928 | 237 |
| March..... | 2,325 | 1,707 | 1,138 |
| April..... | 5,778 | 2,078 | 3,700 |
| May..... | 4,109 | 2,199 | 1,910 |
| June..... | 4,691 | 2,788 | 1,903 |
| Total..... | 31,383 | 14,620 | 16,763 |

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia during the month of July, 1903, were as follows :—

| Nationalities. | No. of entries. |
|--|-----------------|
| Canadians from Ontario..... | 419 |
| " Quebec..... | 47 |
| " Nova Scotia..... | 11 |
| " New Brunswick..... | 11 |
| " Prince Edward Island..... | 9 |
| " Manitoba..... | 111 |
| " North-west Territories..... | 84 |
| " British Columbia..... | 7 |
| Persons who had previous entry..... | 339 |
| Canadians returned from the United States..... | 80 |
| Americans..... | 977 |
| Newfoundlanders..... | 547 |
| English..... | 111 |
| Scotch..... | 31 |
| Irish..... | 15 |
| French..... | 4 |
| Belgians..... | 1 |
| Swiss..... | 1 |
| Italians..... | 11 |
| Roumanians..... | 2 |
| Greeks..... | 88 |
| Syrians..... | 395 |
| Germans..... | |
| Austro-Hungarians..... | |
| Hollanders..... | |
| Danes (other than Icelanders)..... | |

| Nationalities. | No. of entries. |
|--|-----------------|
| Icelanders..... | 7 |
| Swedo-Norwegians..... | 19 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)..... | 70 |
| Mennonites..... | 29 |
| Doukhobors..... | 8 |
| Chinese..... | 5 |
| Total..... | 3,438 |

Representing 9,580 souls.

Of the total number of entries made during July by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 413 were from Dakota, 265 from Minnesota, 52 from Utah, 48 from Iowa, 35 from Montana, 33 respectively from Michigan and Wisconsin and 32 from Nebraska.

Lands patented in July.

The following is an abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of July, 1903.

| Nature of Grant. | No. of Patents. | No. of Acres. |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| British Columbia homesteads..... | 5 | 728.84 |
| British Columbia sales..... | 3 | 109.03 |
| Coal lands sales..... | 1 | 160.00 |
| Homesteads..... | 329 | 52,096.03 |
| Mineral rights..... | 2 | 210.00 |
| North-west Half-breed grants..... | 50 | 10,654.30 |
| Railways— | | |
| Canadian Northern Railway..... | 1 | 278.90 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. grants..... | 84 | 136,749.79 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds..... | 2 | 6.04 |
| Manitoba North Western Ry..... | 3 | 481.72 |
| Manitoba South Western Col. Ry..... | 60 | 15,806.21 |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. Ry. and Steamboat Co..... | 5 | 2,247.88 |
| Sales..... | 67 | 7,456.96 |
| Schools lands sales..... | 6 | 814.49 |
| Special grants..... | 9 | 244.20 |
| Yukon Territory sales..... | 10 | 137.75 |
| Yukon Territory special..... | 1 | |
| Total..... | 638 | 228,176.15 |

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

DURING the month of August, the effects of trade disputes on industrial conditions were seriously felt in only two places, namely, at Port Dalhousie, Ont., where a strike existed among the employees of the Maple Leaf Rubber Co., Limited, and at Van Anda, Texada Island, B. C., where the works of the Van Anda Mines and Smelter were closed from August 12th until the end of the month, owing to a strike of the employees for recognition of the Western Federation of Miners. The other disputes of the month either involved small numbers of men, were of short duration, and in the case of those of long standing the majority of strikers had obtained work elsewhere or the employers had secured other workmen, and conditions in this way had returned to a normal state.

Analysis of trade disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of disputes reported to the department as being in existence during the month of August was twenty-three, which was a large decrease compared with July, when there were 39 in existence. Of the August disputes, 12 were begun prior to the beginning of the month and 11 after. Seven old disputes and three new ones were terminated, leaving 13 still unsettled at the end of the month. The employers were successful in six of the strikes which were ended, and the men in three. The remaining one was due to a misunderstanding with regard to payment for overtime, and a satisfactory arrangement was reached with regard to it after a week's negotiations.

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time in working days by the men directly affected by labour disputes in August was 30,694, compared with 49,905 in July.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The trades affected by new disputes included building trades in which three disputes occurred; woodworking, in which there were two, and the following occupations, which contributed one strike each: mining, railway construction, ironmoulding, marble working, rubber working and bar tending.

Causes of new disputes.—The following is a classification of the causes of the new disputes reported to the department:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand for increase of wages..... | 4 |
| Demand for increase of wages and shorter hours..... | 1 |
| Demand for shorter hours..... | 1 |
| Demand for recognition of union and for certain changes in conditions of work.... | 2 |
| Reduction of payment for piece work.... | 1 |
| Employment of another class of working-men..... | 1 |
| Dispute as to payment for overtime..... | 1 |

Strikes commenced prior to the beginning of the month.

Few important developments occurred in the twelve strikes which had begun before August 1 and continued throughout the whole or part of that month, and in the majority of cases, owing to the employers having obtained new men, or the strikers having secured other positions, the effect of the disputes on industrial conditions were very slight. The following is a short account of the most important facts in connection with these disputes:

Settlement of coal miners' strike at Cumberland, B.C.

On about the beginning of August a committee was appointed by the striking miners of the Wellington Colliery Company at Cumberland, B.C., for the purpose of interviewing the manager of the company in order to try and end the dispute, which had been in existence since May 4. On August 4 a proposition from the company was submitted to the miners at a mass meeting, but the terms were not acceptable, and it was

rejected. The chief objections was a stipulation that the men should sign individual contracts to hold good for two years. Negotiations, however, were continued, and on August 20 another meeting was held, and the terms of the company were finally accepted. A committee was immediately appointed to inform the representatives of the company of their decision, and on the following day the strike was brought to an end. According to the terms of settlement, the company refused to recognize the union, and each miner had to sign an individual contract with the company, covering a period of two years, and containing conditions and rates of payment similar to those prevailing before the strike, with the exception that all miners taken from the face to do day work were to receive \$3 a day, a sum which 75 per cent were said to have been paid before.

Strike of ironmoulders and coremakers at Toronto.

In the August number of the *Gazette*, an account was given of a strike of ironmoulders and coremakers at Toronto, which had begun on June 12, and had originally involved 11 firms. The strikers demanded a nine-hour day, and by the end of July only four firms continued to refuse to grant their demands. The dispute lasted throughout August, but by the end of the month only 30 men, out of 275 who had struck, remained out of work. The Canada Foundry Company, which was the firm most seriously affected by the strike, claimed on August 13 that they had all the moulders they required, but this was denied by their former employees.

On August 24, a charge was laid in the police court against the manager of the Canada Foundry Co., by one of a party of moulders who had been brought from Scotland to take the place of strikers. The manager was accused of withholding the plaintiff's tools when he wished to leave the

employment of the company on account of the existence of the strike. The charge was dismissed, however, as the company claimed that the tools were being held as security for money owed them by the plaintiff for passage and board.

With regard to other disputes which had been in existence before August 1, the journeymen bakers of Hamilton abandoned their attempt to secure day work instead of night work; and on August 3, the striking painters of Toronto accepted their employers' terms of wages of 30 cents an hour, after a two months' struggle to obtain the rate of 35 cents an hour, which they had been receiving for a short time previous to the strike. A strike of cigar makers in London, Ont., which had been declared on May 11, on account of the refusal of employers to pay the union scale of wages to female workers, showed signs of drawing to a close during the month of August. There were originally 10 firms and 104 employees involved, but all the men secured work either with the employers who had yielded to their demands, or with other firms, and at the end of the month there remained idle only 31 women workers.

New Disputes.

The most important of the new disputes begun in August were a strike of rubber workers at Port Dalhousie, and a strike of miners and carpenters at the Van Anda Mines, Texada Island, B.C.

Strike of Rubber Workers at Port Dalhousie.

On August 10, the employees of the Maple Leaf Rubber Company, Limited, of Port Dalhousie, Ont., declared a strike, on account of the superintendent of the company refusing to meet a committee of their union, in order to discuss certain grievances of the men. This company manufactures rubber footwear, and one of the chief griev-

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Result. |
|---|----------------|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | | Directly. | Indirectly. | | |
| DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | |
| B. Columbia | Chamberland... | Coal miners. | Discharge of employees and non-recognition of union, men in sympathy with striking miners at Ladysmith. | 1 | 500 | ..... | May 4 | Aug. 21 A contract signed for two years, Co.'s terms accepted. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Structural iron workers. | Demand for recognition of union and increase in wages. | 4 | 120 | ..... | " 8 | " 18 Wages increased from 25 and 27½ to 27½ and 30 cents per hour. All strikers at work, but one firm had not settled at end of month. |
| Ontario | London | Cigar makers. | Refusal of employers to pay union scale to female workers. | 10 | 104 | ..... | " 11 | " No settlement reported at end of month, but all except 31 female strikers obtained work. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Carriage makers. | Refusal of employer to discharge a non-unionist. | 1 | 30 | ..... | " 13 | " No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Painters. | Reduction of wages from 35 to 30 cents an hour. | 35 | 250 | ..... | June 1 | Aug. 3 Employers' terms accepted. |
| Ontario | Hamilton | Bakers. | Demand for day work instead of night work. | 15 | 43 | ..... | " 1 | " 1 Men returned to night work. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Ironmoulders. | Demand for 9 hour day. | 4 | 133 | ..... | " 12 | " All firms but one had granted demand at end of month. |
| Ontario | London | Machinists. | Firm alleged not to have kept agreement re 7½ p.c. increase in wages. | 1 | 40 | ..... | July 2 | " No settlement reported at end of month, but most of the strikers sought work elsewhere. |
| Nova Scotia. | Halifax. | Carpenters. | Employers alleged to have violated agreement recently arrived at as a result of arbitration. | 20 | 160 | ..... | " 9 | Aug. 17 Strike declared off and work resumed under arbitrators' award as previously given. |
| Nova Scotia. | Halifax. | Labourers in employment of Imperial Government. | Demand of men for an increase in wages from 12c. to 15c. an hour. | 1 | 50 | ..... | " 31 | " 7 Men obtained work elsewhere and were replaced by regular soldiers. |
| Quebec | Montreal | Boot and shoe workers. | Demand of company that its employees withdraw from the Canadian federation and join the international union. | 1 | 90 | ..... | " 22 | " 5 Employers claim to have filled strikers places and to be running as usual. |

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

| | B. Columbia Fernie..... | Partenders | Demand for a fixed scale of \$70 per month and board. | ..... | 28 | Aug. 8..... | No settlement reported at end of month. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------|-----|--------------|--|
| Ontario..... | Guelph..... | Moulders..... | Demand for recognition of union, changes in shop conditions and new arrangement of piece rates. | 1 | 160 | " 8..... | " " " |
| Ontario..... | Port Dallousie..... | Rubber workers.. | Demand for recognition of union and the remedying of certain grievances. | 1 | 200 | " 10..... | " " " |
| B. Columbia Vananda | Miners..... | ..... | Demand for 9 hours per day for blacksmiths and carpenters at same rate of pay as for 10 hours. Because stonemasons were alleged to be doing bricklayers' work. | 2 | 215 | " 12..... | " " " |
| Ontario..... | Toronto | Bricklayers..... | Misunderstanding between employers and employees as to wages to be paid for overtime. | 1 | 8 | " 16 Aug. 17 | Stonemasons discharged and strike declared off. |
| Quebec..... | Montreal..... | Marble cutters.... | Demand for increase in wages..... " | 1 | 75 | " 10 " | Agreement arrived at by which employers will in future pay time and a half for overtime. |
| Ontario..... | Ottawa..... | Mill hands..... | Demand for increase in wages..... | 1 | 800 | " 20 " | No changes made. |
| Quebec..... | L'Assomption..... | Railway construction men. | " | 1 | 100 | " 26..... | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario..... | Brockville..... | Carpenters..... | Demand for increase in wages from 27½ to 30c. per hour. | 1 | 7 | " 26..... | " " " |
| Ontario..... | Guelph..... | Woodworkers..... | Reduction in piecework prices averaging 7½ per cent. | 1 | 25 | " 29..... | " " " |
| Quebec..... | Montreal..... | Sheet metal workers and roofers. | A lockout. Men demanded 25c. per hour and a 9 hour day instead of 20c. per hour and a 10 hour day. | 5 | 25 | " 29..... | " " " |

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

ances was that the shoemakers doing piece work were often kept waiting for lasts, etc., and were thus prevented from earning as much as they otherwise would. It was also claimed by the men that certain other classes of work were not sufficiently paid for, and other causes of friction existed. After the dispute had commenced, the strikers submitted their case to the Trades and Labour Council of St. Catharines, and a meeting was arranged through the mediation of two delegates of the council between the committee of the union and the superintendent of the company. The meeting was held on August 22 but no satisfactory result was reached, and the situation remained unchanged at the end of the month. About 184 employees were affected directly by the strike and 56 indirectly. As this factory was the most important industrial establishment of Port Dalhousie, the whole district was more or less affected by the dispute.

Strike of employees of the Van Anda Mines, B.C.

On August 12, a strike was declared by the local branch of the Western Federation of Miners at the Van Anda Mines and Smelter, Texada Island, B.C. The object of the dispute was a demand to increase the wages of the head carpenter from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day, and to reduce the hours of topmen to 8 and all other surface men to 9 per day with no decrease in wages. The number of men involved was 215, of whom 150 were white and 65 Chinese. The original demand of the strikers were subsequently withdrawn, and a demand for recognition of the union was substituted. The situation was unchanged at the end of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of June, and which have been reported to the department.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signature of both parties to them, during the month of August, together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract:—

Erection of an Inland Revenue building at St. Hyacinthe, Que.; date of contract, July 30, 1903; amount of contract, \$21,089.

| TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR. | RATE OF WAGES. | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Not less than the following: | |
| Contractor's foreman, mason | \$3.50 | per day of 10 hours. |
| " bricklayer | 3.50 | " " |
| " carpenter | 2.00 | " " |
| Carpenters | 1.50 | " " |
| Joiners | 1.50 | " " |
| Stair builders | 1.50 | " " |
| Masons | 2.25 | " " |
| Stone cutters | 2.50 | " " |
| Lathers | 2.00 | " " |
| Bricklayers | 2.25 | " " |
| Builders' labourers | 1.10 | " " |
| Plasterers | 2.50 | " " |
| Painters and glaziers | 2.00 | " " |
| Tinsmiths | 1.50 | " " |
| Steamfitters | 2.00 | " " |
| Sheet metal workers | 2.00 | " " |
| Plumbers | 2.00 | " " |
| Blacksmiths | 1.50 | " " |
| Timekeeper | 1.50 | " " |
| Driver with one horse and cart | 2.00 | " " |
| " two horses and wagon | 3.00 | " " |
| " one horse | 2.00 | " " |
| " two horses | 3.00 | " " |
| Ordinary labourers | 1.10 | " " |

Construction of a Post Office and Customs building at Thetford Mines, Que. ; date of contract, August 8, 1903 ; amount of contract, \$6,735.75.

| TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR. | RATE OF WAGES. | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Not less than the following : | | |
| Foreman bricklayer | \$3.00 | per day of 10 hours. | |
| " mason | 3.00 | " | " |
| " carpenter | 2.00 | " | " |
| Masons | 2.00 | " | " |
| Bricklayers | 2.50 | " | " |
| Stonecutters | 3.00 | " | " |
| Builders' labourers | 1.50 | " | " |
| Carpenters | 1.75 | " | " |
| Joiners | 1.75 | " | " |
| Stair builders | 3.00 | " | " |
| Lathers | 2.00 | " | " |
| Plasterers | 3.00 | " | " |
| Painters and paper-hangers | 2.00 | " | " |
| Blacksmiths | 2.00 | " | " |
| Ordinary plasterers | 1.25 | " | " |
| Plumbers and steamfitters | 2.00 | " | " |
| Sheet metal workers | 2.00 | " | " |
| Writers and electricians | 2.00 | " | " |
| Driver with one horse and cart | 2.25 | " | " |
| " two horses and wagon | 4.00 | " | " |
| " one horse | 2.25 | " | " |
| " two horses | 4.00 | " | " |
| Timekeeper | 1.50 | " | " |

Superstructure of a 200-foot span highway bridge over the North channel of the Ottawa River at Portage du Fort, Que. ; date of contract, August 25, 1903 ; amount of contract, \$9,750.

| TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR. | RATE OF WAGES. | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Not less than the following : | | |
| Contractor's erection foreman | \$3.50 | per day of 10 hours. | |
| Timekeepers | 1.50 | " | " |
| Engineer for hoisting engine | 2.00 | " | " |
| Firemen | 1.50 | " | " |
| Chief carpenter | 2.25 | " | " |
| Carpenters | 1.75 | " | " |
| Carpenters' helpers | 1.30 | " | " |
| Stone drillers | 1.50 | " | " |
| Rivet heaters | 0.75 | " | " |
| Riveters | 2.00 | " | " |
| Riveters' helpers | 1.50 | " | " |
| Blacksmiths | 2.25 | " | " |
| Blacksmiths' helpers | 1.50 | " | " |
| Driver with one horse and cart | 2.00 | " | " |
| " two horses and wagon | 3.00 | " | " |
| " one horse | 2.00 | " | " |
| " two horses | 3.00 | " | " |
| Teamsters | 1.30 | " | " |
| Ordinary labourers | 1.30 | " | " |

**ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES
RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENT, AUGUST, 1903.**

DURING the month of August the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

| Nature of Order. | Amount of Order. | |
|--|------------------------|------|
| | \$ | cts. |
| Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps; also type and brass crown seals..... | 290 | 17 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type..... | 24 | 25 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and postmarking and cancelling ink..... | 538 | 56 |
| Repairing post office scales..... | 0 | 25 |
| Supplying mail bags..... | 1,661 | 40 |
| Repairing mail bags..... | 1,067 | 74 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings..... | 52 | 95 |
| Making letter boxes and repairing mail clerks' tin boxes..... | 580 | 00 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores..... | 6 | 20 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform..... | 1,456 | 95 |

**UNION FORMED DURING THE MONTH
OF AUGUST, 1903.**

The department has received notice of the following organizations as having been formed during the month of August, 1903 :

Nova Scotia :

Macan—Retail clerks.

Dominion No. 1—Retail clerks.

New Brunswick :

St. John—Tailors,

Moncton—Retail clerks.

Quebec :

Montreal—Structural Iron Workers.

“ Stationary Firemen.

Levis—Machinists.

L'Assomption—Musical Union.

Valleyfield—Carpenters and Joiners.

Ontario :

Hamilton—Waiters and waitresses.

“ Garment workers.

“ Teamsters' Union.

London—Musicians.

“ Actors.

Windsor—Sheet Metal Workers.

Manitoba :

Winnipeg—Horseshoers and general blacksmiths.

British Columbia :

Victoria—Newsboys.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of Departments and Bureau were received by the Department of Labour during August, 1903.

CANADIAN REPORTS.

Canadian Trade and Industry.

(Special report regarding the growth of trade and material industries of the Dominion of Canada, published on the occasion of the fifth triennial meeting of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Montreal, August 17, 1903 : Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa ; 25 pages.)

The occasion of the 5th triennial Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire

held in Montreal during August was made by the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion, the opportunity of issuing in concise form a special statement on growth of Canadian trade and industry during the past thirty years. The pamphlet was intended primarily for the information of the Congress as to what may be the future possibilities of this country. As pointed out in the preface, the Dominion on a per capita basis occupies the position of being at the top of the list of all the countries in the world as regards trade and material progress.

Some of the statistics submitted in this connection are as follows :

In 1871 the total trade of Canada was \$170,266,589; in 1903 it was \$467,061,494. In percentage of growth Canada compares with the other leading commercial nations of the world as follows :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Canada | 64.97 |
| Italy | 42.27 |
| Argentine Republic..... | 41.64 |
| Japan..... | 38.19 |
| United States..... | 32.39 |
| Cape Colony | 39.47 |
| Germany..... | 23.96 |
| Great Britain | 18.47 |
| Belgium..... | 18.11 |
| Switzerland | 16.11 |
| France..... | 14.54 |

Under exports, animals and their produce have grown from \$12,608,506 in 1871 to \$69,817,542 in 1903; Agricultural products from \$9,853,924 to \$44,624,321; manufactures from \$2,432,750 to \$20,624,967; produce of the forest from \$23,063,223 to \$36,386,015; wheat from \$1,981,917 to \$24,566,703; cheese from \$1,109,906 to \$24,712,943; produce of the mine from \$6,043,868 to \$64,970,732; fisheries from \$3,994,275 to \$11,800,184. In the same period the annual revenue has increased from over \$19,000,000 to over \$63,000,000, and the expenditure from over \$15,000,000 to over \$41,000,000. The debt of the country increased from \$77,706,518 to \$254,934,638. In 1871 there were \$68,123,931 on deposit in chartered banks, post office savings banks, etc.; in 1903, there was \$460,950,580. Assets of loan companies grew in the same time from \$8,392,464 to \$162,531,693, and those of chartered banks from \$121,014,395 to \$641,985,372. Immigration returns which in 1871 were 27,773, were in 1903 over 124,000. Railroad mileage was 2,497 in 1871; in 1893 it was 19,834. Canadian shipping likewise has increased from over 13,000,000 tons register in 1871 to 70,700,000 in 1902.

The pamphlet contains statements in detail showing the total trade of Canada, and the trade of Canada with the British

Empire and foreign countries during the fiscal years of 1868, 1878, 1888, 1898 and 1903. A statement of the value of the imports and exports, etc., of the country is also given for each year since confederation.

Canadian Shipping.

(List of shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the register books of the Dominion of Canada on the 31st day of December 1902, Ottawa, King's Printer; pages 359; price 25 cents.)

The 12th list of shipping of the Dominion, issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, gives the name of each ship, her official number, the port at which she was registered on December 31, 1902, where she was built, the year in which she was built, her dimension and tonnage, and the name of the owner or managing owner.

The total number of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion of December 31, 1902, was 6,836, measuring 652,613 tons registered tonnage, an increase of 44 vessels and a decrease of 11,870 tons registered tonnage as compared with 1901. The number of steamers on the same date was 2,289 with a gross tonnage of 303,353 tons. At an average value of \$30.00 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage in Canada on December 31, last was \$19,578,390.

There were 316 new vessels, measuring 30,216 tons register, built and registered in the Dominion of Canada during 1902. At a valuation of \$45.00 per ton, this gives a total of \$1,359,720 for new vessels.

Canadian Insurance.

(Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1902; Ottawa, King's Printer; price 45c.)

According to this report the business of fire insurance in Canada in 1902 was carried on by thirty-eight companies, of which nine were Canadian, twenty-one British and eight American. Inland Marine insurance was transacted by two Canadian and two

American companies, and ocean marine insurance by two Canadian companies.

The year was a prosperous one for the companies, the amount of cash received for fire premiums being \$10,577,084, or \$926,736 greater than in 1901 while the amount paid for losses was \$4,152,289, or \$2,622,667 less than that paid in 1901. The gross amount of policies new and renewed taken during the year was \$92,049,886 or over \$70,000,000 greater than the amount taken in 1901. The amount of increased risks taken in 1902 was \$44,251,814 among Canadian Companies, \$14,500,593 among British Companies and \$11,724,625 among American Companies. Premiums received on Inland Marine amounted to \$515,222, the year being less favourable than 1901.

The total amount of life insurance policies taken during the year was \$80,552,966, which exceeds the amount taken in 1901 by \$6,653,738. The Canadian Companies show an increase in 1902 of \$7,583,420 as against a decrease of \$247,202 in 1901. The total life insurance in force was \$508,812,305, an increase of over \$45,000,000.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Slavery and Free Labour in British East Africa.

(Report on Slavery and free labour in British East Africa Protectorate; London, Eyre and Spottiswoode; pages 9, price 1½d.)

The question of native conditions, slavery and free trade in the East Africa Protectorate, which are dealt with in this report, are said to be difficult of statement owing to the largeness of the area and the varying conditions of climate and race, and the degree of civilization of the inhabitants being influenced largely by the proximity of the sea and the Uganda Railway. Slavery prevails only in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, a strip of limited length and only ten miles broad along the coast. The number of slaves, also, is said to be rapidly diminishing, and they are generally well

treated, especially those engaged in domestic service. It is recommended as better in every way to await patiently the collapse of this institution "so repugnant in principle of English ideas, so little injurious in practice to its supposed victims."

The character of the free labour in East Africa is discussed at some length in the report. There is no surplus labouring population in East Africa, though the supply for internal developments is increasing, and it is hoped "that a few years will witness the initiation of some of those greater agricultural and industrial enterprises for which this protectorate is so eminently fitted, and the attainment of that most desirable of objects, the exploitation of the natural resources of the country by the voluntary labour of its inhabitants."

Ankylostomiasis in Germany.

(Reports of the outbreak in the Westphalian Colliery district in Germany; London Eyre and Spottiswoode, pages 23, price 8½d.)

The epidemic of Ankylostomiasis has already been introduced from tropical countries into Cornish mines, and the risk of it spreading to the British Collieries unless effectual means are taken for improving the sanitary conditions under ground is stated as the reason for the publication by the British Home Department of the reports contained in this volume. The reports were originally supplied to the British Consul-General at Dusseldorf.

The disease was in Germany pretty well under control in 1899, since when, however, the number of cases have suddenly and rapidly increased to the extent of an epidemic, a circumstance chiefly attributed by German Government mining authorities to the more extensive application of water sprays in the fiery mines under Government regulation with the object of obviating the danger of explosions of fire damp and coal dust. Thus far, according to the report, it is the pitman only who suffered from the

plague. A reliable disinfectant has not yet been discovered.

The essential measures necessary for preventing the spread of this disease are summed up in the following passage from the report.

"The spread of *Ankylostomiasis*, as appears from the life history of the parasite, depends entirely on contact with material which has been polluted by human faeces (from an infected person) and remained for a sufficient time under such conditions of temperature, moisture, etc., that the ova contained in the faeces have developed. . . It is evident that the spread of the disease may be entirely checked by preventing the pollution of mines by human excrement. Unless this is effected, as it certainly can be, the disease will probably spread gradually throughout the mines of England wherever the temperature and moisture are favourable to the growth of the larvae."

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Industrial Statistics of Indiana.

Ninth Biennial Report of the Indiana Department of Statistics for 1901-'02; Indianapolis State Printer, 891 pages.

The report of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics for 1901-'02 contains tables and conclusions drawn from the same relating to the principal industries of the State, namely, manufactures, mines, quarries and agriculture. The labour problem as relating to the same is also discussed. There are also tables relating to county, township, city and town administration, together with a brief discussion of the various social and economic problems connected therewith. Industrial conditions are generally stated as very favourable with a large growth in the output of manufactures and of agricultural products.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

QUEBEC CASES.

Verdict for \$10,000.00.

T. was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company as a conductor of a freight train. In the course of his employment an accident occurred that caused his death. His widow, both on behalf of herself and for the minor children, brought an action against the company for \$20,000.00 damages. She alleged that, on the 31st December, 1902, while acting as conductor on one of the company's freight trains, T. arrived at the company's station at St. Lambert and, having received instructions that the Victoria Bridge was clear, proceeded to cross to the Montreal side; that when approaching the Montreal side, the semaphore was set at danger, requiring the engin-

eer of the train to stop, which was done; that the passing of T's train across the preceding signal points on the bridge had caused the same to move automatically and to show a red disc, this indicating to engineers of later trains that they must stop until the train ahead had crossed the bridge; that while T's train was thus detained, another train coming from behind collided with the rear van of T's train killing T.

Upon these alleged facts, it was claimed that the accident was caused by the fault and neglect of the Railway Company and its employees, because the train causing the collision had disregarded the rules of the company and had gone on over the bridge despite the signals displayed; that the company had failed to employ on the rear train proper and effective brakes; that the engineer of the rear train was guilty of negligence in disregarding the signals and follow-

ing the forward train at a rapid rate of speed; and that, moreover, at the time of the accident, the engineer of the rear train was in an overworked condition.

The Railway Company denied the allegations made by the widow, and claimed that neither she nor her children could in any event recover anything on account of T's death, because for a number of year previous to his decease, he had been a member of the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society and had subscribed to its rules.

It was admitted that at the time of his death, T. was earning about \$100.00 per month, that he was in good health and the sole support of his wife and their children.

The action was tried before a jury which brought in a verdict stating that the widow and children had suffered damages to the extent of \$10,000, and also that at the time of his death that T. had been a member of the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society and had subscribed to its rules.

Both parties moved for judgment in accordance with this verdict, but the Trial Judge reserved for the decision of a Court of Review the question as to in whose favour this verdict was, stating that the solution of the same depended upon the effect of the rules of the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society.

(*Leahey v. The Grand Trunk Railway Insurance & Provident Society*. Action tried at Montreal, June, 1903.)

A judgment awarding damages reversed.

A. was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to do ordinary work on part of its road. In the course of his employment he was one day directed by the foreman in charge to drive in certain spikes. While so doing he failed to hit one of the

spikes squarely on the head, and, as a result, it flew away, striking him on the leg, and inflicting a wound, which, though at first not considered serious, rapidly grew worse, and death following from blood poisoning about ten days later.

A.'s mother sued the Company for \$1,999 damages, alleging that her son's death was caused by its negligence, both because the spikes which he had been ordered to drive in were old and unfit for use, and also upon the ground that the work of spike-driving requires special skill, being dangerous to a person inexperienced therein, and that the foreman knew that A. was not competent to do such work.

Upon the evidence given at the trial the court came to the conclusion that spike-driving was a work that required special skill, and that it was dangerous employment for a person who had had no experience in the same. It was also pointed out in the judgment that, although the mother had no right to any particular share of the son's wages, yet she was legally entitled to support according to her son's ability to supply the same. Therefore, as she was 77 years of age, the ordinary expectation of life was 6 or 7 years, the court consequently awarded her \$600 damages.*

The Company appealed and the majority of the judges of the Court of Appeal came to the conclusion that the work of spike-driving was not dangerous, and that the injury in question was purely accidental, and one for which A.'s employers could not in any way be held responsible.

The judgment of the Court below was therefore reversed, and the action was dismissed.

(*Sparano vs. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company*. Judgment given by Court of appeal at Montreal, June 1903.)

* See The Labour Gazette (April 1903, p. 813.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Alleged defects in machinery..

T. met with an accident while employed by C. He subsequently brought an action for damages against the latter on the ground that the accident was caused by the defective machinery used in C.'s sawmill.

The following extract from the judgment given at the trial contains the facts and the result of the litigation.

"Plaintiff was employed as a general labourer, with the particular duty of keeping the boiler supplied with fuel. Among the machinery in the mill was a circular rip saw fixed in a table. This saw was operated by a belt connecting a man drill on the saw shaft, and on the counter-shaft was a split pulley, one-half slack and the other fixed, and this was connected by a belt with a pulley on the main shaft. On June 6, 1901, while plaintiff was attempting to rip a strip off a piece of board about six inches wide by two and a half feet long, his left hand came in contact with the saw, resulting in the loss of two fingers. The plaintiff alleged as defects in the machinery, the absence of a guard or hood over the saw; that the belt connecting the counter-shaft with the main shaft did not fit properly; and the absence of guide to prevent the belt slipping from the tight to the loose pulley and vice versa. A guard or hood enclosing the upper part of the saw was not practicable without great inconvenience and delay in operating the saw. The guide described in the evidence as a "strap guide" was not a necessary and reasonable device that defendants were bound to attach. The slipping of the belt did not endanger the operator, assuming that he possessed ordinary knowledge and skill in using the saw, and it did not in fact induce plaintiff's injury.

But, even if these defects were proved, Plaintiff must fail on the ground of contri-

butory negligence. He was not employed to operate the saw and was not experienced at that work; his attempt to operate it on this occasion was purely voluntary though he had not been forbidden to use it; he should have used the guide or fence, instead of attempting to guide the board with his left hand: trying to saw a short and narrow piece of board without the guide was an unskillful and careless act, and was the proximate cause of his misfortune, which could have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary care on his part. The action was therefore dismissed with costs.

(*Taylor vs Conlon*—Judgment given by Mr. Justice Teetzel at Toronto, 31 July, 1903).

Employee fined for leaving his Employer.

S. hired L. in Toronto to work for him in Bradford, and as L. had no money, S., at his request, paid for railway ticket to Bradford. After his arrival there, L. worked for S. for a few hours but did not do sufficient to repay him for the money so spent; and he then refused to do any further work and left S.'s employment.

S. subsequently had a warrant issued against L. on the ground that he accepted the sum of \$1.30 to pay his fare to Bradford on condition that the amount was to be worked out, and that L. had refused to do sufficient work to recompense him for that outlay. The information upon which the warrant was issued was under "The Masters and Servants Act," 1901.

The Magistrate before whom the matter was tried fined L. \$5.00 and directed that he should also pay the costs, or that in default he should be imprisoned for 10 days.

An appeal which was taken from this conviction was not allowed.

(*Rex vs Lewis*—Judgment given by the Divisional Court at Toronto, April 4, 1903.)

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

OTTAWA, October 15, 1903.

Most of the special articles in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, as will be seen from the table of contents, relate to reports of annual conventions of various labour and other associations which were held during the month just past. The most important of these from the point of view of labour were the conventions of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress and of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held respectively at Brockville, Ont., and at Quebec, Que., and the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held at Toronto, Ont., at which the condition of the labour market in Canada was made the subject of very prominent discussion. A brief reference to the recent meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Great Britain is also inserted as the parallel proceedings of the central labour body of the United Kingdom.

Other conventions of the month to which special reports are devoted were the Union

of Canadian Municipalities and the conference of Charities and Correction, both held at Ottawa.

The series of tables illustrative of cost of living in Canada is omitted from the present issue, but will be continued in the November number with statistics relating to rentals in the several provinces.

The special article devoted to the colonization and immigration movement in the present issue is somewhat longer than usual owing to the incorporation of matter relating to the outlook for settlement in the northern portions of Ontario. The reviews of reports of departments and bureaus are also somewhat longer than usual, prominent among them being references to the workings of the amended arbitration law of New Zealand and to the reports of the Moseley Commission of investigation by representative British workmen into industrial conditions in the United States.

The mutual benefit association recently organized by the Montreal Street Railway Company after negotiations with its employees is reviewed at some length, and a general idea given of the more important features of its constitution and by-laws.

It will be seen that, as announced in the September *Gazette*, publication is begun in the present issue of a special monthly article dealing with changes in the rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the department. The article consists, as in the case of the review of trade disputes given monthly, of a table accompanied by matter in the way of further statement and explanation.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE month of September showed on the whole a continuance of conditions of activity and prosperity in the labour market of Canada, employment being in almost all branches plentiful and labour in many important departments, more particularly unskilled labour and in the agricultural and lumbering industries, being scarce. The approaching close of the season of out-of-door employment was largely accountable for the latter feature, though the trades affected only indirectly by seasonal changes were scarcely less busy. This general activity, moreover, was not confined to any particular province, though the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, owing to the work of harvesting and transporting the grain crops, reported exceptionally busy conditions. In British Columbia, also, owing to the cessation of labour disturbances and the renewed activity in the general mining market, conditions showed more evidences of industrial prosperity than for some time past.

Wages throughout the Dominion have remained steady, with an upward tendency in the branches more particularly marked by scarcity of labour. In the strike situation of the month no new developments were reported, the chief disturbing influences in existence being those surviving from the disputes occurring earlier in the season.

With regard to the cost of living, a noteworthy development of the month was an increase in the price of bread and flour at a number of points, notably at Brantford, Hamilton, Pembroke, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Que., and other centres. Rents also in several localities showed an upward tendency, a marked famine in houses, and especially in workmen's dwellings, being reported from the city of Toronto.

Interruption to Industry at Sault Ste. Marie.

One of the most widely discussed industrial events of the month, though the general industrial situation was but little affected thereby, was the serious interruption to industry which occurred at Sault Ste. Marie on September 18, when the Consolidated Lake Superior Company was forced to suspend operations. The most important industries involved were the construction and operation of the Algoma Central Railway, the mining and smelting of iron ore, the production of wood pulp and the manufacture of steel rails, though the aggregate number of industries carried on by the company was much higher. The effects of the close down were serious locally, some 3,500 men, about 1,500 of whom were woodsmen, being thrown out of employment. The interruption of the earning capacity of so large a body of men had also the additional effect of depressing retail trade throughout the locality. The fact, moreover, that the company at the time of the close down was owing in the neighbourhood of \$200,000 in arrears of wages as well, in some cases dating over a period of months, added to the seriousness of this aspect of the situation.

The immediate cause of the close down, as reported in the press, was the falling due on July 1, of a mortgage of \$5,050,000 held by Speyer & Co., bankers, New York, which the directors were unable to meet. Prior liens of underlying bonds added some \$4,600,000 to this sum, so that the total indebtedness of the company was variously estimated between \$10,000,000 and \$11,000,000. More remote causes of the embarrassment of the company were stated to be the expensive investments made, delays experienced in completing plants, failure in raw

material, and the attempt to pay dividends on the heavy capitalization of the company. This latter is authorized at \$117,000,000, of which \$72,286,200 of common stock and \$27,400,000 of preferred stock have been issued. The total capital invested in lands, mines, plants, railways, &c., is stated to be in the neighbourhood of \$30,000,000.

Employees of Industries Involved.

The following extract from the statement handed to the press by the assistant to the President of the Consolidated Company on September 18, the day of the close down, will show the nature and extent of the industries involved in the shut-down:—

President Shields, on account of not having funds to meet the pay roll and current accounts and no immediate prospects of securing money to meet them, is unwilling to proceed longer incurring liabilities on account of its officers, men or other creditors, and consequently to-day has suspended all operations whatsoever except the Tagona Water and Light Company and street railway service in the Canadian Soo and the ferry service, and the street railway service in the American Soo. But one train per week shall be run on the Algoma Central Railway between the Soo and end of track, or about 60 miles.

This means that 3,500 men will be thrown out of employment.

The Helen Ore mine, employing 300 men; the Grace gold mine, employing 70 men; the Michipicoten branch of the railway, employing 50 men; veneer mill at the Soo, Ont., employing 75 men; the saw mill at the Soo, Ont., employing 100 men; the car shops at the Soo, Ont., employing 20 men; the Algoma Iron Works at the Soo, Ont., employing 100 men; the sulphite pulp mill at the Soo, Ont., employing 100 men; the ground wood pulp mill at the Soo, Ont., employing 100 men; the Gertrude nickel mine at Sudbury, employing 80 men; the reduction works at the Soo, Ont., employing 40 men; the paper mill at the Soo, Mich., employing 20 men; the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company at the Soo, Mich., employing 50 men; the Pine Veneer, Log Pulp, Log Charcoal Co., operating along the line of the Algoma Central Railway, employing 1,700 men; the retort plant at the Soo, Ont., employing 90 men, and the Algoma steel plant at the Soo, Ont., employing 150 men, will be absolutely closed down to-day, leaving at each operation simply one caretaker in the day time and two watchmen at night to protect the property.

The general office staff and the Algoma Central main line staff will be reduced proportionately, the probability being that no more than 15 of the entire staff of 300 men will be retained.

Protection of Employees by Ontario Government.

At the time of the close-down of the works it was stated by the company that the men would receive the arrears of wages due them on the 28th of the month. Prior to that

date, however, a good deal of uneasiness was felt among the employees, the numbers of which were being daily augmented by arrivals from the woods and outlying works of the company, owing to the exhaustion of supplies in the camps. Mass meetings were held at different times to discuss the situation and on September 22 a resolution was passed by the men demanding that the Ontario Government bring influence to bear on the embarrassed company to induce them to pay the wages owing to their men. It was further asked that a fortnightly system of payment should in future be made obligatory upon all companies. In reply to this resolution which was duly forwarded to the Provincial Government, a statement was, on September 25, handed out by the Premier of the province, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial from the workmen, and defining the practice of the Government in cases where subsidies to railway companies have been granted. This, it was stated, was to withhold such subsidies until the workmen and all others who supplied material for the construction of the railway were fully paid. The rule had been enforced last year in connection with the Canada Central Railway, and, some years previously, in connection with a short railway constructed through the County of Prescott. In reference to the Algoma Central Railway the statement was as follows:

In the Algoma Central Act an appropriation of 7,400 acres per mile has been made for the construction of the railway, but the final disposition of the land grant was dependent upon the carrying out by the syndicate of various other works, such as the erection of smelters, pulp works, and shipping facilities between Sault Ste. Marie and the chief ports on Lake Huron. About 80 miles of the Algoma Central Railway have been completed, and the syndicate therefore would be entitled to about 600,000 acres of land, providing the conditions of the land grant were fulfilled.

Following out the policy of the Government with regard to other appropriations, the decision has been arrived at that the land grant should be withheld until the wages due and payable to the workmen in all the enterprises associated with the railway are paid. Instructions have been issued by the Government to communicate with the Workmen's Committee at the Sault to this effect.

On the 28th of the month, failing payment of wages by the company (though a

plan, which, it was stated, had the endorsement and promise of support of the Premier of Canada and the Premier of Ontario, was expected to produce the necessary money within thirty days), rioting ensued at which some damage to property was committed and a few men injured. The local militia was accordingly called out and some troops forwarded from Toronto. At the close of the month order had been restored, the situation in other respects remaining practically unchanged.

Conditions in the Industries.

Conditions in the leading industries of the Dominion during the month were as follows:

Agriculture.

From all provinces of the Dominion satisfactory reports were received as to returns in the season's agricultural operations. Interest naturally centred in this connection on the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, from which official reports received in the opening days of the month were uniformly of increased yields expected in the various crops. Cutting was successfully proceeded with, though intermittent wet and cold weather somewhat retarded ripening and prevented stock from drying rapidly in some localities for threshing purposes. The chief damage from weather conditions in Western Canada, however, was reported on September 12, when a rain storm over a wide area developed into a snow storm with high winds, from which a serious loss was at first expected. It was subsequently found, however, that much less damage had resulted than was at first anticipated (*) and throughout the balance of the month, with the continuance of favourable weather a decidedly hopeful tone as to the season's yield was on all hands in evidence.

On the whole the situation in the labour market in the West was reported as having been well met.

In Ontario, (*) Quebec and Nova Scotia, the yield of agricultural products was reported up to the average, reports of diminished yields in particular crops, as of potatoes in certain districts in Quebec, being few, and confined to limited areas.

In connection with the estimated shortage in the world's available wheat supply, a profitable return for the year's operations in Canada is considered assured.

The various fall fairs held throughout Canada were unprecedentedly successful, being well attended and reporting exceptionally attractive exhibits.

Fishing.

Reports of the month relating to the fishing industry were not wholly of a satisfactory nature. The salmon pack in British Columbia has been a failure, totalling somewhat less than 200,000 cases, as against 327,000 cases in 1902, 990,252 in 1901, and 527,396 in 1900. On the Atlantic coast small catches were reported in some localities as the result of the season's operations, both by the deep sea and shore fishermen. The oyster season opened, however, with fair catches in Prince Edward Island, and in Nova Scotia good catches of mackerel were reported from several localities. The lobster season closed with results about normal.

Lumbering.

In eastern and central Canada general activity prevailed, there being a marked scarcity, owing to the prosperity of general industry, in the number of men available for work in the shanties. Wages accordingly ruled high. The mills were, for the most part, busy, though in some quarters the last

* See reports of Winnipeg and Brandon correspondents in present issue of the *Gazette*.

* See reports of Kingston and other correspondents in the present issue.

rafts have been received. In British Columbia dulness prevailed in the logging camps owing to the overstocking of the market referred to in the *Gazette* for September. Men in the mills, however, were generally well employed. Lumber prices remained firm throughout the month, with a tendency on the whole towards higher levels owing to the shortage of supply in certain localities.

Mining.

The continuance of renewed activity in British Columbia was perhaps the noteworthy feature in the mining industry in Canada during September.* Labour in consequence was in many localities scarce and commanded high wages, especially throughout the Kootenay districts. From the Crow's Nest Pass Company's fields reports were received of important extensions to plant, it being announced as the intention of the company to add 500 coke ovens to the 636 already in operation. This will involve an expenditure in the neighbourhood of \$500,000 and will bring the number of ovens operated by the company up to 462 at Michel, 424 at Fernie and 250 at Morrissey. The new ovens, it is expected, will be ready to fire in a couple of months. Extensive increases in output are also contemplated, the capacity of the mines at present being stated to be well over 3,000 tons a day. In quartz mining also throughout British Columbia an improved tone was evident, notably in the silver lead mines of the Boundary District. In Nova Scotia active conditions continued in the coal mines.

Manufacturing.

The manufacturing industry was on the whole very active throughout Canada, factories, with few exceptions, running to their full capacity throughout the month. Canadian cotton mills in particular, owing to having good supplies on hand before the

recent rise in the price of raw material, are, as compared with the industry in other countries, reported in a particularly satisfactory condition.

Dominion Steel and Coal Companies.

In connection with the manufacturing and mining industries, and before referring to conditions in the trades, mention may be made as an occurrence of considerable industrial importance, to a special meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel and the Dominion Coal Companies, pertaining to the abrogation of the lease of the latter to the former, which was held on Friday, September 25. Many conditions in the lease, it is understood, have proved unsatisfactory. A statement of the former company, issued prior to the meeting, refers to the heavy expenditure on the coal property, especially in the way of development work, amounting, up to July 31, to \$1,682,000. The falling-off in the earnings during the summer were also commented on, being chiefly attributed to the fire in No. 1, and also to the fact that the requirements of the steel company's business had rendered it less able financially to meet the capital expenditure necessary to the coal business. The report says :

This plant requires for its completion considerable capital expenditure; its most urgent needs at present being the completion of the finishing mills, and the construction of a good coal-washing plant. Without the finishing mill, the plant is not balanced; it does not carry forward the manufacture of its products to a point which will enable the company to market them profitably. The washing plant is essential to economical operation of the blast furnace. Careful estimates show that the money which on completion of the present negotiations will be available for construction purposes will suffice for the above requirements. It will provide for a rod and billet mill, for the washing plant, for the additional mills necessary to work up the balance of the output, and for the expenditure necessary to put the plant in good condition throughout.

Touching upon the question of a new coal contract, the document states :

The period of the contract and the price of coal are as provided in the lease, that is, the contract runs until 1992, and the price is fixed until 1909 at \$1.24 per ton. At that time, and at the end of each five years thereafter the price may be readjusted on the same principle as in the original contract, the cost of mining being the basis for settlement and the present price \$1.24 being used as a minimum.

* See reports of Rossland and Nanaimo correspondents in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

Under the new contract, all the coal will be supplied that the present plant will require. The quality of the coal shall be of the grade known as the "run of mine" for the first four years, after which slack coal may be supplied, provided it is found equally suitable.

In a second statement published by the steel company it is stated that in connection with its operations under the coal lease the company has paid or become liable for \$2,725,346.91.

A circular issued to the shareholders of the Dominion Coal Company covered very much the same ground as that above referred to, in rehearsing the development which led to the cancellation of the lease held by the Dominion Steel Company and the modification in the coal supply contract.

Activity in the Trades.

Among the several trades, activity as above stated prevailed throughout September, the building and metal groups taking the lead as during the earlier months of the present season. In the former trade out-of-door work is in some localities approaching an end, and in one or two cases dulness among *bricklayers* and *masons* is reported by the *Gazette* correspondents. At many other points, however, exceptional activity still prevails, especially among *carpenters*, *lathers* and *plasterers*.

The season on the whole has been characterized by exceptionally extensive building operations. Thus in Montreal during the eight months ended August 31, more building was done by 28 per cent than during the entire previous year, the total value of building operations for which permits were taken out in 1902 being \$2,664,147, whereas on September 1 of the present year the amount was \$3,419,419. In April alone permits in Montreal were issued amounting to \$1,103,590.

Among the trades rendered exceptionally busy during September may be mentioned *coopers*, on account of the demand for barrels required for the marketing of the fruit crop and other purposes.

Transportation.

Activity in transportation was general throughout the month in Canada, the movement of freight being heavy, and the continuance of the excursion season swelling returns from the passenger traffic. The movement of western grain was begun under favourable weather conditions, and with the improvements in equipment which have been carried out by the railway companies during the present year fears of a serious blockade, under favourable weather conditions, are not entertained as in previous years, though a shortage of cars was complained of at several points in Eastern Canada.

The question of elevator and grain freight rates was considerably discussed during the month.

The extension of the terms upon which it is proposed to grant a subsidy for a direct steamship service to France was given by the Honourable the Premier in the House of Commons on September 8.

The annual reports of the Canadian Pacific, the Canada Atlantic Co., and other railway companies of the month showed very satisfactory years.

Western Grain Movement.

In connection with the problem of grain shipment in Western Canada during the present season, the following returns, furnished by the Dominion grain inspector stationed at Winnipeg for the year ending September 1, 1903, will be of interest :

| | Bushels. |
|----------------------|------------|
| Wheat inspected..... | 51,833,000 |
| Oats..... | 3,054,000 |
| Barley..... | 565,200 |
| Flax..... | 655,000 |
| Speltz..... | 10,000 |
| Total..... | 56,117,200 |

Of the wheat inspected 42 per cent was No. 1 hard, and 28 per cent No. 1 Northern, the remaining 30 per cent being scattered over the other grades.

The source of the above shipments is shown in the following table:—

| Grain. | From Manitoba. | From Territories. |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Wheat | 41,293,000 | 10,540,000 |
| Oats | 2,785,500 | 268,500 |
| Barley | 561,600 | 3,600 |
| Flax | 532,000 | 123,000 |
| Total..... | 45,182,100 | 10,935,100 |

The destination for which this grain was intended was as follows:—

ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

| | Cars. |
|---|--------|
| For Fort William | 32,650 |
| For Winnipeg..... | 7,601 |
| For all-rail | 2,218 |
| For Duluth via Great Northern Rail- way..... | 2 |
| For Duluth via Soo Line..... | 269 |
| For Minneapolis via Soo Line..... | 291 |
| For Minneapolis via Great Northern. | 40 |
| For Vancouver..... | 202 |
| Total..... | 43,333 |

ON CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

| | Cars. |
|-----------------------|--------|
| For Port Arthur .. . | 9,755 |
| For Duluth..... | 1,310 |
| For Minneapolis | 514 |
| For Seattle..... | 93 |
| Total..... | 11,672 |

In these tables a car is estimated for the past season as containing on the average 60,000 pounds of grain, or 1,000 bushels of wheat.

The returns of receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop year ended August 31 were as follows:—

| | Bushels. |
|-------------|------------|
| Wheat..... | 41,237,823 |
| Oats..... | 1,608,963 |
| Barley..... | 345,928 |
| Flax..... | 161,817 |

The difference between the above figures and those given for grain inspected at Winnipeg is accounted for by the amount milled and consumed locally, and the amount shipped during the past winter by the all-rail route. The amount of shipments for the year from Fort William compared with

the above shows that on August 31 the elevators were very nearly empty.

As a further index to the activity of transport during September, reference may be made to returns received from the Sault Ste. Marie canals and from the port of Montreal as follows:—

Traffic at Sault Ste. Marie.

The official report of traffic on the canals at Sault Ste. Marie for August gives a total of 4,241,683 tons eastbound, and 1,162,128 westbound. The total number of crafts passing through the Canadian canal was 644, with a registered tonnage of 722,456 net tons. The record of grain other than wheat passing through the canal eastbound was 607,149 bushels, while the number of net tons of iron ore was 575,065. The Canadian canal also carried 1,156,724 bushels of wheat and 7,857 M. feet board measure of lumber. Of general merchandise 6,389 net tons passed through the Canadian canal. In westbound traffic there were 25,000 tons of hard coal and 137,762 tons of soft coal, with 21,352 net tons of merchandise, through the Canadian canal. The record of passengers through both canals was 7,707 going west and 7,618 going east.

Montreal Port Returns.

The number of sea-going vessels arriving at Montreal up to September 1 was 511 vessels, having a tonnage of 1,196,219 tons, as compared with 485 with 962,217 tons tonnage last year. The number of inland vessels arriving during the same period was 6,560, with a tonnage of 1,144,720 tons. The revenues of the port show a corresponding increase, receipts to September 1 being \$174,473, as compared with \$149,021 last year. With regard to shipments from the port there has been a very decided increase in wheat, corn, rye, cheese and cattle, attributed mainly to the low rates which are now quoted at Montreal as compared with the Atlantic ports of the United States, cheap lake rates being considered largely respon-

sible for the increase of business and having led to an agitation among the shippers of export grain in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for a reduction of freight rates by the trunk lines of the United States. From the opening of navigation to September 1 the shipment of wheat from the port of Montreal amounted to 11,065,000 bushels, as compared with 10,647,000 bushels last year. The increase, however, is much more marked in corn shipments which, to the 1st of September this year, amounted, according to the Board of Trade returns, to 4,604,000 bushels, as compared with only 58,000 bushels last year. Next to corn the largest comparative increase on the list was made in cattle, the total being 87,000 head from the opening of navigation to the opening of September, as compared with 47,000 head last year. Before the close of the month this record had passed the 100,000 mark for the first time in the history of the port, the increase being attributed to the fact that cattle from the New England ports of Boston and Portland are shut out from the British ports. Shipments of butter, on the other hand, are considerably behind last year's record, as are also shipments of apples owing to the late harvesting of the latter crop. Cheese, however, has advanced from 1,145,000 boxes a year ago to 1,278,000 boxes this year. The following table gives the shipments from the opening of navigation to the first of September, according to the Board of Trade figures, and also a comparison for the same period last year:

| | 1903. | 1902. |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Wheat..... | 11,065,290 | 10,647,146 |
| Corn..... | 4,604,293 | 58,150 |
| Oats..... | 665,140 | 713,132 |
| Barley..... | 258,668 | 82,067 |
| Rye..... | 557,615 | 378,629 |
| Butter..... | 138,490 | 248,706 |
| Cheese..... | 1,278,531 | 1,145,594 |
| Meats..... | 74,540 | 63,128 |
| Cattle..... | 87,084 | 40,201 |
| Apples (to Sept. 16)..... | 31,547 | 36,194 |

Canadian Revenue.

The total revenue of Canada on Consolidated Fund for the month of August was \$6,374,689.02, as compared with \$5,486,360.16 in 1902, a gain of nearly \$900,000. For the fiscal year to date of August 31, the total revenue was \$11,520,992.44, as against \$9,758,947.90 last year. In these returns the most conspicuous gains were recorded under customs receipts, on which account \$3,988,936.37 was received during August, 1903, or over \$600,000 more than the corresponding period of last year. Expenditures in August were \$1,448,232.67, as compared with \$2,618,004.17 last year. The fact however that the Auditor General withheld during the month the customary credit of the Departments of the Civil Service was considered responsible largely for the discrepancy in the last mentioned returns. Expenditures on capital account were \$255,489.72 in August as compared with \$505,737.78 last year. Expenditures on public works and railways and canals accounted for \$248,474.75 of this, and some \$8,931.74 was expended on bounties in coal and steel.

As examples of the growth in customs receipts at particular points it may be stated that at Toronto during August collections amounted to \$786,283, or an increase of \$122,181 over the corresponding period of last year. This constituted the largest month on record at the port. An increase of over \$61,000 was reported at Montreal and of \$18,000 in Hamilton. At Vancouver also collections for duty amounted to \$173,111.03, an increase of \$58,910.75.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

The high record reached in the returns of Canadian foreign trade for the past fiscal year has been maintained during the first two months of the present, and the total of imports and exports already shows an increase over last year of \$9,890,192. The exports of domestic produce totalled \$39,-

855,302, a gain of \$3,108,448. For the month of August alone there was a gain of \$487,831 in imports and of \$2,364,814 in exports. In exports of the produce of the mines the gain of about three millions was largely due to exports of gold from the Yukon. Agricultural and manufactured products also show a substantial increase, though decreases are indicated in the produce of the fisheries and in animals and their produce.

A marked increase in exports of butter from the creameries of Manitoba and the North-west Territories during the past few months has been reported.

A complete statement of the foreign trade of Canada for August and for the two months ending August 31, as supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs, is as follows :—

IMPORTS.

| | MONTH OF AUGUST. | | TWO MONTHS ENDING AUGUST. | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | 1902. | 1903. | 1902. | 1903. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Dutiable goods..... | 12,136,597 | 13,772,954 | 21,124,285 | 24,890,146 |
| Free goods..... | 6,588,647 | 8,544,421 | 11,327,545 | 16,141,793 |
| Total merchandise..... | 18,725,244 | 22,317,375 | 32,451,830 | 41,031,939 |
| Coin and bullion..... | 154,588 | 1,050,288 | 501,284 | 1,811,367 |
| Grand total..... | 18,879,832 | 23,367,663 | 32,953,114 | 42,843,306 |
| Duty collected..... | 3,220,087 | 3,783,285 | 5,626,140 | 6,720,777 |

EXPORTS.

| | MONTH OF AUGUST. | | | | TWO MONTHS ENDING AUGUST. | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1902. | | 1903. | |
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| The Mine..... | 3,340,502 | 14,990 | 6,031,812 | 20,906 | 6,009,404 | 23,671 | 7,184,115 | 29,954 |
| " Fisheries..... | 952,651 | 7,466 | 988,764 | 5,668 | 1,658,588 | 8,783 | 1,686,158 | 5,668 |
| " Forest..... | 4,606,316 | 2,331 | 4,709,048 | 102,681 | 8,478,376 | 2,483 | 8,034,548 | 111,692 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 8,707,946 | 127,500 | 7,242,996 | 66,488 | 14,056,621 | 227,842 | 13,883,444 | 143,183 |
| Agriculture..... | 1,993,654 | 332,215 | 2,816,699 | 1,499,955 | 3,956,652 | 745,154 | 5,974,701 | 3,572,831 |
| Manufactures..... | 1,521,382 | 237,319 | 1,706,847 | 164,710 | 2,570,144 | 434,140 | 3,087,505 | 336,042 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 11,620 | 50,245 | 2,719 | 24,814 | 17,069 | 215,390 | 4,831 | 62,479 |
| Total md'se..... | 21,134,071 | 772,166 | 23,498,885 | 1,885,222 | 36,746,854 | 1,657,463 | 39,855,302 | 4,261,849 |
| Coin and bullion..... | ..... | 53,945 | 35,430 | ..... | 160,014 | ..... | ..... | 56,598 |
| Grand total of exports..... | 21,134,071 | 826,111 | 23,498,885 | 1,920,652 | 36,746,854 | 1,817,477 | 39,855,302 | 4,318,447 |

Imperial Trade Returns.

Imports from Canada into England during August amounted to some £3,402,556, while exports from England to Canada reached the total of £652,044. Compared

with the returns for the same period of last year the figures show an increase in corn, cattle, mutton, veal and bacon, while there are slight decreases in flour, cheese and eggs. Imperial Board of Trade returns dealing with trade between the United Kingdom,

Canada and Germany show the value of imports by Germany from Canada in 1902 to have been £472,000, as compared with £370,000 in 1901. Exports from Germany into Canada in 1902 were £1,937,000, as compared with £1,325,000 in 1901. Proportionately, imports by Germany from Canada have grown more rapidly than the exports from Germany.

The value of imports from Canada into the United Kingdom in 1902 was £22,965,000, as against £19,885,000 in 1901. Exports from the United Kingdom to Canada totalled £11,096,000 in 1902, as against £9,250,000 in 1901. The total trade between the United Kingdom and Canada in 1902 amounted to £34,961,000. In 1892, ten years ago, the figures were approximately £13,000,000 less.

Domestic Trade.

The opening of the fall season's trade in Canada was attended by favourable circumstances, orders sent in by wholesalers' representatives attending the fall fairs throughout the country being particularly heavy. Fall millinery openings throughout Canada were reported very successful, and a profitable season's business in general dry goods was practically assured at the end of the month, though the opening weeks were, on the whole, more characterized by activity in the several lines. A sharp advance in cottons, and a similar, though less pronounced, movement in woollen knitted goods were also prominent features of the month in these branches. The prevailing warm weather was a stimulating factor to trade throughout September. Collections, owing largely to the satisfactory harvest, were good. The financial situation, in spite of a prevailing dulness in Canadian securities, was pronounced sound.

A report of the Bank of British North America showed profits for the half-year ending June 30 last amounting to £36,696 6s. 9d. on a capital of £1,000,000. The note circulation of the bank was reported as

constantly extending, rendering necessary a large purchase of Dominion of Canada bonds, the premiums paid on which were written off out of the profits of the last half year. Branches during the year were opened at Toronto Junction, Rosthern and Montreal and sub-branches at Weston, Longueuil and Duck Lake.

It was reported during the month that the rate of interest allowed on bank deposits in Ontario would be advanced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At a representative meeting of the banks operating in the province, however, the proposal was negatived.

Meetings of Associations.

The 18th annual meeting of the *Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario* was opened at Peterborough on September 9. Papers were read relating to epidemics of typhoid fever, small-pox, diphtheria and other contagious diseases.

The *Canadian Wholesale Hardware Dealers' Association* opened its annual convention at Toronto on September 22, with delegates present from all parts of the Dominion. Among the matters discussed was the rise in price of wire rods, as a result of the action of the American Steel and Wire Company, which was stated to be of the nature of a combine, and to have injuriously affected the supply of raw material of Canadian manufacturers.

The 6th annual convention of the *Canadian Horticultural Society* was opened at Toronto on September 8. The president, in his annual address referred to the necessity of paying gardeners better wages, and suggested that the government appoint special appraisers at Montreal and Toronto to expedite the passing of gardeners' goods through customs. The establishment of a Canadian fast Atlantic service was also recommended.

The second annual convention of the *Farmers' Association* was held at Toronto, beginning on September 8. Features of the

meeting were the address of Mr. Goldwin Smith, and the conference held with delegates of the Trades and Labour Council concerning matters of mutual interest. Resolutions were passed protesting against the granting of public money to private enterprises, and against any increase in the tariff. A reduction in freight and passenger rates and the adoption of the principle of equal taxation were also requested. Officers were elected as follows:—Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Glengarry, president; Mr. L. E. Annis, East York, vice-president; Mr. W. L. Smith, Toronto, secretary-treasurer; Wm. McCrea, Guelph, and Mr. Hyatt, P. E. County, auditors. These officers with Mr. J. F. Beam, Welland, and Major Hood, Guelph, form the executive committee.

Notes of the Month.

Labour Day, occurring on Monday, September 7, was celebrated at several points throughout Canada with demonstrations by the various labour bodies.

At a meeting of the Ottawa Christian Endeavor Union it was decided to take steps to form an employment bureau for the benefit of young people out of employment.

A conference of representatives of agricultural and commercial interests was held in Glasgow, Scotland, with the object of securing the removal of restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle. The conference decided that the question of the removal of the restrictions should be made a test question at the next Parliamentary elections in Great Britain.

A by-law confirming an agreement between the town council of Orillia and the Dominion Linen Mills Company for the establishment of a *linen mill* and kindred industries was carried on September 21 by a vote of 558 to 14, the chief attraction to the industry being the cheap electric power offered by the municipality from its plant at Ragged Rapids.

It was announced during the month that the *Toronto Railway Company* would spend in the neighbourhood of \$300,000 in increasing its power system. The increases in plant, it was announced, would be made up roughly as follows:—6 new boilers of 600 horse-power each, 2 additional engines with a total capacity of 3,200 horse-power, directly connected with large generators. A large storage battery will also be added.

During September a party of members of the Imperial House of Commons made a tour of the Dominion with the object of investigating industrial and trade conditions. The tour of the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire was also continued, and much practical benefit to Canadian development is anticipated therefrom. An excursion to Manitoba and British Columbia, conducted by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was also carried out during the closing week of the month.

An event of the month in British Columbia, to which considerable attention was directed, was the first annual distribution of profits by the management of the *British Columbia Electric Railway Company* of Vancouver, New Westminster and other points, to its employees, after an allowance of a reasonable dividend on the capital invested. Employees were made equal sharers in the profit distribution, which amounted this year to \$25 per man, the total amount thus distributed being \$7,500.

The annual report of the chief of the Fire Brigade of Toronto, shows fire losses during 1902, to have amounted to \$423,544.73, compared with \$122,126.53 in 1901. The total insurance paid was \$390,225.73. Losses over insurance paid amounted to \$20,122, and losses with no insurance to \$13,197. The aggregate losses on buildings were \$110,299.21 and on contents, \$313,245.52. Of 798 alarms of fire (of which 120 were false alarms), burning chimneys were the cause in 109 instances, children and

matches in 60 instances, burning rubbish in 29 instances, bon-fires in 14 instances, electric wires in 15 instances, and incendiarism in 14 instances. The total insurance in effect against fire in Toronto during the year was \$2,111,362.

An international congress of *stone workers* was recently held at Zurich, Switzerland, with delegates present from all the countries of Europe except Great Britain, representing in all some 40,000 organized workers in the stone trades. It was resolved to establish an international secretaryship at Zurich, the secretary's duties being defined as the drawing up of quarterly

reports on the movements of stone workers in all countries, the arrangement of subscriptions in support of strikes and the collection and preparation of propositions for protective legislation especially referring to the stone trade in the various countries. Every country was recommended to elect a correspondent and the organizations of every country are requested to publish the notices of the secretary. The entrance fee was placed at 45 francs and the annual subscription at 31 francs for every 1,000 members, though special agreements with Australia and America were approved by the congress. The co-operation of stone workers of all countries was requested.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows :

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the past month the general condition of the labour market was very active, and the demand for labour was, on the whole, even greater than the previous month. This in part can be accounted for by the opening of the Provincial Exhibition, which afforded an immense amount of employment. The building trades have been exceptionally active, especially carpenters, while printers and boilermakers have had a splendid month, the latter working night and day. Commerce also shared in the general busy condition of the labour market, and the wholesale and retail trades report a splendid month, some 50,000 people from the surrounding districts having visited the city to attend the exhibition, and a general briskness in the latter branches having ensued as a result. The labour market has been free from unrest, and the chief topic in labour circles is the proposed formation of a Building Trades Council.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The splendid weather of the past month has done much to bring about a satisfactory condition in the agricultural industry, and the general failure of this industry which was feared from the unfavourable and disappointing spring, has given way to a healthy and prolific condition.

Fishing.—This branch, too, has been active during the past month, and while no unusual stir was manifest in the general condition, the catch of mackerel has been great, and a good price received, some catches being sold at 10c. each.

Mining.—This important branch throughout the district continues to enjoy great activity.

Railroad construction.—This branch also continues to be active, and affords a large amount of employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are busy. Carpenters are enjoying a splendid season. Lathers and plasterers are

normally busy. Painters are busy. Plumbers report work plentiful. Stonecutters are also busy, while builders' labourers report work very good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are busy. Machinists are quite active. Electrical workers have had a busy month. Blacksmiths report work normal. Boilermakers are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers report work fair. Carriage and wagon makers are fairly active. Coopers report work normal.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have had a very busy month. Pressmen were also busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, and hotel employees have been very active, while delivery employees also have had a splendid month.

Transport.—All branches of railroad and locomotive employees have been very busy, while teamsters have shared in the activity.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was much in demand.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been fully employed during the month, and the continued abundant supply is only equal to the demand for labour. Glace Bay, after putting in a water and sewerage system, is finishing the streets with bitulithic pavement. Shipping is active. Coal in great quantities is being shipped to other parts of the Dominion, and iron ore and limestone are being brought in from Belle Isle and Marble Mountain. Wholesale and retail trade is good. The retail clerks, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association, issued a manifesto to the purchasing public and merchants calling for a 60 hour week, to be divided as best

suits the mercantile business. A certain amount of overtime will be permitted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The lobster season is over, with fair results for the fishermen and factories.

Mining.—Every colliery in the district is busy day and night to supply the demand for coal. A New York company is opening quarries in the plaster mountains of St. Ann's. The whole output of the quarries will be shipped to the United States. A short railway and a pier will be built to facilitate the plaster shipments. The pier will be fitted up with pockets to hold at least 2,000 tons for the ready loading of vessels carrying from 1,500 to 2,000 tons.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy.

Clothing trades.—The advent of winter has increased business in the various branches of the clothing trade.

Transport.—Those engaged in the transportation business report trade better than it was during the summer. The Sydney boom arising from the construction of the Dominion Iron and Steel plant, and the Nova Scotia Steel plant has passed, and labour is settling down to normal conditions. The material for these plants and house building affected transportation workers, and caused them to work much overtime. Congested traffic on the railway is not known now.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is always in demand. Much of it comes from Newfoundland.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during September developed little change from August, demand

and supply being well balanced. In Charlottetown the building of the new market house kept about forty men employed, while the annex to the City Hospital and St. Dunstan's College, as well as a number of private residences, kept all the carpenters busy. A new packing house was started in the building formerly used as a furniture factory and closed down last month. Building operations continued fairly brisk throughout the country, the farmers having had a prosperous year and putting a share of their money in improving their dwellings and enlarging their barns. Commercial activity was greater this month than last and the city merchants report retail trade better.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The annual fair held during this month indicated that the fruit crop is late maturing and that the quantity will be less than last year. Roots and vegetables were fully up to an average yield. The harvest is late, owing to cold, wet weather, and even at the last of the month a considerable quantity of grain remains in stock. Very little produce has been shipped, but a large number of horses were exported, mainly to Newfoundland and Sydney.

Fishing.—The oyster fishing season opened the middle of the month and fair catches were reported.

Railroad construction and employment.—The construction of the Hillsborough bridge and the Belfast and Murray Harbour railway made good progress during the month. At the bridge pneumatic work commenced about the middle of the month, giving employment to 80 compressed air workers, nearly all from abroad.

Other industries.—The cheese factories have yielded well, and the price was the highest known for some time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasters

were busy, while builders' labourers had a fair month. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters were busy, and painters, decorators and paper hangers report a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, and iron workers and helpers were steadily employed. Machinists and engineers were busy, as were also electrical workers and linemen. Blacksmiths had plenty of work, while bicycle workers were fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were busy at repairs. Car builders and coopers also report plenty of work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers report plenty of work. Boot and shoe workers were also busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers found September a better month than August, while clerks and hotel employees were busy.

Transport.—All lines of railroad employment were busy. Steamboatmen and firemen had steady employment. Ship labourers and longshoremen were busy, as were also teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour.—All classes of unskilled labour were fairly busy.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continues to improve, and the prospects are bright for the coming fall season. The building trades are well

employed, but ship labourers are only partially so. The F. B. Dunn Packing Company, whose place of business at Musquash was destroyed during the recent forest fires, has secured a site for its new factory at Fairville. It is expected that \$10,000 will be spent on the buildings, and that about twenty men will be employed.

Murray & Gregory have also now in course of construction one of the most modern saw-mills to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last July. The St. John Ladder Company will shortly establish a business here for the manufacture of the Waggoner patent extension ladder, and it is thought will employ twenty hands. The Street Railway Company has suspended operations on the extension of its line through St. John West, owing to a difficulty with the city council in reference to the route.

Tenders are advertised for a large brick warehouse on Mill Street. On September 2 the steamer *Beaver* was arrested on a warrant for security of a claim of \$700, under the Employers' Liability Act, at the instance of Isaac C. B. Thurber, for damages for injuries sustained by him on board the said steamer, on July 10 last. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending September 24 were \$4,165,732, being \$808,948 greater than the same period in 1902, and \$211,347 less than in the month of August. The wholesale and retail trades report business exceptionally good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Harvesting is well advanced, and crops as a rule are good, especially oats. Rust and rot have affected the potatoes in some sections of the county, and heavy frosts did considerable damage to the buckwheat.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are busy. Carpenters and joiners report work plentiful. Painters and decorators remain active, and plumbers and gasfitters

continue busy. Stonecutters and builders' labourers are kept busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers report work plentiful. Electrical workers and linemen are very busy. Boiler-makers report work as good. Woodworkers and shingle weavers are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen continue busy. Bookbinders report work normal.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors say that business is extra good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are all well employed. Cigarmakers report business fair.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen, switchmen and trackmen are reported as extra busy. Freight handlers report work plentiful. Ship labourers are dull. Street railway employees are very busy. They organized a union on September 10. Teamsters and expressmen are kept well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is considered fair.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Stephen.—The Ganong confectionery factory has been fitted with electric lighting throughout, and will be heated by steam.

Milltown.—Some of the weavers in the cotton mill received an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in their wages on September 1.

Springhill.—Wm. J. Scott's saw-mill was totally destroyed by fire on the night of September 2. Mr. Scott estimates his loss at about \$9,000; it was insured for \$3,600.

Fredericton.—James M. Scott, William J. Scott, John Scott, Charles E. Scott and John S. Scott are applying for incorporation as the Scott Lumber Company, Limited, with a capital stock of \$98,000. The company proposes to carry on large lumber operation at Victoria Mills below this city, and on the second Magaguadavic Lake.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, Correspondents, report as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during September, with a slight falling off in demand from the preceding month, and with no scarcity of men reported. A steamship of the Furness line was brought into dry dock at St. Joseph, Lévis, for repairs to the value approximately of \$60,000. Tenders were asked for the work and a New York firm secured the contract, necessitating the removal of the vessel to the latter port. Ten of the crew who refused to proceed to sea in the vessel were sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

During the month the Sicily Asphaltum Company of Montreal began the installation of a \$12,000 permanent steam plant in the city, and also made extensive repairs to a number of streets.

There was one strike reported during the month, that of the batteau men, who claimed demurrage on two vessels to which they were bringing cargo. Work was stopped on the 21st instant, and after a meeting of the representatives of the interested shippers and a committee of the men on the 23rd an arrangement was arrived at whereby the matter was left to arbitration, the firms paying the amount in dispute under protest and the men returning to work pending the decision. The men, some 82 in number, were members of the Knights of Labour Local Assembly No. 1160 and eight firms were directly interested.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather was particularly favourable for farmers throughout the

month and harvesting operations were accordingly accelerated. Grain and potato crops are reported especially satisfactory.

Lumbering.—A few of the large saw-mills have finished the season's cut, and men are being hired to go to the shanties for the winter. On the south shore a scarcity of labour was reported, and the wages were higher than last year in Quebec, ranging from \$26 to \$30 per month as against \$22 to \$26 per month last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Builders.—The month has been only fair, as a number of new buildings have been completed. A few masons and bricklayers, accordingly, have been out of employment, but lathers, plasterers and carpenters have been active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There has been a perceptible falling off of employment during the month in the shipbuilding lines. Machinists, moulders and boilermakers, however, had a good month, and electrical workers and linemen were steadily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The destruction by fire of the only car-building establishment in the city threw some 30 men out of employment, and the work of rebuilding had not yet commenced at the end of the month. Coopers are becoming active, owing to the arrival of fish and oil cargoes.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers at present report plenty of work. Bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers report a good month's trade, with one case of overtime worked.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The tobacco and cigar manufacturers of the city were working full time throughout the month, with a perceptible increase in output.

* A special report dealing with the meeting of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held at Quebec during September, appears on another page of the present issue of the *Gazette*, and no reference to the meeting accordingly is made in the report of the local correspondents.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a good month's work. Furriers are busy preparing for the winter season. Hotel and restaurant employees were very busy owing to the continuance of the tourist trade.

Transport.—Though the movement of passengers has decreased somewhat that of freight has increased, and all branches of railway employees were actively employed. Street railway employees, cab drivers and expressmen had a good month, Ship labourers report a dull month, but longshoremen were well employed,

Unskilled labour.—A fairly good month was reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Levis, held on the 22nd instant, it was decided to award to Messrs. Dussault and Power the contract for a water works and drainage system for the town. The contract price is \$287,000 and the works are to be performed according to the plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Laforest, C.E.

THREE RIVERS AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during the past month have been very satisfactory, all classes of labourers being steadily employed with little or no loss of time. Owing to the fine weather of several weeks past, labourers can earn from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per day. Unskilled carpenters are getting \$1.75 per day. Common labourers are getting \$1.25. Wood-sawyers and choppers in yards will not work under 15 cents per hour; 15 cents per load of wood sawed and chopped was the price paid 5 years ago. Women without employment are scarce and none can be had for less than double the price they used to obtain five years ago. Business in the city has been prosperous in almost all of the trades.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Most of the crops are in and returns are better than anticipated.

Lumbering.—The saw-mills are kept very busy and will no doubt saw at night until the close of the season. The water on the St. Maurice has been higher than for years past, and the drive of logs will finish in a few days. Lumbermen are preparing for winter chopping and several gangs of men have left for the shanties.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing is very active in all branches.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Workmen are well employed. Carpenters and joiners have constant employment. Painters are not very busy but have been well employed since spring. Stonecutters are fully employed. Plumbers report plenty of work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths have been very busy. With bicycle workers business is very dull. Horse-shoers report trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades are not very busy, though photo-engravers are busy.

Clothing trades.—Garment workers have more work than they can attend to. Glove-makers and boot and shoe workers are well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers are all employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers have plenty of work.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen have been well employed all summer.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of September there has been a brisk demand for all classes of labour,

and all trades have been fully employed, with no idle men. Most of the employees of the Carpet Co., which closed down last month, have found employment in the other factories here, and in other parts of the Dominion. The various machine shops are still busy and good men find ready employment. Work has been begun on the foundation of the new court-house, and it is expected that work will be continued on this building until well into the season. There has been a great demand for unskilled labour and men to go to the lumber camps. There is a prospect that a branch of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. will be located here, should satisfactory arrangements be arrived at with the city. Employment will be given to about 500 employees. Wholesale and retail merchants report business during the month exceptionally good. There has been no unrest in the labour market during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been very fortunate in securing their crops without wet weather. The dry weather is becoming serious in the country, as wells and brooks, which never gave out before, are dry, and water in many instances has to be carried long distances for the stock. The crops are above the average, the potato crop being much in excess of that for some years past.

Lumbering.—Lumbering operations are somewhat handicapped for want of men. Many who formerly went to the woods in the fall find plenty of work in the city, and will not leave unless big inducements are held out.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers in all lines are busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades are busy. There are several large contracts about completed, but there will be enough other contracts to start on

to keep work plentiful until the winter sets in, and Messrs. D. G. Loomis & Sons of this place have secured a large contract in Fort William, and are offering good wages to local men to go west.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers are well employed, considerable overtime having been put in. Both the large machine shops have shipped large quantities of mining machinery to the west.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Work has been plentiful during the month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade has been fairly good during the month.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors have been very busy during the month, and there is a demand for good men.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report trade good. Cigar makers are all very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is in good demand, and work has been retarded somewhat by failure to secure men.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has continued active during September, especially for day labourers. The trades nearly all report favourable conditions, with the exception of the Penman Co. boot and shoe factory, which was obliged to stop night work owing to low water. Through this 125 hands have been thrown out of employment. Several of these, however, have found employment in other branches here and others have emigrated elsewhere. The city is macadamizing Ann Street so as to satisfy the owners of the Bertrand and Co. foundry, who are soon to commence work in their new establishment,

which is one of the most modern of its kind in the city. The factory which Messrs. J. and A. N. Côté have erected for the manufacture of boots and shoes will probably commence operations in a few weeks; the engine and boilers have been installed, some of the machinery has also been placed in position and the balance is expected next week. The contract for 177 window sashes has been given, as also contracts for masonry, metal roofing and heating apparatus. Work at the distillery is well advanced; ten copper vats lined with tin, containing each 10,000 gallons, have been installed, to receive the alcohol which will be subject to all the improvements which experts deem necessary. Work is at present proceeding on the condensers, on the grain elevators and on the cooling alembic. The engines, boilers and scales are in place. All this machinery will be in operation in a few weeks. The cost of the distillery and machinery will amount to \$134,000 when complete. The activity reported last month in the woodworking trades has continued and a large amount of extra work has been necessary so as to fill orders that had been booked. There has been no change in wages or hours and no strikes nor lock-outs. It is stated that the Official Laboratory of the Province of Quebec will be opened to the public on the 1st of October next on Girouard Street. Mr. L. A. Tourchot, licensed chemist for the Dominion of Canada, has been in charge as director since last February. When the new dairy building of the province is constructed the laboratory will then go there. A course of lectures on "Industry" will shortly be given.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have nearly finished garnering their crops and are satisfied with the yield.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in all the branches continue favourable.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners have been very busy. Lathers and plasterers have had fair work. Painters and plumbers have their hands full.

Metal and engineering trades.—Moulders and iron workers report very satisfactory conditions and continued work is assured. Machinists have also been fully employed. Blacksmiths, boiler makers and sheet metal workers have had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers have been sufficiently busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Work has been plentiful with these branches.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are nearly all employed on custom as well as ready-made clothing.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report a good month. Cigarmakers have been very busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers have been fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Laundrymen have constant work.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers have had a busy month, all those who wish to work finding employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Rapide Plat.—A former employee of Messrs. Louis Côté & Bros. has rented the flour mill at the above place. The stones which have been placed in position will grind about 100 bushels per hour.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

September was a good month for the building trades, carpenters and joiners particularly, being in great demand. The work

on the Canadian Pacific Railway shops is advancing rapidly although somewhat delayed awaiting the arrival of structural iron. The metal roofers' strike commenced on August 31 last, and ended on September 22, the majority of the employers having granted the demands of the strikers. At the present time the builders' labourers are on strike, which is slightly delaying stone and brick work. Trade in general is very good. Owing to the increase in the price of flour of 70c. a barrel, bread has advanced two cents a loaf. Milkmen are also discussing a raise in the price of milk of two cents a quart. Instead of six cents per quart which we are at present paying we will be obliged to pay eight cents. The newspapers have commenced a vigorous campaign against the bakers and milkmen who wish to raise the prices of their commodities. "La Presse" offers to give free advertising space to all bakers and milkmen who do not raise their prices. The Electric Street Railway Companies are making requests and offers to the city council. Amongst other things the Montreal Street Ry. Company is asking for an extension of its franchise for a term of 30 years. It has still twenty years to run on its present contract. In order to obtain this concession Company agrees to keep all the streets on which its cars run free of snow, to sprinkle said streets at least twice a day, the city to furnish the water free, to sweep the streets at night, the city to cart away the sweepings; to sell 10 tickets for 25c. instead of 8 from 5 to 8 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m. and half an hour later on winter evenings, and to undertake certain expenditures in regard to crossings but not to assume the entire cost of paving the streets nor keeping them in repair.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers of rubbers, cotton and boots and shoes are very busy, particularly the rubber manufacturers, owing to the approach of fall, and a certain class of workmen have to do night work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters, joiners, stone and brick masons, painters, stone cutters, plumbers and roofers are extremely busy on account of the abundance of work in Montreal this year.

Metal and engineering trades.—The Dominion Bridge Company has so many orders ahead that it tried to induce its men to work at night. The men refused, but the episode goes to demonstrate how busy the iron trades are.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers report excellent conditions. Car builders are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—These crafts have plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—The workmen in these trades are busily engaged on fall and winter garments.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers do not complain.

Leather trades.—Trunk and bag makers and leather workers generally have done well.

Transport.—Car men generally are fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers have reason to congratulate themselves, there being so much work that they are becoming scarce.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As in the previous month, labour generally was well employed in Hull and district, there being a scarcity of hands in some employments. In spite of the good wages offered coal shovellers could not be had for the Hull docks. The building trades, though not very busy, were fairly well engaged. The high

wages paid to all classes of labour was the noticeable feature of the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

An industry which is progressing considerably in the district is *mica mining*. The raw material is found in the township and a couple of hundred men receive employment in the mining of it. The industry is now wholly national, very little being exported to the United States. About two years ago there was no sale in Canada for mica. The product is manufactured in Ottawa, where the leading American electrical appliance factories have established trimming houses. Hundreds of Hull girls are employed at good wages. They are paid by the piece and the expert trimmers can easily earn 96 cents per day. Miners receive \$1.25 per day with board.

The International Portland Cement Company in Hull is employing over 350 men on its large construction works. These men are the best paid labourers in the district, receiving \$1.50 per day.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers received \$3.50 and masons \$3 per day, stone-cutters also receiving the latter amount. Carpenters are paid \$1.75 and \$2 per day, and not \$1.25 and \$1.50 as stated in the report for August. Joiners are paid the same price. Painters receive from \$9 to \$12 per week, working 10 hours per day. Lathers get 20 cents per hour, plasterers 30 cents per hour, and roofers 22½ cents per hour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers at the Eddy Company receive from \$2 to \$3 per day, shipbuilders \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day, and caulkers \$2.25 per day.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers receive from \$2.50 per day, mill hands \$1.25 to \$1.50, and factory hands the same, except girls, who are mostly paid by the piece.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks are receiving from \$10 to \$13 per week, barbers \$8 to \$10, and teamsters \$8 to \$10 the year round.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The most striking feature of the labour market in September was the notable scarcity of supply. Unskilled labour was especially scarce, and agencies with commissions to secure large numbers of men were unable to supply the orders. Wages ruled high, and indeed the paucity in supply left no other course open to lumbermen and contractors but to pay the outside prices. Work on local contracts was hampered to a certain extent for lack of help, and civic work on streets and sidewalks was also interfered with. The lumber camps made a big draught on the supply and still there was a demand for more men.

There was no exceptional activity in any trade, but all were busy. The building trades were retarded somewhat by a lack of men, many masons, bricklayers and plasterers having left the city early in the season. Commercial activity was marked. Merchants reported a busy month, with the aggregate of trade largely increased, owing to the large influx of visitors to the Central Canada Exhibition.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Throughout the district harvesting operations were reported as satisfactorily completed and grain was threshing out a good average yield to the acre.

Lumbering.—The last of the timber rafts was brought down during the month. All the mills were running full time, and the general tone of the lumber market was firm. The agitation in the city as to the menace by fire from lumber piles was settled by the

City Council passing a by-law defining certain areas in which lumber could be piled.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were all busy, with a limited supply of labour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding Trades.—Moulders, machinists and other iron workers were very busy. In this class of labour the supply of men was exceedingly limited.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are reported scarce, both in the city and in surrounding towns. Advertisements for both hand and machine men have been without results. The lengthy session of Parliament contributed to keeping all the Government Printing Bureau staff busily employed.

Transport.—Every available railroad man was pressed into service during the month. Shipping and passenger traffic were both reported exceptionally active. The annual meetings of the Ottawa and New York railway company and of the Canada Atlantic railway company were held during the month, and the volume of traffic was reported as being largely increased.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A peculiarity of the labour market at present is, that, while there is said to exist a feeling of depression and a certain slowness in business operations, labour continues to be fully employed, with few, if any, exceptions, the demand superseding that of any corresponding period in recent years. The same may be said to apply largely to business operations generally. Building operations continue active so far as alterations, extensions and improvements are concerned. There are also a number of new

residences being erected. During the month the stables and gun sheds used by A. and B. battery, R.C.A., were destroyed by fire. It is expected that the re-building of them will afford considerable work. Clothiers report larger imports and purchases of ready made and other stock than they have made in recent years. The wholesale and retail trade in general lines is above the average.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The following summary of the crops in this district was given by an expert and extensive grain dealer, who, in carrying on his trade, makes a personal visit to nearly every part of the county :

After a very dry spring it was thought the hay crop would be a failure, but this is not the case. Instead of being a drawback it was a decided benefit. The farmers have had a large stock of old hay on hand of inferior quality. This was largely sought for by the buyers at good prices and the most of it disposed of. The new crop was of excellent quality and, if anything, is above the average, and is bringing 75 to 100 per cent more than last year's crop. Pasturages have been very good, and the county is full of stock. The supply of milk has kept up well, and cheese has brought an unusually good price. Pork has been high, and the farmers have raised all that they were able to. Grain, which is becoming a secondary consideration with the farmers, has given a good yield. Some farmers are threshing from the stack in the field. Considerable difficulty was experienced in harvesting on account of lack of help and wet weather. Potatoes are in danger of spoiling unless the weather dries up; if it does there will be an abundant crop. Roots, and indeed all garden produce, are good and indeed could scarcely be better. The apple crop is abundant. Taking it altogether the farmer in this district will have had a profitable year. The present prices of oats and barley are good, and if marketed at once will bring good prices. If held, they will be brought into competition with the large crop which is now growing in the American Southwest. The prices may be reduced. There is every prospect of a two and a quarter better crop of corn, which classes it among the phenomenal yields.

Mining.—Interest in mining continues. Recently valuable finds of gold and copper were made near the village of Sunbury.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is but little change to note in the conditions of the market for labour, excepting in so far as it is affected by the change

of season. Matters are satisfactory in nearly all lines with but few men out of work. The relations between employers and employed are on a much more harmonious basis than in the earlier part of the season except where old difficulties remain unsettled and continue to cause bad feeling, the month having been characterized by an almost entire absence of fresh disputes. While hitherto the demand for general labourers has been good, the prospects are that owing to the closing down of the industries at Sault Ste. Marie, and the close of the busy season on the farms, the supply will be fully adequate to all requirements.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers in most departments continue busy, and in many cases are enlarging their establishments in anticipation of a continuance of prosperity. In some lines production is more quiet. The works of the Massey-Harris Company close down in a few days for a fortnight, as is customary for stock-taking. The Toronto Railway Company is putting in new boilers, engines and dynamos so as to secure extra power. The cost of these improvements will probably exceed \$750,000. Among the new industries to be shortly established is a macaroni factory which will employ 60 hands.

Agriculture.—The harvest has been on the whole a good one both as regards quality and quantity. Many of the farmers are still busy threshing, but the rush of the season being over the demand for men is not urgent. The greater attention now being devoted to the stockraising and dairying in this district has resulted in increasing the amount of work on the farms during the winter season, and a larger proportion of men than formerly can find employment all the year round.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—At present nearly all the men engaged in the building trades are

at work, as a good deal remains to be done in connection with contracts now in hand, but the prospects for a continuance of work until late into the winter season—as has been the case in recent years—are not favourable and many are likely to be laid off much earlier. Painters and decorators report work a little quiet, but plenty in sight at a later stage.

The building trade is by no means as active as last year and employers report that they have no difficulty in securing all the men they need. There are not many large contracts being given out and the prospects are that there will not be nearly so much indoor work on new buildings during the late fall and the winter as was the case last season. Work on the new Grand Trunk Railway freight sheds, on the site of the old Parliament grounds between Simcoe and John Streets, is being pushed rapidly, and is expected to be completed in a few weeks, at a cost of about \$50,000.

Metal, engineering and ship building trades

—In most of these lines mechanics have had a good month. Machinists find trade a little quiet and a few men in that branch are looking for work. Blacksmiths are busy. Several legal cases arising out of the strikes at the Canada Foundry and Gurney's have been before the courts. The application for an injunction against the officials of the moulders' union and a large number of the strikers to restrain them from picketing at the works of the Canada Foundry is still pending. The charge against Robert Hare and Edward J. O'Donnell, accused of the same offence, was tried this week and resulted in the disagreement of the jury. Four men brought over from Britain to work as moulders in the Gurney foundry, who left their employment, were arrested at Montreal and brought back, but criminal proceedings against them were dropped on their returning to work. The suit for \$10,000 damages brought by the Metallic Roofing Co., against Local Union No. 30, of

the sheet metal workers' union was struck from the list owing to the irregularity of the proceedings. Jewellers and silversmiths are well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage workers have had a fair month. Cabinet makers find employment good. Piano workers are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade is fair and not many out of work. The book binders employed by the Copeland, Chafferson Co., manufacturing stationers, went out on strike on the 28th on account of the employment by the firm of an apprentice in the work of cutting canvas. They claim that this work should be done by skilled book-binders. Twenty book-binders and five rulers went out.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors have had a busy month. Garment workers are actively employed. There is plenty of work for boot and shoe makers. The time record for the production of a pair of shoes by machinery involving 25 processes, was broken at the Dominion Industrial Exhibition by the workmen of the J. D. King Co. Limited, in the presence of the officers of the exhibition. The time from the placing of the sewed uppers in the hands of the workmen until the finished shoes were handed to President McNaught was exactly 15 minutes. The best previous time was 18 min. 10½ seconds.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Workers in this department are generally well employed. There has been some friction between the Butchers' union and their employers over the early closing movement. Since May 27th, the great majority of the butcher shops have closed at 7 p.m., in accordance with an agreement arrived at by the trade. A few, however, continued to keep open to a later hour. Exception was taken by some engaged in the business to the circulars distributed by the Union with the view of inducing a general adherence to the rule.

Finally, owing to the want of unanimity, it was agreed at a meeting held on the 23rd to suspend the agreement for the winter.

Transportation.—All classes of employees engaged in land transportation are actively employed. The street railway is steadily increasing its staff in accord with the growing requirements of traffic. Continued fine weather has tended to prolong the season of steamboat travel. Navigation companies report having had a very satisfactory season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—A large number of railway men have left Toronto Junction to obtain employment on the North Western division of the C. P. R. Business at the cattle market continues to increase, 102 carloads of stock being received on the 29th.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally is equally as well employed as last month, and there are few idle men in either the skilled or unskilled callings.

The International Harvester Company's charter has arrived. The company has been capitalized at \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The objects of the company are: To manufacture, sell and deal in harvesting machines, tools, implements of all kinds, including harvesters, binders, reapers, mowers, rakes, headers and shredders; to make agricultural machinery, such as tools and implements of all kinds, binder twine and all repair parts, and other devices, materials and articles used in connection with any kind of harvesting or agricultural tools or implements. There are already over 600 men working in the big industry, and building is still being continued.

The Hamilton Oak Tanning Company, Limited, has increased its capital from \$65,000 to \$125,000.

The McPherson shoe factory is to build a warehouse in rear of the present building to be 75 feet by 150 feet. The capacity of the factory will be about doubled, and the number of hands will be increased from 360 to 450.

The local customs returns for September show a decided increase over the same month of last year, as follows :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Duties collected September, 1903..... | \$ 103,748 96 |
| Duties collected September, 1902..... | 85,719 65 |
| Increase..... | \$ 18,029 31 |

The local census of the population shows an increase of 726 over last year.

Owing to the recent advance in the prices of wheat and wholesale flour, the price of retail flour has been placed at from \$2.10 to \$2.25 a bag.

The price of bread was raised by the local bakers to 6c. a loaf, or an advance of .2c. per loaf.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fruit shipments from this district during the month were exceedingly heavy, peaches, pears and grapes being the most prominent. As much as 150 tons were shipped some days, going as far west as Moose Jaw, N.W.T., and east as far as Halifax.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally has been very brisk in almost every line.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad employment and construction is about the same as last month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are still very busy, as the weather continues to be fine for building purposes and houses are scarce. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, painters and labourers are especially busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. Iron moulders, (stove plate and machinery), are fairly busy. Coremakers, stove mounters, machinists, etc., are fairly engaged. Electrical workers and linemen are all well employed. Metal polishers, blacksmiths, structural iron workers and horse-shoers are fairly busy. The latter have asked for a Saturday half-holiday, beginning October 10. Jewellers and watch-case makers are in steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades are about the same as last month, sash and door hands, furniture makers, carriage and wagon makers and varnishers and polishers are fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Machine, job and ad. men in the printing trades are very busy, as are all of the allied trades.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors have had a very busy month and are now negotiating with the merchants for an increase on vests and trousers, an increase on coats having been secured last year. Garment makers have had a very good month, ending with a rush of the sample season. Boot and shoe makers are exceptionally busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers are doing the usual trade, and all employees are fairly busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers all well employed; broom makers enjoying plenty of work.

Transport.—All classes of railroad employees on both steam and electric roads are well employed. Longshoremen have not had such a good season, much coal coming in by rail.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is very well employed, and men are being constantly advertized for, in some instances as high as 25c. an hour is offered.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—All branches of employment are enjoying the usual prosperity. Rentable houses for workingmen are scarce, many being compelled to put up with various inconveniences until houses can be built. John Real, Dundas, is suing the Dominion Cannister Company, Dundas, for \$200 damages for the loss of the ends of two or three fingers. The injury occurred while the plaintiff was employed by the defendant company.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General prosperity in industrial circles is the ruling condition in this district. No man who wants work need be idle. Men of all classes are coming from all parts of the country, and all find employment. There is no 'boom' here; the prosperity is of a much healthier and more stable character.

Manufacturing concerns are having very prosperous times. The Ontario Grape Juice Co., the Wilson-Fyle Co. and the Automatic Clerk Co. have started small factories here. Part of the plant of the Carborundum Company (Canadian branch) was burned, entailing heavy loss.

The building trades are still very busy. Carpenters have been advertised for and painters are unable to handle the work in their line. Transportation companies have been handling a heavy traffic and have been very successful in avoiding blockades.

No new difficulties are reported between employers and employees, nor have there been any changes in hours or wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have had a generally good season and satisfactory crops have

been gathered in. The shortage in the supply of farm labourers continues. The grape crop is about two-thirds of a full yield. Peaches and plums have yielded heavily, but apples are likely to be light.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns report business as generally good and full complements of hands are employed.

Railroad construction and employment.—The busy season on the lakes is drawing to a close, and the railways will soon be taking on additional crews to handle the freight business diverted to them by the closing of navigation.

Other industries.—Fruit canneries continue to be very busy, and the season's work opened at the wine factories at the end of the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Those in the building trades are undoubtedly the busiest class of workingmen. Enough new buildings are being started to keep them busy till well along in the winter, and it is probable that there will be plenty of work during the entire cold season. Carpenters have been in demand; painters have been unable to handle the amount of work. Masons and plumbers are very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Foundries, machine shops and boiler shops are very busy. Steam engineers are employed in large numbers. Electricians and linemen are busy. The Canadian General Electric Company is erecting temporary buildings here. This company will instal the generators and equipment of the 50,000 h. p. power house of the Canadian Niagara Power Company. The Jencks Machine Co. is building temporary shops to turn out the steel conduit for the Ontario Power Company.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers continue to be well employed.

Clothing trades.—There is a steady demand for girls and women at the suspender and neckwear factories. Tailors are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers, bakers and cigar makers, all report good business.

Miscellaneous.—Retail clerks, office employees, freight clerks, and other similar classes are busy. House servants are continually advertised for.

Transport.—September was a busy month on railways and lake transport lines, but the traffic was steady and no serious blockades occurred. Electric railways are beginning to reduce their staffs to winter numbers, and steam roads are taking on a few men. Team drivers have been in demand and all drivers and carters are busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is steadily employed at good wages.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bridgeburg.—The Michigan Central Railway has established a station at the shipyard at Miller's Bay. It will be called "Shipyard."

Welland.—Coopers have had a very busy month. Labour generally was well employed.

Attercliffe.—A new brickyard has been started here.

Port Colborne.—A successful demonstration was held here on Labour Day. Hon. Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, addressed a large gathering. The west breakwater for the protection of the harbour and Welland Canal entrance, which has been in course of construction for years, is completed.

St. Catharines.—A by-law to bonus the Empire Carpet Company was defeated at the polls. A highly successful demonstration was held here on Labour Day.

Thorold.—The plant of the Montrose Paper Co. is now in full operation. The company will turn out several kinds of paper now largely imported from other countries.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

September has been an active month for all classes of working men. The building trades have been the most active and many new buildings were commenced, the majority being private residences. Local contractors are unable to cope with the demand, and much work will have to be laid over until next year. The Massey-Harris Co. commenced a \$9,000 extension, and the carriage works a large warehouse during the month. The iron trades have continued busy, and in some cases overtime has been worked. Such is also the case in the wagon making trades. Wholesale and retail merchants have had a satisfactory month, and prospects for fall trade are encouraging. The erection of the new buildings for the New England Company, known as the Mohawk Institute, recently destroyed by fire, has been commenced, and the work will be completed before winter. Amicable relations between employers and employed have continued throughout the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and market gardeners have had a busy month. Favourable weather has greatly assisted operations, and much of the fruit and potato crop has been harvested. The dry rot is affecting the potatoes, and prices are about 10 cents per bag higher than during the corresponding month last year; 75 cents per bag is being asked at present.

Railroad construction and employment.—The extension of the electric railway from

Paris to St. George is progressing rapidly; and the double tracking on the Grand Trunk, and other operations on the same line, are employing a large force of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and painters have been fully employed. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters have had a full month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders, core-makers and machinists have been fully employed, and a number of the latter have been working overtime. Electrical workers and linemen have had a busy month and overtime has been worked. Metal polishers, buffers and stove mounters have had steady employment. Machinery and carriage blacksmiths have had an active month. General blacksmiths and horseshoers report trade as being fair. Boilermakers and sheet metal workers have all had steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, particularly carriage and wagon makers, have been active during the month. The latter are working overtime. Patternmakers and millwrights have been steadily employed; the former are in demand. Coopers report a steady month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have had a steady month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report a fair month, with an increase in trade over the month previous.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are all engaged. Bread is rising in value. Some are giving only 20 tickets for \$1, instead of 22 as formerly. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers continue to be very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees report steady employment. Furriers are busy and one local dealer has enlarged his place of business to meet the

increasing demands. Hotel and restaurant employees find steady employment. Laundry workers have had a good month.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen, freight handlers and street railway employees, have all had a steady month. The first-named are exceptionally busy. Teamsters and expressmen have been fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—There are no idle men upon the market. The supply seems to be about equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Many new buildings are being erected. All local labour is fully employed.

Blue Lake.—The new Portland Cement Works will start in a few days. There are good openings for a few steady labouring men.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market improved in general as the month progressed. While there have been no number of idle men, in some lines there has been a slight easing off of trade, which is now improving. The scarcity of bricklayers noticed last month continues. The building season will be an extra long one owing to the number of large works. Although a great scarcity of small houses exists, few houses are being erected for renting purposes. Retail trade improved during the month. The sessions of the O. A. College have commenced with about 225 students in residence. The beginning of the month saw shops employing over 300 men shut down through strikes. All are now at work except 30 men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in almost all lines is at the height of its capacity. A

number of additions to shops that have been under way are about ready to occupy. Gangs of men under the city engineer are putting in house connections for the new sewerage works.

Railroad construction and employment.—A by-law to purchase the Guelph Radial Railway was carried by the property owners.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have had a good month. There will be employment for all the bricklayers here until nearly Christmas, with a large amount of work for the other trades for a longer time. Bricklayers are consequently all steadily employed, and there is a demand for men in this trade. Carpenters, painters and stone-cutters are all steadily employed, with no idle men. Builders' labourers have had a good month with a fair demand for men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders have had a good month, particularly those on stove work. The strike in this trade of 28 men and apprentices, which shut down a hardware shop employing 200 men has been broken by the employment of N. L. A. men and the shop resuming work. Machinists, machinists' helpers and sheet metal workers have had a fair month with an improvement towards the close. Tube mill men are working overtime.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are steadily employed. Organ finishers at the end of last month to the number of 19 refused to accept a reduction in piece rates. About 125 organ workers were locked out, and after two weeks a settlement was reached on a day basis which is slightly lower than what has recently been made at piece rates. The settlement was for 18 cents an hour for fillers, 19 cents for stainers and shellackers, and 21 cents for rubbers, polishers and varnishers. Piano workers are very busy. Upholsterers are very busy for the season of the year. Car-

riage workers report a better month than August.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have had a good month with a present demand for men.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are now on fall work with prospects for good season.

Textile trades.—Brussels weavers and ingrain weavers have had a good month, with good prospects ahead.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers have had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is well employed, but there is liable to be an easing off from now owing to the approaching completion of the sewerage works.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hespeler.—Textile workers are only fairly well employed.

Berlin.—A few months ago the town took over the lighting and power plant at a cost of \$100,000. Owing to its poor condition the council has now voted \$70,000 to put the plant in good shape. Incandescent lights will be supplied at 1 cent per night each and gas at \$1 per thousand.

STRATFORD, ONT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this city and district continues unchanged from previous months, as all classes of labour both skilled and unskilled are fully employed. Men of all trades are in demand owing to the number that are required in the new factories. The building trades are still very busy erecting a number of houses.

Wholesale and retail trade was fairly busy and reports a prosperous month.

There were no changes in the rates of wages, nor any trouble in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy hauling their grain to market, and are also engaged in taking out their root crops, which are a very good yield.

Manufacturing.—All local industries are active with plenty of orders ahead. The Hodd Cullen flour mill shut down for the last two weeks of the month, putting in new machinery of greater capacity to meet increased demands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers and painters are steadily employed. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters are busy. Builders' labourers have been kept busy this month.

Metal and engineering trades.—Machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and fitters are fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and varnishers and polishers are working full time. Coopers are busy making barrels for the apple trade.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have been very busy during the month, especially job printers.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report work good for this month. Garment workers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are exceptionally busy this month. Butchers have had a satisfactory month. Cigarmakers have all the work they can do.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees report trade good.

Transport.—Railroad men report steady work throughout the month, especially conductors and brakemen. Livery men and dray men also report trade satisfactory.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour is very good. A number of Englishmen came to the city and found employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Marys.—Business is good. Beattie & Co's. store, which was destroyed by fire some time ago, is being replaced by a large brick store, which has given employment to builders. The stone quarries and the Maxwell foundry are running to full capacity.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Wootton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions have changed but little during the past month, trade among all classes being good. In building trade circles work is beginning to slacken. The brick and stonework on the new armoury is about completed, and the walls will be ready for the roof in about six weeks. On the railroads the rush of the last few months has abated somewhat. In the foundries work is brisk. At McClary's the new stove mounting and polishing building is about completed, and the hands will soon be in. At the rolling mills a night staff is to be put on. A new pavement of several blocks is to be laid on King Street this fall; and a \$1,500 roadway is to be built over the coves at the military rifle range. The two jobs will keep a large number of teams and labourers employed until Christmas. A small strike occurred at Leonard's boiler and engine works on Sept. 21, among the boilermakers. A letter was received from an employer in Winnipeg by a striking machinist offering employment to a number of machinists at good wages. The letter was sent by the machinist to a boilermaker at Leonard's with a request for him to show it to the machinists there with the object of getting them to quit work. The man says he did

not show it to the machinists, but the firm found out he had the letter and ordered his dismissal, and the other boilermakers struck in sympathy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have had a good month, but work is slackening. Eight men were laid off at the armoury the last week in the month. Carpenters continue in demand, and prospects are bright for a couple of months yet. Lathers, plasterers and painters state that they have plenty of work on hand. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters are in demand. Builders' labourers are in demand at present.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are very busy at McClary's; about 140 of this class are employed now, the largest number in the history of the firm. Machinists and coremakers are exceptionally busy. Electrical workers had a busy month, the western fair making a great deal of extra work for them. Metal polishers and stove mounters are exceptionally busy, and have commenced working overtime four nights a week. Boilermakers are busy; a number of these arrived from Great Britain and secured employment here. Sheet metal workers continue very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage and wagon workers are very busy. Car builders are rushed on repair work. Coopers are exceptionally busy, working three nights a week overtime at the London and Petrolea barrel works, the largest in the city. The smaller barrel works are busy on apple and flour barrels.

Printing and allied trades.—In the printing trades business continues good. The city printing, one of the largest contracts of the year, was let during the month to the firm of A. Talbot & Co., and the city voters' list will be printed during the next week, giving employment to a number of extra men.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade as improving, after the dull summer months. Garment workers are very busy. Boot and shoe workers report trade fair.

Food and tobacco preparations.—Bakers and confectioners were rushed in the early part of the month, the western fair being the cause. Cigarmakers report trade as good, with no idle men in their line and with some jobs open for hand men.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers report trade as good.

Transport.—Train crews are having a little more time to themselves now, business not being quite so active. A number of extra men were employed by the Street Railway Company during fair week. Teamsters and expressmen had a busy time of it during the first part of the month, owing to the fair and to the amount of fruit arriving in the city.

Unskilled labour.—This class has had more steady employment and has commanded better wages this summer than ever before, having been in demand all the time.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is little change in labour conditions which continue healthy and active, with plenty of employment, and peaceful relations prevailing between employer and employed. Commercial activity was evident in the large volume of railway traffic in through freight. Retail business is steady and up to the standard of other years. There were no important changes in rates of wages or hours of employment to report.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural conditions are favourable. The season's crop of grain has

been harvested and farmers have been busy with threshing and fall seeding. The yield of grain is average in quantity and sample. There has been a tendency with farmers to hold their wheat in anticipation of higher prices.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers report continued prosperity, as there is a good demand for manufactured products. The difficulty experienced in the local broom and brush making industry by the shortage of labour has been partially overcome by the introduction of modern labour-saving machinery, which, in some portions of the work, has effected a saving of 75 per cent in the number of hands.

Railroad construction.—Railroad construction and employment continues active, and constant changes are being made in the motive power and general equipment. The M. C. R. bridge, spanning the Kettle Creek ravine west of the city, is being remodelled and strengthened. A large staff of men are engaged on the work. There is a brisk demand for freight cars and full time is being worked in this particular department of the M. C. R. shops. Formerly the men had a half holiday on Saturday afternoon.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Workers in this line have been fairly busy, but as intimated in last month's report, the season will close early. For bricklayers the season is about over, as only a few small jobs are in evidence. Carpenters and inside finishers have a considerable amount of work on hand. The ward school building, which has been the largest job of the season, is now inclosed, and the inside work is progressing rapidly.

Metal trades.—In this line there is steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Satisfactory conditions were reported.

Printing and allied trades.—For printers there is little change, with plenty of work for all.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors are quite busy, with plenty of orders ahead. Mantle workers in the local factory report favourable conditions. Work on summer goods is about to commence and preparations are being made to increase the staff.

Food and tobacco preparations.—Workers in these departments have been busy. A building is being erected for a wholesale bakery for a local firm. Cigarmakers are very busy, and one local firm is advertising for apprentices.

Transport.—There has been great activity in railway traffic and railway employees have been making good time. Teamsters have been very busy and as a result municipal street macadamizing work has progressed very slowly.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions continue as favourable as during last month. The building trade is still active with a demand for men. The Chatham Manufacturing Co. has let the contract for a large addition to its works. The erection of many private residences continues to give employment to all the available men in the building trades.

Civic works, such as paving, laying sidewalks, sewers, water and gas mains, are employing a large number of mechanics and labourers. The public library is now finished and was opened to the public this month. Wholesale and retail trade is fairly active.

No changes in the rate of wages have been reported this month, and no disturbances in the labour market have taken place, the relations between employers and men having been perfectly agreeable.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers report that owing to the excessive rainfall, the crops in many localities have not been as good this year as usual. Corn, beans and potatoes in some places are almost a failure.

Manufacturing.—All local factories are fairly busy.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, plasterers and painters are all fully employed. Plumbers and gas fitters are all busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron workers, machinists and engineers are fairly well employed.

Wood working and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are fully employed. Coopers are exceptionally busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders have plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report work fairly good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, cigar and tobacco workers report trade fairly good.

Miscellaneous.—Delivery employers and clerks have steady employment.

Transport.—Railroadmen report that they have all they can do. Ship labourers, long-shoremen and teamsters are exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is in good demand.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the past month in all branches of industry great activity has prevailed, the iron and building trades taking the lead.

There have been no idle men upon the market who wanted employment, and many from the east coming to the city have found work with little trouble. Labour, skilled and unskilled, is in demand. There were more contracts let for dwelling houses the first two weeks in September than in any similar period this season. The salt company has contracted for another large addition to its plant; this will make the third addition this summer. The Board of Public Works is very busy and is employing all the labour and teams it can secure, laying paved streets, cement sidewalks and sewers. Wholesale and retail business continued good. Harmony between employers and employees existed throughout the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and painters are all fully employed. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, and sheet metal workers have all the work they can handle just at present.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists and engineers have plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon making trade continues good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report plenty of work on hand, most of them working overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers are all fully employed.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen are all fully employed, and a great many of the crews are putting in overtime. Teamsters are exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—There is a great demand for this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—Manufacturing concerns, of which there are a large number, are very busy, and some of them are two months behind in their orders. The Asphalt Paving Brick Company has got its large plant in operation now, and is giving employment to a large number of hands. There has been more building this year than in any other in the history of Walkerville.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions have not changed materially from last month, with the exception of the single case of farm labour and of a sharp advance of about 25 cents a day for ordinary manual labour on railroad construction. On September 26 several employment agents received orders to supply as many men as procurable at \$2.25 per day. The conditions as to fare and board remained the same, that is, free fare to point of work and also free fare back to Winnipeg if they stay until the completion of work. Board is charged to the men at the rate of \$4 per week. This class of work usually ceases in the beginning of November, usually from the 1st to the 10th. Sometimes, however, work can continue later, but it is not safe to rely upon its doing so. The cause of the sharp advance is the desire of contractors to get enough men to complete their work before winter. Their demands are being partially met by a certain amount of farm labour that is being released. Farmers in many districts, however, are behind with their harvest and a steady demand for help continues, and in consequence contractors are bidding higher to get men. The general demand for labour is also strong, and a growing feeling among the men is develop-

ing in the direction of standing off for higher pay. Some of the immigrant elements are taking advantage of the demand for their labour to have a good time, by taking alternate weeks for holidays. Contractors complain of their irregular habits in this respect. Another factor in the labour market at the present time is the making up of gangs for the woods. This demand has appeared fully five weeks earlier than last year. Extensive operators, such as Pigeon River Co., Rat Portage Lumber Co., Red Deer Co., East Kootenay Co., are already sending all the men they can get into their camps. Several Winnipeg employment agents have taken advantage of the cessation of work by the auxiliary companies of the Consolidated Lake Superior, at Sault Ste. Marie, to send representatives to engage men for the requirements of the Winnipeg market. Several thousand men could easily be placed at the present time, and it is more than probable the full demand will not be met.

Building operations in Winnipeg are being carried on to the full extent that facilities, such as labour and material supply, will allow. Finishing is being seriously retarded by the scarcity of plasterers, who are small in numbers proportionate with other classes employed. Many buildings are at a standstill awaiting their turn for this class of workmen. Wages show an upward tendency. Bricklayers are being paid in many cases as high as 60c. per hour, or 5c. per hour above the union minimum. All kinds of men have been brought into requisition as carpenters and receive pay at the rate of from 20c. to 35c. per hour.

In the two weeks ending September 26, permits have been issued by the building inspector for 68 new buildings averaging in value \$10,370, and aggregating \$805,200. The statement of building rendered to the civic fire, water and light committee last evening showed the wonderful record of

Winnipeg's progress and development as follows:—

| Date. | Permits | Buildings. | Cost. |
|--------------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| | | | \$ |
| Sept. 28—1900..... | 432 | 538 | 1,199,450 |
| " 28—1901..... | 546 | 704 | 1,596,450 |
| " 28—1902..... | 794 | 888 | 2,213,100 |
| " 14—1903..... | 947 | 1,059 | 4,430,500 |
| " 28—1903..... | 1,002 | 1,127 | 5,235,700 |

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—At the close of the month the Manitoba crop was practically safe from any weather contingency. Farmers however are only reluctantly allowing their extra help to leave them preferring to give them employment—ploughing. With the exception of a severe storm of rain and sleet about September 12 the weather has been favourable. The effect of the storm was not serious, and very misleading reports regarding it were published in eastern Canadian and United States papers.

Lumbering.—The Rat Portage Lumber Co. is building a new saw mill and constructing an artificial dam for the floating of logs on the east side of the Red River. The company will be ready to start operations next spring.

Manufacturing.—Nothing can be added to last month's report regarding manufacturing concerns. In every line business is good. Among the new manufacturing and warehouse enterprises in course of being established are the Adams Saddlery Co., saddlery stock and manufacturing; the Winnipeg-Milwaukee Brewery Co., lager beer brewery; the Western Implement and Manufacturing Co., general machinery and farm implements; Foley, Locke & Larson, wholesale provisions, and others.

Railway construction.—The abnormal amount of railroad construction is creating a huge demand for ties. The labour avail-

able is not increasing at the same ratio as the demand, and the contractors are faced with not only higher wages but an insufficient number of men. This has resulted in modifying methods of tie making. The skilled hewer and trimmer is being replaced by light saw mills requiring no other skilled help than a sawyer and an engineer. This permits of the profitable employment of ordinary unskilled labour.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is employing a very large number of men in raising its yards and tracks in conjunction with the new workshops, and also to comply with their recently completed agreement with the city of Winnipeg, which requires that the present tracks across its principal street—Main—shall be five feet above present level. The agreement also provides for the construction of a subway, new depot, and a hotel of about 400 rooms. The expenditure on these improvements will approximate \$4,000,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Stone masons are all fully employed. The city quarries were unable to get men to dress curbing for city's requirements, and in consequence artificial stone is being used for that purpose. This can be made by labourers who receive a much lower rate of pay. Foundations of cement are being very largely adopted and some buildings are being put up entirely of artificial material. All classes of work-people auxiliary to the building trades are busy. The same can be said of all other lines, such as iron workers, engineers, pattern makers, wood workers, &c.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are kept well employed and the local typographical union has now reached a total of 175 members. This is very much larger than it has ever been, and every member is employed. Outside the typographical union there are quite a large number employed in this industry. Help is very hard to procure.

Clothing trades.—Tailors continue to keep busy and are enjoying a very satisfactory run of business.

Leather trades.—Perhaps the best indication of the condition of the leather business is the establishment of a large new manufacturing house. Up to this time the business has been largely in the hands of a local house.

Miscellaneous.—Miscellaneous employment continues to be good, and the same can be said of transport occupations.

Unskilled labour is in general demand.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The unsettled condition of the weather during the last four weeks has somewhat retarded the progress of all outdoor industries within the city and district. There is a great amount of building that will take well on to winter to complete, owing to the loss of time from wet weather. All classes of skilled and unskilled labour are fully employed and no doubt will continue so till winter sets in; although there are a number of foreigners in the city, who have come in from working on the railway construction in hopes of getting better wages with farmers, but farmers prefer Ontario labourers to foreigners. All necessary help seems to have been secured at \$40 per month, and so far all openings for skilled labour seem to have been filled. All factories are working full time. There has been no additional industry started. A member of an eastern manufacturing firm has been in this city looking over the ground with a view to starting a branch of business here, and was reported as favourably impressed with the situation. Great activity exists in all branches of the building trades, the machine shops and in the sash and door factory.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Company are doing a very active business at present. The new system adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the transportation of stock this year is giving satisfaction to stock men. They are running stock trains as first and second sections of east bound passenger trains and have right of way over all west bound trains. Every day heavy trains of stock are passing through for Montreal. The Canadian Northern Company is also busy, as the new wheat has begun to move. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade very good. Agricultural implement merchants report trade very good. The agent of one Toronto firm sold 40 binders this season. A large number of threshing machines have also been disposed of by local agents. There have been no changes in rates of wages, and the labour market is quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The district experienced a very severe storm on Saturday, September 12, which extended into the Territories, doing considerable damage to crops that were standing in the stack. The stock of grain was not much damaged and the fine weather has enabled farmers to prosecute their labours. The weather was not very favourable up to the middle of the month for harvest operations, but reports from outlying districts are generally favourable. The grain will be up to the average of last year, only the colour will not be as good. Threshing is in full operation throughout the district, and a considerable amount of grain has been shipped which will grade No. 1 hard. Reports from the Territories say that the storm has not done much damage to the crops.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing firms are working full time, and the flour mills are working night and day.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railway construction in this city and dis-

trict is very active, especially in extensions on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern.

There seems to be a scarcity of *binder twine* in the Territories. All the available twine here has been shipped west, and ten car loads from Winnipeg were also sent west to help to cover the deficiency.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The various trades included under this head report trade satisfactory, but with no openings for additional men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists are exceptionally busy, but there are no openings for new men at present. Linemen are very busy, owing to damage done to wires by recent storms. Blacksmiths report trade good. Boiler-makers are working overtime, but report no openings for additional labour. Horseshoers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers and pattern makers report trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and allied trades are busy, with no openings. Several printers who worked here have secured good positions in the Kootenay country.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades are exceptionally good, with openings for good men. Boot and shoe makers are fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters report trade very satisfactory. Cigar factories are very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are busy. Clerks, delivery men and laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—Men engaged in all branches of railway business are doing very well. Freight handlers are fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—The unskilled labour market seems to be fairly well supplied, as

there is a surplus supply in the city at present. The improvements on the C.P.R. lines have given employment to a large number. The supply is at present equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Commercial men, after touring this district, report business in a very satisfactory condition. The C. P. R. Co. has erected 250 loading platforms in addition to the 150 already erected, in compliance with the Grain Act. It is impossible at the end of the month to give any near estimate of the damage done to the crops by recent storms, but it seems that the amount of damage is not as great as was at first anticipated. Farms lying in close proximity to Lake Manitoba have had their crops damaged, owing to the overflow of the lake after the excessive rains.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Roland A. Laird, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

DISTRICT NOTES.

The situation in Rossland and throughout the Kootenays to-day in respect to labour has rarely been paralleled in the annals of the country. Men are wanted, skilled labour commanding the highest wages, and they are not forthcoming in anything like the numbers required to fill the demand. About mining camps the rule has been an oversupply of labour, a situation which conditions typical of mining camps have fostered; to-day, however the man who is out of work may have a position at once. Work awaits the men instead of men awaiting the work, and the situation comes somewhat as a surprise to those who have not kept in touch with the trend of affairs recently.

A few days since the Granby consolidated mines at *Phoenix* advertised extensively for 100 mine labourers at \$3 per day and for thirty machine miners at \$3.50 per diem.

Ordinarily this number of miners could have been secured in the section without the use of the newspaper columns. A day or two since a *Rossland* mine manager came to your correspondent with a request for machine miners and muckers which he was unable to secure for his property, remarking that it was the first time in all the mining camps of his experience that he has had to go further than the door of the shafthouse to get all the men he could utilize. *

In the *building trades* matters are in the same way. Skilled *carpenters* and *mechanics* are in demand, and the supply is below the demand. A prominent *Rossland* contractor took a large contract in the North-west Territories a few days ago, and his representative on the ground wired him to bring twenty carpenters to start on the work, but it was found impossible to secure the men required.

The remarkable activity in the *lumber camps* has taken up the entire supply of common labour, and this class of workmen is also in demand. Moreover new work is constantly cropping up, so that the scarcity of labour is likely to become more marked as the year progresses.

The *Trail smelter* has had arrangements completed for several weeks to blow in another lead stack, but the enterprise has been blocked by the failure of the company to secure trained smeltermen. A crew is being brought together, however, and in the course of a comparatively short time the smelter will have found a way out of the difficulty.

The only suggestion of labour trouble occurred during the month at the *Morrissey* collieries of the *Crows Nest Coal Company*. The published reports of the trouble were to the effect that the miners found fault with the system of weighing coal as it was brought from the pit. The system at the collieries, regulated under the Coal Mines Act, is that the company has the privilege

of making certain penalties for slack or other waste found in the coal broken down in the mines under the piecework scale. The men were not averse to this, but contended that the weighmaster enforced the rules unfairly, and that the miners had no representative at the scales to protect their interests. At one time it seemed as if the trouble would assume a serious shape, but later reports were to the effect that an arrangement satisfactory to all parties had been arrived at.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during the past month have been most favourable, a large number of men finding employment with the farmers. The fishing season being somewhat of a failure, a large force of men was thrown out of employment at least three weeks earlier than if there had been a good run of fish. There being a good demand for men among the farmers and camps the men were soon at work. The *Fraser River Tannery Company* have applied to the Provincial Government to lease for thirty years a total of 13,000 acres of timber, for the purpose of carrying on a tannery business. Operations on the construction of the railway and traffic bridge across the *Fraser* at this point are being rushed, and it is expected to be ready for travel by early spring. The *British Columbia Electric Railway Company* is making plans to extend its road to *Ladner* and way points. A number of sales of residential property have taken place lately.

The first of the dividends which will hereafter be handed to employees of the *British Columbia Electric Railway Company* was given the men on September 27, as their share in the earnings of the concern for the year. Each man was handed a cheque for \$25, the money being given

to all employees continuously in the service of the company from June, 1902 to the end of financial year. Twenty-five dollars were paid to each of 284 men in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, the aggregate amount being about \$7,600.

A large number of men are engaged in preparing for our annual exhibition. The civic authorities have a large number of men making necessary improvements to streets and market square. New driving sheds are also to be erected for the convenience of farmers attending the market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The total pack on the Fraser River for this season is about 200,000 cases. Last year's pack was 327,000 cases, and that of 1901 the record pack of 990,000 cases. In view of this most apparent shortage of the world's pack of salmon, prices on that commodity are likely to go up immediately. One result of the shortage will be that held-over packs now lying warehoused in England will be disposed of easily, and there will be a clean sheet to work on next year. The fishermen who have invested in new gear are also sufferers in the poor run of fish, many of the men not making enough to pay for gear.

Lumbering.—Large shipments of lumber and shingles continue to be made daily from local mills to points in eastern Canada and the States.

Railroad construction.—A large number of miles of construction is under way, the clearing of bush, grading and tracklaying, giving employment to a large force of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are cleaning up for the season, the wet fall weather interfering with outside work. Carpenters report work plentiful, many men being employed on jobbing work. Painters report having had a good season, with work in prospect to later part of year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.

—Metal workers report work plentiful, with good prospects for the winter months. Shipwrights and caulkers report work very dull at present.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—

Shingle weavers report work fair at present. Some of the mills are closed, the balance cutting for the American trade.

Printing and allied trades.—

Printers report work plentiful, many of the craft working overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—

During the past month work with cigarmakers has been slack, owing to overstock and other causes.

Transport.—

A demand is made for deckhands. Trade on the river boats is good, a large amount of product being shipped by the farmers. A large fruit crop added to the amount of shipping done. Street railway employees report work plentiful. The passenger and fruit trade is good. During the past month the men employed by the B. C. Electric Railway Company were informed that the dividend on the profit sharing basis would be about \$25 per man, the manager expressing the hope that the next year it would be \$40 per man.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, Correspondent, reports

as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in all lines, excepting book-keepers, clerks and like, has been very generally in demand. Towards the end of the month rain interfered with outside work, and will interrupt building operations till next spring. It is announced that a new seven-story block will be started at once on the corner of Abbott and Hastings Street, and is to be finished by the new year. Business keeps well up to the average, and merchants as a whole state that they have no cause to

complain. Monthly collections are generally reported satisfactory. Creamery and dairy butters are steady. New laid eggs are very scarce at 40 cents a dozen. Apples are being shipped here in large quantities. For fine fruit there is good demand. The hardware trade is very active, especially in the building lines. Excepting among the railway blacksmiths and news printers everything is peaceful and settled.

The new high school building contract has been let to contractor McLucky for \$72,000. Work will be started at once.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Printing and allied trades.—Job hands, 8½ hours for \$3.50 till May 1, 1904, when eight hours will constitute a day's work. News printers work eight hours per night for \$3.75; eight hours day for \$3.60. News printers ask \$4.50 for night work and \$4 for day work by October 1, 1903. The matter will be settled by arbitration. Trade generally good.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report work fair to middling, with all hands at work.

Transport.—The B. C. Electric Railway Company distributed \$7,500 equally among all its employees, from the boy to the manager. Hence they are equal sharers in the profit distribution, and received a cheque for \$25 each for 1903. Manager Buntzen is being congratulated on the success of his scheme.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The blacksmiths and their helpers on the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company quit work on Wednesday 16th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m. The trouble arose through the company not being willing to pay them 35 cents an hour, according to the terms of a schedule presented on May 1, 1903. Formerly the smiths received a minimum rate of 30 cents an hour, 56 hours a week. The Canadian Pacific Railway at that time gave them an

increase of 2 cents an hour, with the understanding that at a future date their demands would be granted. In due course the committee again met the officials, but they refused to give them two increases in one year. The helpers demanded an adjustment of rates, and asked for 2 cents an hour increase. On September 28 the men returned to work, having received a satisfactory promise from the company.

VICTORIA, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market remains about the same as during August. Trade generally is fair and employment good, except with carpenters and shipwrights. Two important matters were permanently settled during the month of especial interest to the building trades, one being the letting of the contract for the erection of the Carnegie library to cost \$50,000; the other being the ratification of the contract between the city and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the erection of a tourist hotel. The company agrees to erect a hotel to cost not less than \$300,000. The plans are now being prepared, and it is generally believed that they will call for an expenditure in excess of the limit prescribed. Actual operations will not be commenced before next summer. Harmony prevails between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—For carpenters there is not work enough to keep all employed. Bricklayers and masons are busy. Painters and decorators are fairly well employed. Plumbers have all the work they can attend to.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders are fully employed. For machinists work is fair. Electrical workers and

linemen are also fairly well employed. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and iron ship-builders are also well employed. With shipwrights and caulkers very little employment is offered.

Printing and allied trades.—Throughout each department of the trade employment is good. There was an extra but temporary demand for printers during the month.

Clothing trades.—Trade is slack with journeymen tailors, while garment workers are still busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report trade good, while cigarmakers report trade as very dull.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers are kept well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees report satisfactory conditions and a fair amount of employment.

Transport.—Steamboat men, ship labourers, street railway men, hack drivers and teamsters, all report employment good.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is fully employed.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district has shown very little change since last month, there being plenty of men to more than fill all demands for labour. In commercial circles business is fair, owing to the settlement of the labour troubles. There have been no changes in wages during the month. There is a generally settled feeling among the labouring men which is doing good to all enterprises and to merchants as well.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There is nothing doing in the fishing business at this time of the year.

Lumbering.—In the lumber trade the mills are still quite active, filling demands from the North-west, but business is quiet in the logging camps, owing to there being a surplus of logs on the market, and although the logging camps are working fairly steadily, there is no demand for men, there being more on hand than there is work for.

Mining.—In the mining (coal) industry business is good, there being steady work at the different collieries, though there is still a large number of men out of employment. There are indications, however, of an improvement in the near future. In the quartz mining sections of the district, the various properties that are being worked are going along steadily, although at present they are not employing a very large number of men.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades there has been very little doing, in fact this has been a very poor season for building of all kinds. Owing to the strikes in the early part of the year very little improvement was started, and it was too late when the troubles were settled to affect these trades.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths and carriage makers report business as fair, with plenty of men to fill all places.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report business as fair at present.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers report business as good.

Transport.—Teamsters and express men report business as poor and unsteady for the time of year.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has not found much to do in this district outside of the mines.

DISTRICT NOTES

At Ladysmith.—The smelter is running full blast and keeps increasing its capacity,

which gives employment to a good many men. On the west coast of the Island there is very little doing outside of one or two properties and in the farming sections.

During the month the union at the Cumberland mines surrendered their charter as the officers of the union were unable to procure work.

THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.—NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convened in Victoria Hall, Brockville, Ont., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 22, Mr. H. J. McGee, president of the Brockville Trades and Labour Council, greeting the delegates on behalf of organized labour, and the Mayor of the municipality presenting the civic welcome. The fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour during the formal proceedings of opening extended greetings on behalf of the organized wage-earners of the United States; the Vice-President of the Congress, Mr. Jas. B. Mack, spoke of the growth of labour organization in the Dominion; the president of the International Union of Boot and Shoe Workers referred to the fact that this was the first time that the Boot and Shoe Workers were represented at the Congress by women delegates, and Mr. A. W. Puttee, M.P., urged the need of careful deliberation in all matters which would be brought before the convention.

Address of the President.

Mr. John A. Flett, president of the Congress, replied to the addresses of welcome, after which the annual address was read as follows:—

To the Members of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:—

FELLOW DELEGATES—In opening this the Nineteenth Session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, it gives me much pleasure to see so many of the old familiar faces, and to welcome the representatives of the various organizations of the working people, representing all branches of industry in the Dominion of Canada.

The past year has been one of unusual industrial activity, the enormous growth of our Canadian industries, coupled with a bountiful harvest, has caused

a greater demand for labour, and with it greater increase in the cost of living, yet wages have not kept pace proportionately with the enhanced cost of living or the general prosperity of the country. Many trade movements have taken place this year for better conditions, and for a share in the general prosperity to which our people were justly entitled, but denied them by the unreasonable attitude of employers' associations and their members. Owing to the active hostility on the part of the Employers and Manufacturers' Associations seeking to hamper and disrupt our movement, an unusual amount of work has been placed upon your Executive Committee in meeting this opposition, and a greater demand has been made upon their time than in any previous year in the history of the Congress. A detailed account of the work performed will be found in the report of your Executive.

An effort on the part of the above mentioned associations was made to prejudice the public against our unions and to pave the way for the introduction of legislation such as has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Loughheed and Senator Bêlique, and passed by that body. Had these measures become law, they would not have accomplished the object aimed at, but would have widened the breach between employer and employee, and engendered strife and bitterness where harmony and good-will should exist.

The action on the part of these unions of employers in attempting to destroy the unions of the working people is to be regretted. Trade unions have come to stay, and no amount of persecution, prosecution or retrograde legislation can stop their onward progress. They are the outgrowth of the requirement and economic condition of the times; while not perfect, yet they are as perfect as any other form of human society. Their mission is to protect the weak and defenceless and uplift the toilers in all lands; to take them from the quagmire of poverty and wretchedness and place them on the highlands of prosperity. That trade unions are constantly improving in their methods and organization is very apparent, and I believe that on the whole the employer and employee are coming closer together. This can be brought about more rapidly by a proper understanding of the relationship of one to another, and a due regard for the rights of each. This is being hastened by means of conciliation and arbitration. I would favour trade agreements between the representatives on each side. I think it is possible to find a common ground where employer and employee can meet with honour and satisfaction to both. This has been demonstrated by agreements made between unions of employers and workmen in many branches of industry. To be successful there must be organization with discipline in order to enforce a due observation of these agreements and all contracts religiously lived up to. Educational work among both employers and employees is necessary; it is the crying need of the hour and is very evident to those who have had experience in bringing about adjustments in industrial disputes.

The importance of the many questions that will require your attention cannot be passed over lightly, but should receive careful consideration and thought, and only matters of the most serious import should

be referred to your executives for action. From the experience of the past, I do not deem it wise to burden the various executive committees with resolutions of only secondary importance. I think better results will be accomplished by your parliamentary committees in pressing for a limited number of reforms.

I would direct your attention to the necessity of establishing a legal defence fund to protect our interests wherever necessary. Indications are to the effect that our movement will be confronted with intricate questions of law in the future, much more so than in the past, and, if means can be devised, the engagement of a permanent solicitor, one who would make a specialty of this kind of work, is necessary.

The importance of the work of this Congress also demands a thorough revision of our present constitution and laws, defining more clearly the respective duties of its officers and committees, and that a standing committee on constitution and law be appointed to whom should be referred all proposed changes and amendments.

I am of the opinion that the per capita tax of our federal unions, which are chartered direct by the Congress, should be increased to four cents per member per month, in order that more funds may be provided to carry on the work as it should be done.

This session of Parliament has been a lengthy one, yet little legislation has been enacted of a substantial character in the interest of labour. The necessity of having more labour representatives in the House of Commons was never more manifest than during the present session.

Our friends, Messrs. A. W. Puttee and R. Smith, have rendered splendid service, both to our country and the cause of labour, and demonstrate what is possible of accomplishment had we a group of such men in the House. Nor would it be right to pass over without special mention the good work performed by our friend, E. F. Clarke, M.P., of Toronto, in behalf of labour. While it is true that we have a number of friends on both sides of the House who have stood manfully for the rights of the working people, yet I am convinced that much more would be accomplished if we were to emulate the example set by our fellow trade unionists in the British Isles, in electing labour representatives to Parliament irrespective of the old political parties.

The methods followed for years by our Congress in sending deputations to wait upon the Government has not proven effective, and little or no return has been received from this expenditure of time, energy and money—no matter which party happen to be in power at Ottawa.

Every candidate for parliamentary honours should be pledged to take action for the immediate abolition of the Senate, which has proved a costly and useless appendage to our legislative machinery, composed as it is almost wholly of a class entirely opposed to our interests, and in close sympathy with our bitterest and most unreasonable opponents.

The poll tax upon Chinamen entering Canada has been increased from fifty to five hundred dollars. This will no doubt have a restraining influence upon the number entering this country. This is but tardy justice to the people of the province of British Columbia. Continuous agitation against the admission of these people will, no doubt, in time result in their entire exclusion.

The question of immigration should be dealt with, and some action taken that will prevent the inducing of people coming to this country by Government agents and others, through misrepresentation by the manufacturers' associations, whose only purpose is to secure cheap labour at the expense of the community.

During this year many instances are reported where large numbers of mechanics have been induced to come here, under gross misrepresentation concerning the rate of wages paid and certainty of permanent

employment, only to find that they were required to fill the places of citizens out on strike for better conditions. An emphatic protest should be entered against the expenditure of large sums of money by the Government which may be used for this purpose in the interest of any particular section of the community.

A more rigid medical examination should be made of all emigrants entering Canada so as to prevent those afflicted with disease from going among our people.

The decision of the Government to build a Transcontinental Railway at the public expense, and lease it to a private corporation, is one of the most important Acts passed by the present Parliament. It is very much to be regretted that the Government refused to adopt Mr. Puttee's amendment, providing that the Government should operate and control this railway in the public interest. Had the question of public ownership and operation been submitted to the people, I am of the opinion that they would have given an unmistakable pronouncement in favour of Government ownership and operation, in view of the fact that the Intercolonial Railway is now operated on that plan. Its continuation, I am sure, would have been in the interest of the whole people.

Among other matters a clause was inserted in the Railway Act by the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick to the effect that when any Government assistance is given to a railway, in the shape of either a subsidy or guarantee, the company shall pay such wages as prevail in the district where the work is performed, and in districts where there is no current rate of wages, the rate paid shall be fair and reasonable, to be determined by the Minister of Railways in case of disagreement.

During the discussion on this clause in the report, some doubt was expressed by several members as to how far this would prove effective. The question was raised as to whether the company could contract itself out of the obligation to pay the current rate of wages, and also as to whether the matter did not come properly within the powers of the Provincial Legislatures.

Ultimately Mr. Fitzpatrick agreed to a suggestion offered by Mr. E. F. Clarke, that a declaration be required from the contractor that he has complied with the fair wage provision. This could be provided for by regulation. With this understanding the clause was agreed to. If the Fair Wage clause adopted by the Government is to be of any benefit to the working people of this country, it should apply to all Government contracts, and its provisions strictly carried out.

Provision has also been made with reference to Safety Appliances, 'that all box and freight cars purchased or leased by Canadian railways, shall be equipped with them.'

During this Session of Parliament, the Federal Government appointed a Commission to inquire into certain industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia, the Commissioners being the Honourable Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice of British Columbia, and the Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, of Vancouver, B.C. This report has been brought down. After full inquiry into numerous disputes between the owners of coal and metalliferous mines and their employees, and between transportation companies and their employees, the report draws a sharp line of distinction between the legitimate trade union and 'a class of so-called union which is not really a trade union at all, but a secret political organization.' To the latter class are assigned the American Labour Union, the Western Federation of Miners and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which are in confederation with each other and whose leaders were engaged in a conspiracy to sweep all the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway into the United Brotherhood and all coal miners into the Western

Federation, with a view of being able to stop all transportation and all mining whenever it might appear expedient.

In connection with the foregoing it may be as well to state that the so-called United Brotherhood of Railway Employees made application to the American Federation of Labour, July, 1902, for a charter, and that the Executive Council, then in session at San Francisco, peremptorily declined to either charter that body or recognize it in any way, the A. F. of L. Executive Council regarding the formation of the U. B. of R. E. as inimical to the interests of the working people everywhere.

For the purpose of remedying the condition of affairs thus described by the Commission as existing in British Columbia, they make certain recommendations, while not expressing any opinion as to the probable effect of these recommendations in so far as the organizations directly referred to are concerned. I do not approve of many of the conclusions arrived at by the Commission, nor do I deem their application to be in the interest of the 'legitimate trade unions.' As the recommendations of the Commission will undoubtedly have weight with the Government in directing future legislation along the lines suggested in their report, the Congress should give a clear and comprehensive pronouncement of their views upon the recommendations of the Commission, for the guidance of your Executive Committees as well as our affiliated unions.

The incorporation of trade unions has been advocated in many quarters by our opponents, who, having resorted to every means at their command to destroy our unions heretofore, now propose to accomplish their purpose through the medium of incorporation and the law courts. It is not the object of corporations to incorporate to assume greater responsibility. Under existing conditions it would not be advisable for our unions to incorporate as we are not money-making institutions. While we bargain collectively for certain wages, we rarely undertake to supply labour by contract. Our agreements with employers are usually that no increase in wages will be again demanded for a given time. I know of no instance in which a trade union incorporated or unincorporated has ever recovered damages from an employer where he has violated an agreement.

Incorporation would open the door to endless litigation against our unions for the most trivial causes by our members as well as employers. Lose or win, in either case the end would be the same, resulting in our funds being frittered away in expensive law costs. We now exercise a recognized legal right to make rules to govern our unions without reference to the judiciary. As members of trade unions we are now amenable to the law for any overt act. We will never consent to incorporate until laws are enacted that will fully protect the rights we have secured by years of trade union activity.

In conclusion it would not be proper if some mention were not made of the great labour movement of the continent, as represented by the American Federation of Labour, and our friendly relationship thereto.

We have found the Executive Council of that body at all times willing to co-operate with and assist our Congress as the recognized representative legislative mouthpiece of the legitimate labour movement in Canada.

Let me again direct your attention to the serious and important nature of the task set before you, and I would again earnestly request that you bring to the consideration of the various questions your best judgment, to the end that we may find a proper solution, that will eventually work for the accomplishment of those reforms so necessary to our well-being and that of our fellow workers throughout this broad Dominion.

Report of Credential Committee.

The report of the Credential Committee, presented at the opening of Tuesday afternoon session, which was adopted without dissent, recommended the seating of 120 delegates, representing nineteen trade councils, sixty-one federal and trade unions and one fraternal delegate.

Recent Labour Legislation.

The report of the General Executive Committee, after dealing with the interview with the Dominion Government on April 4 last*, referred to the following measures brought before Parliament at the present session:—

An Act to aid in the settlement of Railway Labour Disputes.

An Act respecting and restricting Chinese Immigration.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Safety of Ships.

An Act further to amend the Criminal Code, 1892.

An Act respecting Penny Banks.

An Act to amend and consolidate the law respecting Railways.

An Act to promote the Safety of Railway Employees.

An Act to amend the Conciliation Act, 1900.

An Act to amend the Railway Act.

An Act to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act, 1898.

An Act to amend the Act to restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens.

Reference was also made to the Bills of Senator Loughheed and Senator Béique which passed the Senate, but which had not as yet been discussed in the House of Commons.

Trade Union Affiliations.

On the question as to whether all trades and labour councils and federal labour unions in Canada should be placed by charter under the jurisdiction of the Congress, which was submitted at the Berlin convention, the report deals with the manner in which the matter was brought before the American Federation of Labour, and gives

* A report of this meeting was published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for the month of May, vol. iii. No. 11, page 868.

the following as the agreement which was finally arrived at :—

1st. That the A. F. of L. will make it a qualification of issuing charters to Trade and Labour Councils in Canada that they will affiliate with the Trades and Labour Congress, and central bodies throughout the Dominion now holding A. F. of L. charters will be instructed to take similar action.

2nd. That trade affairs in the central Trades and Labour Councils in question shall be transacted along the lines of international trade unionism.

3rd. That all local unions in the Dominion of Canada affiliated through international unions, or holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labour, be notified to become affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for the purpose of making it a more potent factor to secure the adoption of favourable legislation for the members by the Federal and Provincial Parliaments.

Reports of Provincial Executive Committees.

Prince Edward Island.—The report from this province deals only with the breach which exists between the A. F. of L. and the Congress, and urges that steps be taken to remedy affairs.

Nova Scotia.—After dealing with the progress of the formation of labour organizations, reference is made to a number of strikes which occurred in the city of Halifax. The report also gives an account of the award of the arbitration board appointed under the Act of the provincial legislature in connection with the dispute between the master builders and the carpenters. Mention is made of the passing by the local legislature of a Conciliation Act in regard to industrial disputes, and the committee mentioned its regrets that a factory inspector under the provisions of the Factory Act had not yet been adopted.

New Brunswick.—The committee reported the formation of 14 labour organizations in the city of St. John and the amalgamation of the two longshoremen's unions, which had been separate institutions for 13 years. The Congress was thanked for the assistance given to the freight handlers and checkers in their endeavour to improve their conditions. At the last session of the provincial legislature the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed, and the committee states

that an effort was made to have a factory inspection law also enacted.

Quebec.—The labour movement in the province, and especially in the city of Montreal, has developed, according to the report, in a marked degree during the year. Reference was made to the strikes which occurred in the city of Montreal. Work had been abundant, but there was no knowledge of any industry being impaired by the lack of men. The committee reported its interview with the provincial ministers on the following subjects :—

The abolition of the lease system for the renting of houses now in vogue in the province of Quebec ; the abolition of property qualifications for election to the municipal councils ; the establishment of gratuitous and compulsory education of children ; that the law relating to the inspection of Mutual Benefit Associations be not applied to labour organizations ; the passing of an Act to protect labour unions against the jurisprudence established by the Privy Council in the Taff Vale case.

The report closed by stating that after the Legislative Assembly had voted the abolition of property qualification for municipal offices, the Legislative Council refused its consent to the measure.

Ontario.—The report gave an account of the growth of labour organization and stated that there were 51 strikes and lockouts during the year. The statement was made that the employers were using methods to congest the labour market in the centres of population by inducing European labour to come to this country through agencies of the Manufacturers' and Employers' associations. The interview with the Ontario government was recorded, the subjects discussed being as follows :—

1. The protection of street railway conductors.
2. That the Ontario factory inspectors' staff be augmented and that the operation of the Act be transferred to the Labour Bureau.
3. *Re* the retention and confiscation of wages by employers.
4. Central prison contract system.
5. Respecting a measure for the protection of public health, *re* the removal of old paper from walls.
6. Providing that no trade union shall be liable for damages for any act of omission or commission during any labour trouble, unless the union is a concurring party.

Reference was made to the withdrawal of the Bill providing for a board of conciliation

and arbitration in labour disputes, and to the passage of an Act respecting boards of education in certain cities. Attention was called to the necessity for legislation restraining the granting of injunctions, and to prevent the bringing of immigrants to Ontario under misrepresentation. In regard to factory inspection, it was stated that there was necessity for more inspectors, and the passage of the following amendment to the Factory Act was recorded :—

It shall not be lawful to have a bed-room or sleeping place on the same floor of a building as a shop, bake house or factory, nor to have a bed-room or sleeping place in the same building as a shop, bake house or factory without the written consent of the inspector.

It shall not be lawful to have a stable under the same roof as a factory, unless there is between the stable and factory sufficient brick or other partition wall approved by the inspector separating the one from the other.

Manitoba.—After mentioning the sympathetic strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the C. P. R., the committee reported having interviewed the Provincial Government in reference to the passing of an Act to protect trade union funds, and also having urged the enforcement of the Factory Act. The tremendous proportions reached by immigration during the year is referred to, and the statement made that many branches of industry were flooded with mechanics from the old country; the methods of immigration agents were criticised, and reference made to the circular forwarded by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council to the trades councils and press of Great Britain. The Congress was recommended to issue a manifesto in Great Britain setting forth the condition of labour in the Dominion and to protest to the Government against the action of immigration agents in the old country.

British Columbia.—The greater part of the report was devoted to recording the series of labour disputes which occurred during the year, and the appointment of the Royal Commission to investigate the industrial disturbances and labour conditions

generally in the province was referred to as one of the important events.

An account of the dissension among the labour element was given, which shows that the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council is now opposed to the Congress.

Report of Committee on President's Address and Executive Committee's Reports.

The recommendation of the president for the establishment of a legal defence fund was approved by the committee, but defeated in the Congress. The clause favouring the appointment of a committee on constitution and by-laws was adopted, but the proposal to increase the per capita tax was not concurred in. Referring to the clauses *re* immigration, the committee submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that the Congress register with the government an emphatic protest against the action of immigration agents in the British Isles who misrepresent conditions of labour in Canada to British workmen, and also against the failure to provide necessary safeguards at Canadian ports to exclude undesirable immigrants excluded from the United States. The committee reported in favour of A. W. Puttee's amendment to the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill calling for government control and operation of the railway, and expressed dissatisfaction with the present machinery of government which fails to provide for the submission of such an important question to the people through the principle of the referendum.

On the provincial executive committee's reports the following recommendations were concurred in :

That the general executive committee ascertain the significance of the breach between the A.F. of L. and the Congress in the province of Prince Edward Island with a view to adjusting the strained relations.

That an endeavour be made to secure an increase in the number of factory inspectors for the province of Ontario.

That the Ontario legislature be asked to enact legislation for the protection of trade union funds.

Thanking the fraternal delegate for his services in securing an increase in the grant from the A.F. of L. to the Congress.

Union Label Matters.

The report of the Label Committee called attention to the action of the Senate in defeating the Bill to legalize union labels, and urged that the work be actively continued. The executive was instructed along the lines suggested, and the deficit of the Label Committee of the Toronto District Trades Council was assumed by the Congress.

A motion endorsing all legitimate trade union labels was also adopted.

Constitutional Changes.

The question of readmitting delegates from the Knights of Labour was introduced by an amendment to the constitution offered by delegates from the Toronto District Trades Council, which body had instructed its representatives in this respect, and was at the present time permitting delegates from the Knights of Labour to hold seats in the council. After a lengthy discussion the motion was defeated by a substantial majority.

A further amendment to the constitution, proposed by a committee appointed in accordance with the suggestion of the president, was to provide that delegates to the Congress might be members of international unions or national unions where no international exists. This proposition caused a lively debate, and was finally defeated by a large majority.

Two amendments providing for a reduction of officers on the general executive committee and constituting a committee on laws, as well as a few minor details, were concurred in.

Sunday Labour.

A deputation from the Lord's Day Alliance referred to the recent decision of the Imperial Privy Council declaring the Ontario Lord's Day Act *ultra vires*. The Lord's Day Act of 1845, however, it was stated, was still in force and practically covered

the whole ground. The Alliance was now considering where to go for further legislation and the assistance of the Congress in whatever course was decided on was requested. The president in reply referred to the fact that trades unions had endeavoured to discourage Sunday labour by charging time and a half and double time for work performed on the Lord's Day. In compliance with the request of the Alliance a resolution was accordingly adopted reiterating the position previously taken by the Congress on the work of the Lord's Day Alliance and expressing willingness to assist in every way possible to restrict Sunday labour.

The British Columbia Labour Commission.

On the clause in the president's address dealing with the appointment of a Commission to inquire into industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia, a special committee was appointed, and the following report of the same was received and approved :

To the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labour Congress :—

Your committee regrets that the necessity of reporting early compels it to deal generally with the report under consideration, instead of with that amount of detail that its character calls for.

We find that although the commission was formed to inquire into distinctly industrial troubles, labour interests and experience were neither directly or indirectly represented on the commission. This fact no doubt accounts for the biased and partial nature of the commission's findings in contrast to the recommendations and findings in the reports of the Crow's Nest Pass and Chinese Immigration Commission, on each of which bodies there was a representative labour man. The committee is of the opinion that the British Columbia Commission was not constituted in a fair manner.

The commission was appointed to inquire into and concerning the nature and causes of disputes in British Columbia. A report based on a full and deep inquiry of this nature would have been of great value at this time, but we cannot find that we have a report of that character before us. The ground that appears to be taken is that the organization of a trade union is the natural cause of a strike, overlooking the causes that make the trade union an absolute necessity. For instance, Mr. Dunsmuir, the owner of large coal mines on Vancouver Island, finding that a union had been organized among the coal miners immediately posted a notice closing the mines. Surely it is reasonable to say that it was the action of the employer and not of the employee that was the cause of the stoppage that ensued. Why was not the locking out company censured in this instance.

With the general conclusions of the commissioners your committee do not agree, with the exception of some of its subdivisions where some good economic doctrine is laid down. Generally speaking though it appears that the unwise actions and methods of some named organizations are relied upon to excuse some drastic recommendations which, if carried into effect, would strike a severe blow at all labour organizations.

The commissioners rightly insist that a person has the right to work for or employ whomsoever he pleases without insult, molestation, intimidation or oppression by any person or union. But then the commissioners go on to contradict their own statement by declaring that union employees have no right to interfere or to strike because of the employment of such substitute (non-union) labour. To this latter statement we emphatically object.

The commission report favours compulsory incorporation of trades unions, which evidences a desire to hedge them about with restrictions and limitations, and this without their consent. Under present conditions threatened incorporation is equal to threatened strangulation of organized labour.

In thus briefly dealing with the report of the British Columbia Labour Commission, we have no intention of excusing overt acts, extreme revolutionary methods or breach of faith or contracts by organizations, either of employers or employees. We would strongly recommend to our fellow workers in the Pacific province to adopt those methods and that form of organization that have been tried and perfected by the international trades unions, and that have in their steady operation resulted in the direct benefit and general uplifting of the workers on this continent.

Various Resolutions Submitted.

During the convention resolutions to the number of 55 were submitted for consideration, to the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions. The following is a brief reference to the more important of those which were concurred in :

Importation of Workmen.

On the question of importing workmen to Canada, the following resolution was passed :

Whereas, in view of the attitude of many of our manufacturers in being ever ready to resort to any means available to defeat the honest efforts of organized labour in seeking its just rights and privileges ; and whereas, one of these means has been the importation of men to replace Canadian workmen who have been forced to strike to better their conditions, therefore, be it

Resolved, that this Trades and Labour Congress of Canada go on record to use all reasonable means in its power to have enacted such laws as will make the procuring of importation of men under false pretenses a punishable offence.

Another resolution on the same subject was submitted, and, on motion, the general executive of the Congress was instructed to call the attention of the Dominion Government to the matter and ask for the passage of an anti-contract labour law.

In this connection a motion was adopted endorsing the action of the secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labour, in placing before the British workingmen the true state of labour in Canada. The secretary of the Congress was also instructed to write to the editor of *Truth* in London, Eng., and explain fully the industrial conditions existing in the Dominion.

In further reference to the above question, the labour organizations of Canada were requested to open up communication with their sister unions in Great Britain.

The Department of Labour.

Two resolutions having direct reference to the Dominion Department of Labour were introduced and adopted without objection. The first of these dissented from the opinion of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as expressed at the recent meeting of that society,* that men in the labour movement should not be appointed to responsible positions in the Department of Labour, and the resolution further stated that the Congress insist that the Department be not permitted to be used as an agency to overstock the Canadian labour market. The second motion endorsed the action of the officials in the Department of Labour for their denunciation of misrepresentation of labour conditions in the Dominion, and the secretary was instructed to telegraph to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and ask him to receive a deputation empowered to make a statement on behalf of labour to the Government. In reply to the despatch sent to the Honourable the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his willingness to receive the delegation from the Congress on Monday, September 28. Upon receipt of the message a delegation was appointed to present the matter to the Government.†

* For a report of the action of the Association in this connection, see another page of the present issue.
† Immediately following the report of the proceedings of the Congress will be found the full text of the resolutions above mentioned, together with the memorial presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and a reference to the reply by the Hon. Minister of Labour).

Assisted Immigration.

The resolution asking for the abolition of assistance to immigration, which was adopted, stated that the system taxes the wage-earners to supply funds to flood the labour market with the cheapest labour from the poorest countries; that it subjects the wage-earners to the fiercest competition of free trade, but renders the competition more intense by the assistance given to aid immigration to slaughter the labour market, and while this compels the labourer to sell his labour at the lowest possible price in competition with the whole world, the employers are protected from foreign competition by a tariff often exceeding 50 per cent. Thus compelling labour to sell cheap and buy dear, while the employers are enabled to buy cheap and sell dear.

Against Income Tax.

The following resolution was referred to the executive committee of the province of New Brunswick :

Whereas, the city of St. John, N.B., is the only city in Canada where the toiler is called to pay taxes on his small yearly earnings; therefore, be it

Resolved, that Congress bring this matter to the attention of the provincial government, and ask for the passage of an Act freeing the toiler on small income from taxation, and at the same time grant the franchise on the payment of a poll tax.

Quebec Affairs.

The following resolutions, having direct reference to Quebec, were referred to the executive committee of that province :

To ask that the sanitary laws of the city of Montreal be approved by the Quebec legislature.

That the provincial government be urged to adopt a free and compulsory system of education.

For amendments to laws of the province in regard to mutual benefit societies so as to avoid any mistaken action being taken against labour organizations.

That the legislature be urged to substitute the present lease system of the province of Ontario for that now in force in Quebec.

On a resolution declaring against exemption from taxation, except orphanages, the Quebec executive was instructed to consider the proposition at its first meeting.

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

The following resolutions dealing with a variety of subjects were favourably considered by the delegates :

To ask the Ontario government to pass an Act making it compulsory for all stationary engineers engaged in the operation of plants having boilers of 25 h. p. or over to hold provincial certificates.

Instructing the various provincial executives to ask the provincial legislatures to enact that all open street cars be provided with passage ways, through them.

Condemning the action of musicians who are members of international unions in becoming members of national musical organizations where international musical unions exist.

Approving of the new schedule of wages as prepared by the carmen on the I.C.R., and which was endorsed by the Halifax Trades and Labour Council, and instructing the executive committee to render the carmen all possible assistance in their endeavour to have the schedule adopted, as well as to try to secure an 8-hour day for all workmen on the I.C.R.

In favour of placing independent labour candidates in the field for both parliamentary and municipal elections, and commending the action of the Berlin Trades and Labour Council in this connection.

To urge the Dominion government to pass an Act relieving the employees of the G.T.P. and I.C.R. of the system of compulsory insurance at present in operation.

In favour of a further increase of pay to letter carriers, so that \$2.25 per day would be the minimum after six years' service.

In favour of a fortnightly pay day on the I.C.R.

Approving of the speech of A. W. Puttee, M.P., on the subject of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Urging that the Dominion government include in the contract for the construction of the G.T.P. the recommendations of the commission which inquired into the grievances of the workmen on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Condemning the principle of appointing to the office of Crown attorney in Ontario men who at the same time hold retainers from corporations of which they are stockholders.

In favour of direct legislation and the initiative and referendum, and of unions affiliating with direct legislation leagues in the various provinces where they exist.

Endorsing marine engineers' request that the granting of temporary certificates to engineers on ships be discontinued.

Asking for the establishment of a government printing bureau for the province of Ontario.

Against the over-capitalization of companies, and asking that the federal and local governments pass legislation prohibiting corporations from doing so.

Authorizing the executive committee to grant a charter free of charge to the proposed trades and labour council in the city of Quebec.

Executive Session.

On Thursday afternoon the Congress went into executive session behind closed doors. The report of the proceedings as given to the press stated that the question of a legal defence fund for the Congress was reintroduced by a resolution from the Hamilton

Trades and Labour Council, and it was finally decided to refer the matter to the executive committee to formulate the basis of such a fund and submit the same to the local unions affiliated with the Congress, with the view that, if approved, the fund shall be established.

The resolution endorsing the action of the British Trades Congress in their condemnation of the fiscal policy of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was adopted, and the secretary instructed to inform the British Trades Congress of this action.

The Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

The secretary-treasurer submitted his annual statement, showing that the receipts were in excess of the previous year.

Summary.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Balance from last year..... | \$ 546 84 |
| Per capita tax, charters, &c..... | 2,266 50 |
| A.F. of L. grant..... | 500 00 |
| Received from unions for legislative purposes..... | 445 90 |
| Advertising..... | 100 00 |
| Total..... | \$ 3,858 54 |
| Expenditure..... | 3,363 38 |
| Balance..... | \$ 494 96 |

Summary of gains and losses by provinces in number of unions affiliated with the Congress, number of members and revenue:—

Ontario.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Gain in number of unions..... | 10 |
| " " members..... | 4,170 |
| " revenue..... | \$698.58 |

New Brunswick.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Gain in number of unions..... | 8 |
| " " members..... | 365 |
| " revenue..... | \$82.36 |

Nova Scotia.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Gain in number of unions..... | 2 |
| " " members..... | 143 |
| " revenue..... | \$20.37 |

British Columbia.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Losses in number of unions..... | 11 |
| " " members..... | 546 |
| Gain in revenue..... | \$20.48 |

Quebec.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Losses in number of unions..... | 10 |
| " " members..... | 1,693 |
| " revenue..... | \$32.82 |

Prince Edward Island.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Losses in number of unions..... | 2 |
| " revenue..... | \$9.88 |
| Gain in number of members..... | 8 |

There was a loss in revenue from Quebec and Prince Edward Island, while the income from New Brunswick, Ontario, Nova Scotia, North-west Territories and British Columbia was increased.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total increase in members..... | 4,686 |
| " " revenue..... | \$778.99 |

Twenty-two Trades and Labour Councils now hold charters from the Congress, as follows: Toronto, Windsor, Berlin, London, Hamilton, Wallaceburg, Stratford, Ottawa, Chatham, Brockville, Guelph, Woodstock, Smith's Falls, Sarnia, Collingwood, Midland, Galt, Montreal, Victoria, Winnipeg, St. John and Halifax.

Charters were issued to 18 federal labour unions, as follows: Ontario 8, British Columbia 4, New Brunswick 3, Quebec 2, Manitoba 1.

Charters surrendered 19—14 in British Columbia, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 2 in Ontario, 1 New Brunswick.

Charters revoked, 3—1 in Ontario and 2 in Quebec.

Total charters surrendered and revoked, 22, leaving 32 federal labour unions holding charters from the Congress at the present time. Total unions affiliated with the Congress, 234.

The report stated that there was a very large number of unions unaffiliated, and the Congress was asked to devise ways and means to secure a larger affiliation.

Election of Officers for 1903-4.

The election of officers, which was conducted under the Hare-Spence System of voting, resulted as follows:—

President—John A. Flett, Hamilton (re-elected).
 Vice-president—Jas. B. Mack, Montreal (re-elected by acclamation).
 Secretary-treasurer—P. M. Draper, Ottawa (re-elected by acclamation).

Provincial Vice-presidents and Executive Committees.

Ontario—Vice-president, Joseph T. Marks, London.
Executive committee.—E. Empey, Ottawa; Jas. Wilson, Toronto; E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton.

Quebec—Vice-president, A. Verville, Montreal.
Executive committee—A. Mathieu, E. Berthiaume and T. Fisher, Montreal.

British Columbia—Vice-president, J. D. McNiven, Victoria.

Executive committee—J. C. Penser, Vancouver; T. H. Twigg, Victoria; Geo. Bartley, Vancouver.

Nova Scotia—Vice-president, F. W. Smith, Halifax.

Executive committee—P. Ring, D. A. Wilson and J. J. Burns, Halifax.

Manitoba—Vice-president, A. W. Puttee, M.P., Winnipeg.

Executive committee—H. Alberts, R. Thoms and A. G. Cowley, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick—Vice-president, Chas. Stevens, St. John.

Executive committee—A. J. Morrison, W. H. Coats and J. J. Donevan, St. John.

Prince Edward Island—Vice-president, Geo. W. Worthy, Charlottetown.

Executive committee—Otto W. Baird, Charlottetown.

Fraternal delegate to A. F. of L.—Jas. Simpson, Toronto, Ont.

The next place of meeting, it was decided, will be Montreal, Que.

MEMORIAL RE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

The following is a copy of the memorial presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the deputation, as above referred to, from the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress on Monday 28th ultimo:—

While thanking you on behalf of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, for your courtesy and kindness in granting its executive this interview and before referring to our mission and its urgency and importance, I desire the privilege of apologizing for troubling at a period of the session of Parliament when there are, necessarily, so many urgent calls upon your valuable time. Bearing this in mind we will be as brief as possible in a statement of the reasons for our presence now.

You are no doubt aware, Sir, that an organization known as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, recently held its annual meeting in the city of Toronto, and that during its sessions it formulated its principles and its aims, as well as gave voice to its opinions in other directions. It is not our intention to deal with all these now. This will be done in due time, and as to which you will be kept informed later on.

What we desire to direct your kind attention to on this occasion will be best indicated by the following resolutions concurred in at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held in Brockville, Ont., during last week, at which there were delegates representing organized labour from nearly every province in Canada, that is to say it was:—

1. Resolved, That this Congress emphatically dissents from the views expressed by the Manufacturers' Association that men prominent in the labour movement should not be appointed to responsible positions in the Labour Department.

That this Congress desires to place on record its approval of such appointments, when made in the public interest.

And, further, that this Congress insists that the Department of Labour be not permitted to be used by the Manufacturers' Association as a recruiting agency to overstock the industrial market of Canada.

2. That this Congress endorses the action of the labour men connected with the Dominion Department of Labour, and Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* at Toronto, in their fearless denunciation of the misrepresentation of labour conditions in Canada, by Canadian manufacturers and immigration agents in Canada, and the secretary of the Congress is hereby authorized to telegraph the Honourable the Premier of the Dominion, asking him to kindly fix an hour on Monday next to receive a deputation which is hereby empowered to make a statement on behalf of labour to himself and the members of the government.

No doubt, Sir, yourself and the members of your government will have noted the uncalled for attack of Mr. P. W. Ellis upon the Honourable the Minister of Labour, and the query of Mr. Ransford, of Clinton, 'if there was no way to bring the official, whoever he was, to task, (Hon. Mr. Mulock) for such a statement,'—that is, that a report of the association was 'fraudulent.' Very likely the Hon. Minister of Labour is well able to take care of himself in replying to those friends, if he so determines.

It is hardly necessary to point out to the government that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is nowise lacking in cool and arrogant assumption at all events. It will be observed that, while enjoying much already, it is ever striving for more 'protection' for its manufactured goods, to the great disadvantage of the consumer. At the same time it is most noisy and demonstrative in crying for absolute free trade in the matter of labour importation from all parts of the world. This patriotic association does not shout 'Canada for the Canadians' in the matter of labour. Not it! On the very contrary, although enjoying the full advantage of free labour from abroad and the added stimulus given to the advent thereof by the enormous sums which Canada annually expends in the encouragement of immigration (and amounting this very year to no less a sum than \$600,000), it is boldly out in violent condemnation of the government—a government to which at least 85 per cent of the membership of the Manufacturers' Association is opposed under any circumstance—because that government did not use the Department of Labour and the *Labour Gazette* in the work of securing for that association mechanics and others from Great Britain and the continent to take the places of Canadian workmen who dared to belong to labour organizations, or who sought to secure wages sufficient to meet the increased cost of living in rent, fuel, and many of the necessities of life.

And all this condemnation in face of the fact that such work was not, in any sense, the mission of either the Department of Labour or the *Labour Gazette*. On behalf of the working people of Canada, the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada protests against the unjustifiable and uncalled for attack of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association upon the Department of Labour, the *Labour Gazette* and the members of the staff of both, and trusts that the Dominion government will treat that attack with the contempt which its brazen effrontery merits.

We may add that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is representative of only a comparatively small number of the manufacturers of the Dominion, but we recognize that it is noisy, self-important and arrogant, while it has ample financial facilities to bolster up and foster its propaganda. It may be remarked, however, that were its members as candid as they are unscrupulous in assertion there would be

little trouble between them and their employees. For example, that organization, while declaring that it disapproves of strikes and lockouts, and favours an equitable adjustment of differences between employers and employees by any amicable method which will preserve the rights of both parties, actively opposed and claimed that it was successful in having withdrawn the Arbitration and Conciliation Bill introduced in the Ontario Provincial Legislature at its last session by the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, although the provisions of that measure contemplated an amicable adjustment of differences between employers and employees, while preserving the rights of both parties.

This, Right Honourable Sir, is the reply of the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to the attack of the Manufacturers upon the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the employees of the Labour Department.

(Sgd.) EDGAR EMPEY,
P. M. DRAPEY,
A. W. PUTTEE.

Reply of the Minister of Labour.

The Hon. Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, replied to the deputation representing the memorial, regretting that there should be any discord between Canadian employers and employees. As to the functions of the Department of Labour the Minister pointed out that they were fully set forth in the statute of 1900, which created the department; they related chiefly to the gathering and disseminating of statistical information and the giving effect to the Conciliation Act. Subsequently, further duties had been added to the department,

but no legislation had cast upon it the duty or power of interfering with immigration. The department, according to the Minister, would be acting illegally if it were to attempt to import workingmen, mechanics or others. With regard to the staff of the department and the charge that its employees were not impartial or fair-minded, the Minister referred to the difficulty of replying to a general assertion, but stated that, so far as he was aware, this charge could not be urged against any individual member. The *Labour Gazette*, he stated, like the *Labour Gazette* of England and unlike the *Bulletin* published by the Department of Labour of the United States, was a medium for the dissemination of statistical information and not of opinions. As to the position of the department, it held, said the minister, precisely the same position in relation to other departments of the Government as the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Agriculture, and had the same reasons and justification for its existence. The Minister closed his address by expressing a desire that the principle of arbitration and conciliation might receive further extension at the instance of labour organizations and others as a means of settling industrial differences.

NATIONAL TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA—FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

At the convention of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress held at Berlin, Ont., in September, 1902, a resolution was introduced and carried limiting representation in the Congress to such trades and labour organizations as had their headquarters in the United States. Purely Canadian unions were thus debarred from representation, and in order to secure a central body embracing these a new federation of Canadian labour unions was formed, to which the title 'National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada' was given. On September 18th a

constitution for the same was formulated and an executive appointed.

Constitution of the Congress.

The constitution of the Congress as thus adopted sets forth its object to be the uniting of all the labour organizations of the Dominion in the interests of labour, with more particular reference to legislation in the welfare of the working classes, and the organization of 'National Labour Unions' throughout Canada, the fee for a charter and supplies for which was placed at \$10. Re-

See
page
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presentation was permitted in the Congress from trade councils, national trade unions, national unions and district and local assemblies of the Knights of Labour in Canada, the last named of which had been denied representation by the Dominion Congress in 1902. Provisions were also duly enacted relating to the basis of representation, credentials, annual meetings, revenue, officers, duties of officers and of the various committees. With regard to the first mentioned, National Trade Unions, assemblies of the Knights of Labour, and National Unions were allowed one delegate for each 100 members and under, and one for each additional 100 or majority fraction thereof. National Trades Councils and district assemblies of the Knights of Labour were allowed three delegates each, while two or more trade unions or Knights of Labour Assemblies, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 150, might unite and send one delegate. Proxies were not allowed, and delegates must be members of the bodies they represent.

Opening of the Convention.

The first annual convention of the Congress thus constituted was held in the city of Quebec during the past month, beginning on September 15th and concluding its business on September 18th. As will be seen from the report of the proceedings subjoined, several matters of considerable interest to labour throughout Canada came up for discussion.

Mayor Parent received the delegates, who were over forty in number, with the customary address of welcome, to which the President of the Congress replied. The meetings of the Congress were held in the council chamber of the city hall, which had been placed at the disposal of the convention by the civic authorities.

Address of the President.

The business proper of the Congress was begun at the afternoon session of the 15th

September with the annual address of the President, Mr. Omer Brunet. The President's address was as follows:—

Fellow delegates of the National Unions of Canada:—

It is with pleasure and thankfulness that I extend to you a most cordial welcome; with pleasure, because the movement inaugurated at Berlin, on the 15th September last, receives, by the fact of so large an attendance, a sanction which we had no reason to expect; and with thankfulness on account of the earnestness with which you have accepted the generous offer of His Honour the Mayor of Quebec and of the president of the Central National Trades and Labour Council of Quebec to hold your first session in the ancient city of Champlain.

If we give a glance behind us, we will be easily convinced that Canadian workmen were awaiting only a favourable opportunity to unite themselves more closely in order to obtain by way of legislation the improvement of their social and financial condition.

Indeed, if we consider that our appeal has been listened to from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we have reason to be proud of the results arrived at. The reports which will be submitted to you by the executive are so conclusive that we have every reason to believe that like ourselves you will be satisfied.

For a long time past the necessity of a National union has been felt, and in order to prove it we have only to quote here the words of an eminent man who possesses we may say, a true insight into the future and who is an ardent as well as an enlightened patriot, Mr. Ralph Smith. In his address to the delegates to the Congress of Canada during its session of 1899, he expressed himself as follows:—

‘The necessity for a national union, even for an international one, is urgent.’

Well, is not your presence here and the opening of the first session of the National Congress of Trades and Labour of Canada, the realization of that great idea expressed by our eminent and distinguished compatriot?

It should be well understood, that in refusing to accept the flag of the American Federation, we had no desire to issue an ultimatum or to make a declaration of war. What we did desire, and what we still desire was to affirm our national autonomy, not to change our allegiance, though keeping for our brother workmen on the other side of the line all the sympathies they deserve, and according to them on this side all the advantages which we consider as not prejudicial to the interests of Canada.

Do not forget it, many before us have said and repeated it: it is only by a reform of our laws, and in no other way, that we will be able to improve our condition. And in order to obtain that end, we cannot do better than unite ourselves closely under the protection of the national flag of which the motto is and must remain ‘Canada for Canadians.’

Now, gentlemen, in view of the foreign competition, continually increasing, it would be well if you would particularly turn your attention to the subject of the importation of foreign labour, restrictive legislation on the subject of which would be welcome by every class of the working people of the country.

One of the duties of this Congress will be to submit to our governments any grievances of a general character, which we may present in the interests of all.

In consequence we are leaving to your initiative the duty of submitting to the consideration of this Congress all reforms which you may deem to be useful to the working classes of this country, in order that the executive may bring them to the attention of our different governments.

I cannot take my seat without alluding to the debt of gratitude owing to our faithful and active Secre-

tary, Mr. Griffith. Neglecting no favourable circumstance to advance the national cause; taking no account of labour, trouble or travel, and always ready, when the occasion presented itself, we are proud to acknowledge that a great part of the success we have achieved is due to his energy and activity.

I desire also to thank the founders of this Congress for the high honour they bestowed upon me in electing me as their first President. Many others, more deserving and more able, would have given more impressiveness and more time to that important charge, but, at least, be assured that I will leave it with the entire conviction that I have done all I could possibly do in the measure of my power and my ability.

Several measures of the highest importance will be submitted to your consideration, and relying on your wisdom, I hope that your labours will meet with success.

I accordingly declare the first session of the National Congress of Trades and Labour of Canada opened for the despatch of business.

Status of the Congress.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report of receipts and expenditure for the past year was as follows:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Received for charters granted..... | \$ 230 00 |
| " for per capita tax..... | 312 35 |
| " from sales of supplies..... | 14 50 |
| | \$ 556 85 |
| Expenditure..... | 527 53 |
| Balance in hand..... | \$ 29 32 |

The report of the executive committee showed that during the year the following charters were granted: Quebec, 14; Montreal, 5; Ottawa, 3; London, 2; Hawkesbury, 2; Vancouver, 2; St. Hyacinthe, 1; Victoria, 1. Five affiliations were also reported. The executive committee also reported on the interview had with the Federal Government on the subject of the registration of trade union labels.

Resolutions Passed.

The following resolutions were submitted to the committee on resolutions and finally adopted on the recommendation of the committee:—

That the government be asked to name a competent and experienced inspector of works where explosives are used and to grant a certificate only to a person recognized as thoroughly skilled in this branch.

That the Dominion and Provincial Governments be petitioned that public work be done by the day instead of by contract; also that nine hours shall constitute a day's work, outside, and eight hours, inside.

To authorize the National Union of Bricklayers of Quebec to change its name and to call itself the National Union of Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons of Quebec.

That the executive committee be instructed to confer with the workmen of the maritime provinces in order to induce them to affiliate with the National Congress.

That this Congress take up the question of goods made in asylums and prisons in this country, which come into competition with goods made by free labour and this to the detriment of the latter.

To approve the movement started in Montreal for the establishment of technical schools so as to facilitate the education of workmen in their respective trades.

That a member of a national union bearing a card and changing residence may be admitted into a similar union in his new place of residence without being obliged to pay the ordinary initiation tax, the card of the national union being recognized throughout the Dominion.

That representations be made to the Government so as to induce it to recognize the label of the National Union. This label to be the same for all classes of goods manufactured by members of the national unions, and to be a guarantee that the goods were manufactured by Canadian workmen working in the establishments of this country.

That the Congress ask the Government to increase by ten per cent the duty on all foot wear imported from foreign countries. A certain number of merchants have only on hand a stock of foreign-made goods and the introduction of such a measure, it was stated, would greatly benefit the boot and shoe workers of Canada.

That the Government be petitioned to appoint inspectors of scaffolding, of bread, and of barrels that have been more than once in use. Furthermore that a duty be placed on barrels which have already been used in the United States, so as to protect the employers and employees in this trade.

That the Government be requested to bring into action again the alien labour law as it was before the last amendments.

That the Federal Government recognize only one Labour Congress, and that the same be the National Trade and Labour Congress of Canada.

That the Dominion Government be urged to make a thorough revision of the tariff,

with the object of safeguarding and forwarding Canada's interest.

That the National Longshoremen's Union of Quebec ask the endorsement of the Congress so that work in all the ports of Canada may be legalized, and to make such ports free for all workmen belonging to a national union affiliated with the Central Council and having a charter from the National Congress, such a measure having for effect the forced recognition of the National Congress of Canada by other organizations.

That prayer be made to the Government to enforce the fair wages resolution in all the departments and in all the contracts awarded by these Departments.

Recommending the registration and incorporation of all trade unions.

That juries in coroners' inquests be paid pro rata for services rendered to the coroner.

That a salary of \$15 per month be paid to the secretary-treasurer for the year just commencing, and that a sum of \$100 be paid him for the many services rendered during last year.

International Amalgamation.

A resolution which provoked a lengthy discussion was one which advocated the advisability of amalgamating with international labour unions by permitting all labour organizations to affiliate with the National Congress. The motion, however, was finally rejected, the executive committee being instructed at the same session to confer with the Knights of Labour and Workmen's Protective Unions in the maritime provinces, as above stated, with the object of consolidation.

Referred Resolutions.

The following resolutions, submitted towards the end of the sittings of the Congress, were referred to the executive committee for consideration:—

That this Congress adopt a national flag for all the unions under its control, and that such flag become later the Canadian emblem, and contain within its folds the arms of each province of the Dominion.

That this Congress approve the conduct of Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, in causing to be enacted a measure to aid in the settlement of railway labour disputes.

Election of Officers.

After a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the following new officers were elected by acclamation:—

Mr. Napoleon, Houle, Montreal, President.

Mr. T. F. Benbow, Ottawa, Vice-President.

Mr. Thos. J. Griffiths, Montreal, (re-elected) Secy.-Treas. and General Organizer.

Executive Committees by Provinces.

Quebec—

Mr. Omer Brunet, Quebec, Vice-President.

Messrs. P. J. Simard, Quebec

D. Verdon, Montreal

Geo. Marois, Quebec

} Committee.

Ontario—

Mr. F. F. Lippe, Ottawa, Vice-President.

Messrs. W. Adamson, Ottawa

E. U. Labelle, Trenton

J. Mason, Ottawa

} Committee.

British Columbia—

Mr. W. H. Parmetter, Vancouver, Vice-President.

Messrs. A. L. Green, Vancouver

C. Woolbridge, Victoria

W. Clement, Vancouver

} Committee.

Ottawa was selected as the place of meeting in 1904.

Annual Banquet.

On the evening of September 17 a banquet was held at Kent House, Montmorency Falls, at which speeches were made by a number of the officers, old and new, of the Congress.

ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE TRADE UNIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Thirty-sixth Annual Congress of the Trades Unions of Great Britain was held at Leicester, England, September 7th to 12th. In view of the recent annual conventions of the two central bodies of labour organizations of Canada the following summary of the report of the meeting in England, which appears in the *Labour Gaz-*

ette of the British Department of Labour will be of general interest.

Composition of the British Congress.

The Trade Union Congress of Great Britain consists of representatives of trade unions who are actually working at their trades at the time of appointment, or are

permanent paid officials of the unions they represent. A trade union in Great Britain may send one delegate to the Congress for every two thousand of its membership. The following analysis into groups of trades, as presented by the *Labour Gazette*, shows the composition of the Congress of this year as compared with that of 1902, while offering at the same time statistics as to recent developments in the trades union situation in Great Britain:—

| GROUPS OF TRADES. | 1902. | | | 1903. | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | No. of Organi- zations. | No. of Dele- gates. | No. of Members. | No. of Organi- zations. | No. of Dele- gates. | No. of Members. |
| Building..... | 12 | 32 | 195,972 | 11 | 29 | 184,721 |
| Mining and Quarrying... | 8 | 94 | 373,827 | 7 | 86 | 347,156 |
| Engineering... | 13 | 19 | 41,334 | 13 | 17 | 36,008 |
| Shipbuilding (including boilermaking) | 3 | 21 | 68,745 | 3 | 20 | 68,831 |
| Other metal trades.... | 22 | 43 | 56,922 | 22 | 38 | 60,250 |
| Textile trades.. | 15 | 93 | 157,175 | 15 | 91 | 157,579 |
| Clothing..... | 10 | 30 | 55,902 | 10 | 26 | 53,594 |
| Transport (in- cluding rail- way workers, seamen, fire- men and dock labourers).... | 18 | 42 | 135,819 | 17 | 42 | 127,583 |
| Chemical, gas and general labourers.... | 10 | 34 | 92,324 | 10 | 33 | 78,710 |
| Printing, book- binding, &c.. | 16 | 26 | 49,541 | 11 | 19 | 46,792 |
| Pottery and glass..... | 4 | 5 | 7,250 | 3 | 3 | 3,900 |
| Woodworking and furnish- ing trades, &c. | 9 | 11 | 30,480 | 10 | 12 | 31,663 |
| Baking and cigarmaking.. | 2 | 5 | 7,000 | 2 | 4 | 6,980 |
| Enginemn.... | 6 | 12 | 24,127 | 11 | 14 | 23,375 |
| Post office em- ployees..... | 4 | 7 | 36,563 | 5 | 7 | 37,722 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 11 | 13 | 30,311 | 12 | 15 | 35,878 |
| Total..... | 163 | 487 | 1,363,292 | 162 | 456 | 1,300,732 |

Although the organizations accounted for in the above table number only 162, there were in all, when allowance is made for the number of district societies included in federations, about 223 separate trade unions

sending delegates to the congress this year, out of a total of about 1,183 unions known to be in existence. The membership represented at the congress, however, comprised about 68 per cent of the total membership of the unions of Great Britain. It will be seen that while the number of organizations represented is but one less than in 1902 the total membership represented is less by 62,560, a decrease stated to be chiefly due to the disappearance from the list of the Northumberland Miners' Association and of the Federal Builders' Labourers.

Resolutions Passed.

The following were among the principal industrial subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions: Restriction of the hours of labour to 8 per day for miners and work people generally; certificates of competency for persons in charge of steam engines and boilers; industrial assurance by trade unions; reduction of naturalization fees to alien workmen; amendments to the laws affecting trade unions and industrial disputes; the appointment of a Minister of Labour; the appointment of practical men and women as inspectors for dangerous employments; reduction of fees for registrars' certificates of death when required for trade unions; old age pensions; the character note system; wages and rights of government employees; improved housing accommodation and means of transit for working people.

A resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was rejected by 889,000 to 251,000 votes.

Parliamentary Committee Elected.

The voting for members of the Parliamentary Committee, the body annually appointed to watch over the political interests of labour in Great Britain, resulted in representatives of the following groups of workmen being elected: Amalgamated Brassworkers, Barge

Builders, Boot and Shoe Operatives, Miners' Federation of Great Britain, London Compositors, Amalgamated Railway Servants, Gas Workers and General Labourers, Amal-

gamated Cotton Spinners, Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders, Northern Counties Weavers, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, and National Dock Labourers.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION—32nd ANNUAL CONVENTION.

AN important and largely attended annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Toronto during the month just passed, commencing on Wednesday, September 16, and concluding its sessions with the annual banquet on the evening of Friday, 18th. The city of Toronto and the other leading manufacturing centres of Eastern Canada were best represented at the convention, though there were delegates present from the most distant parts of the Dominion, including ten from the Maritime Provinces. As will be seen from a reference to the report of the more important proceedings of the convention given below, considerations affecting the transportation problem, the Canadian tariff and the labour market, occupied the chief attention of the delegates, being the subjects to which the president in his annual address made particular reference, and on which resolutions involving the most definite announcements of the association's policy were passed by the convention.

The financial circumstances of the association were reported satisfactory, with the receipts for the year totalling \$18,658.60 and disbursements \$18,253.24. Receipts from fees during the year were based on a membership of 1,272, to which the association had grown from a membership of 132 in 1899, the sum of \$1,184 more than last year having been spent on executive work, largely in the formation of new branches.

Opening Proceedings.

The opening day of the convention was devoted largely to meetings held by the

different trade sections of the association for the purpose of preparing their several annual reports, the convention proper beginning with the reception to the delegates tendered on the evening of the 16th at the provincial legislative buildings, the chief feature of which was the address of the Honourable T. A. Brassey on imperial issues, with more particular reference to colonial autonomy, imperial defence and the policy of preferential trade within the Empire. Addresses of welcome were also delivered by the Honourable the Premier of the Province, the acting mayor of Toronto, and the chairman of the Toronto branch of the association, to which the president of the association replied.

Address of the President.

With the session which opened on the morning of September 18, the active business of the association was begun, the first item on the programme being the annual address of the president, Mr. C. A. Birge. Mr. Birge drew attention, in opening, to the general and unprecedented prosperity of Canadian trade and industry, and to the competition, as affecting Canada, of foreign countries for the commerce of the world. The Canadian trade preference to Great Britain was commended, and the policy of reciprocity with the United States severely criticised. Tariff revision was stated to be an urgent necessity if the prosperity of manufactures in Canada was to be increased or continued. On the subject of transportation, the need of an additional trans-continental railway service was pointed out, as well as the benefit of a fast Atlantic service

and an eastern steamship service to Australia. In reference to conditions in the labour market throughout Canada, the president stated that pleasant relations had, until recently, prevailed between employers and their employees, but that events of the past year had developed a situation which seriously threatened the continuance of business stability. The right of a free and open market for labour was enunciated, and the principle of international trade unionism disapproved of.

The Transportation Problem.

The unprecedented activity of the transportation companies in Canada during the past year was emphasized in the report of the Railway and Transportation Committee, which was presented on the first day's session of the association. The shippers of the country as well, according to the report, had experienced a year of development, more particularly in relation to the introduction of legislation providing for the better consideration of their interests. The Railway Act, as introduced at the present session of the House of Commons, in providing for the establishment of a railway commission, was characterized as a most important measure, and one that met with the full approval of the committee. The committee's report also referred to its action against the operation of Canadian joint freight classification No. 12, which, up to the present time, had been determined by the railways without reference to the interests of shippers. The committee had carried the matter before the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa, and had secured redress of the grievance complained of. The committee further emphasized the need of a fast Atlantic service, and of an improvement in the steamship service with South Africa. The report was adopted by the association after a discussion in which the subject of freight rates and the necessity of a careful consideration of the numerous bills relating to

transportation continually being introduced into the Dominion Parliament were referred to at some length.

Commercial Intelligence Report.

The increase in the export trade of Canada was commented upon in the report of the Commercial Intelligence Committee, which detailed the action of the committee during the year in endeavouring to secure a reduction in the postal rate on catalogues and heavy printed matter, and to secure a parcel post service between Canada and the Island of Trinidad. The question of preferential trade with South Africa was also discussed in this connection.

Technical Education.

The committee also referred to the subject of technical education, more particularly to the efforts of the Montreal branch of the association in this direction, as follows:—

We beg to commend most heartily the action taken by our Montreal branch towards establishing a technical institute in the city of Montreal. It is our desire that this movement should grow and extend to every part of our Dominion, so that within the next generation our Canadian factories and offices may be filled with young Canadians who are experts in their various lines and who may receive their training in their own land.

Preferential Trade Resolution.

The same committee also submitted the following resolution concerning imperial preferential trade:—

It is resolved, that, in the opinion of this congress the bonds of the British Empire shall be materially strengthened and the union of the various parts of His Majesty's Dominion greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit whereby each component part of the Empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of the national relationship, due consideration being given to the fiscal and industrial needs of the component parts of the Empire;

That this congress urges upon His Majesty's Government the appointment by them of a special commission composed of representatives of Great Britain and her colonies and India, to consider the possibility of thus increasing and strengthening the trade relations between the different parts of the Empire and the trading facilities within the Empire and with foreign countries.

Canadian Copyright.

A special report on Canadian copyright was presented to the association, and a

resolution passed urging the premier of the Dominion to take up the question of copyright with the Imperial authorities, and pressing for the recognition of the right of Canada to make her own copyright laws, without which, it was stated, her rights as a self-governing colony would be incomplete.

Relations of Capital and Labour.

The special committee appointed at the annual meeting of the association in 1902, to inquire into the question of labour organizations and their effect on the manufacturing industry, next submitted its report. While expressing the belief that the labour organization which seeks to improve the condition of the workingman is performing a legitimate and praiseworthy service, the report stated that many labour unions in Canada, by departing from the true purpose of their existence, are largely responsible for the labour difficulties stated to be in existence in Canada at the present time. The unionising of shops, the exercise of control over the number of apprentices, and the endeavour on the part of labour organizations to legalize trade union labels were stated to be retarding influences to industrial progress. The general treatment of non-union labour by members of trade unions was also severely criticised, the fact that labour unions were irresponsible bodies before the law being held to be one of the chief causes of the conditions referred to. The report, however, highly recommend some labour organizations which, it was stated, were a credit to the country.

Declaration of Principle.

The committee concluded its report by recommending that the association adopt the following as a declaration of principle on the subject of trade unions :—

1. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is not opposed to organized labour as such, but is unalterably opposed to illegal acts of interference with the personal liberty of employer or employee.

2. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association disapproves of strikes and lockouts, and favours an equit-

able adjustment of all difficulties between employers and employees, by any amicable method which will preserve the rights of both parties.

3. No person should be refused employment in Canada or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labour organization, and there should be no interference with any employee who is not a member of a labour organization by members of such organization.

4. With due regard to contracts, it is the right of the employee to leave his employment whenever he desires, and it is the right of the employer to discharge any employee when he sees fit.

5. Employers must be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations not directly parties to such contract.

6. Employers must be unmolested and unhampered in the management of their business in determining the amount and quality of their product, and in the use of any methods or systems or factory management which are just and equitable.

7. In the interest of the employees and employers of the country no limitations should be placed upon the opportunities of any person to learn any trade to which he or she may be adapted.

8. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association believes that Canadian labour unions should be incorporated national organizations, governed by Canadian officers and free from foreign control.

In the report of the Parliamentary Committee, which was referred at some length to the activity of labour unions in Canada, more particularly in their supervision of legislation under discussion in parliament, exception was taken to the manner in which the Department of Labour at Ottawa was stated to be performing its functions. One of the first of the proper functions of the department, it was affirmed, was to secure for Canadian employers the labour necessary to maintain their industries. The department, however, it was stated, had refused to take active steps in this matter, and the following resolution was accordingly submitted :—

That, whereas, the Department of Labour at Ottawa has been fully acquainted with the need of labour which has existed throughout Canada during the past year, and in response to direct and repeated appeals has not taken, so far as we can ascertain, any action towards securing the supply of labour which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of Canadian industries ;

And, whereas, the department in its general policy and through its official organ gives constant and abundant evidence that it has regard for, and exists for, the interests of organized labour only, a body which represents only a small minority of the workmen of Canada, and whose actions during the past year have been detrimental to the interests of Canada and to the workmen themselves ;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this association in annual meeting assembled urge upon the government the necessity, if the department is to continue, of having it thoroughly re-organized, employing only

impartial and fair minded officials, and instituting throughout the department and through the official organ, a policy which will be a service alike to employer and employee, commanding the respect of both, and which will tend towards supplying the legitimate needs and building up the industries of the country.

And be it resolved, that for similar causes and with the same end in view, the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Agriculture in the Ontario Government should be similarly dealt with by the Ontario Legislature.*

Incorporation of Trades Unions.

Regarding the incorporation of labour unions, the following resolution was submitted:

That this association urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of enforcing the incorporation of all trades unions and other such organizations whose objects and acts are calculated to affect directly or indirectly the industries or general business enterprise of the country, in order that such organization and the members thereof shall become amenable to the law, and assume responsibilities collateral with the rights and privileges which they may possess.

Alien Labour Law.

An abrogation or amendment of the Alien Labour Law, so as to permit of the importation of skilled labour where there is a scarcity in Canada, was also asked for by the parliamentary committee, which, during the year, had dealt also with such measures as legalization of the union label, the Puttee Bill, the Loughheed Bill, the Beique Bill, and the Latchford Bill.

The Tariff Resolution.

The tariff resolution of the convention, as finally carried during the session of September 19, reaffirmed the tariff resolution passed at the last annual meeting in Halifax.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, George E. Drummond, Canada Iron Furnace Co., Montreal; First Vice-President, W. K. George, the Standard Silver Co., Toronto; Ontario Vice-President, H. Cockshutt, the Cockshutt Plough Co., Brantford; Quebec Vice-President, Hon. J. D. Rolland, the Rolland Paper Co., Montreal; Nova Scotia Vice-President, D. W. Robb, Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, N.S.; British Columbia Vice-President, John Hendrie, B. C. Mills, Timber and Trading Co., Vancouver; Manitoba Vice-President, E. L. Drewery, Winnipeg; New Brunswick Vice-President, W. S. Fisher, Emerson & Fisher, St. John;

Treasurer, George Booth, the Booth Copper Co., Toronto.

Toronto Executive—J. O. Thorn, W. P. Gundy, J. P. Murray, R. J. Christie, Frederic Nicholls, C. N. Candee, R. K. Osborne, William Stone, A. W. Thomas, A. F. Rutter, A. S. Rogers, Thomas Roden, J. S. King, P. H. Burton, E. C. Boeckh, S. M. Wickett, W. B. Tindall, George H. Hees, J. W. Cowan, R. A. Donald, H. Wright, W. B. Rogers.

Montreal Executive—C. Ballantyne, Fred Birks, J. P. Black, S. S. Boxer, Jas Davidson, J. S. N. Dougall, S. W. H. Ewing, J. T. Hagar, J. Horsfall, W. McMaster, D. Morrice, jun., Robt. Munro, G. W. Sadler, Geo. A. Slater, Wm. Strachan, F. W. Thompson, Howard Wilson, Jas. R. Wilson.

Quebec Executive—Geo. E. Amyot, G. A. H. Vandry, C. H. Carrier, T. B. Eddy.

Nova Scotia Executive—John F. Stairs, H. L. Hewson, C. M. Crockett, Alfred Dickie.

British Columbia Executive—D. R. Kerr, J. G. Woods.

New Brunswick Executive—Charles McDonald.

Manitoba Executive—E. F. Hutchings.

Standing Committees.

The standing committees were appointed as follows:—

Parliamentary—P. W. Ellis (Chairman), J. O. Thorn, J. F. Ellis, T. A. Russell, Edward Gurney, F. B. Polson, Robert Munro, Wm. Stone, John Adams, Geo. W. Watts.

Tariff—W. K. McNaught (Chairman), P. H. Burton, Frederic Nicholls, T. A. Russell, Hon. L. M. Jones, Jno. F. Ellis, Cyrus A. Birge, C. H. Waterous, A. S. Rogers, J. M. Taylor.

Commercial Intelligence—A. W. Thomas (Chairman), Edgar A. Wills, H. Van der Linde, J. P. Murray, J. M. Sparrow, B. A. C. Craig, Thomas Roden, T. A. Staunton, W. R. Pringle, R. A. Donald.

Industrial Canada—P. J. Smale (Chairman), S. M. Wickett, Geo. A. Howell, T. A. Russell, A. Cecil Knight.

Reception and Membership—R. Christie (Chairman), Thos. Roden, Geo. H. Hees, Maurice J. Taylor, L. V. Dussane, Robert Crean, Frank Rolph, W. A. Kemp, C. Howard Smith, Geo. C. Gale.

Railway and Transportation—J. O. Thorn, P. McMichael, B. C. Boeckh, Geo. Heintzman, F. H. Whitton, R. Hobson, J. H. Housser, S. H. Chapinan, W. A. Strowger, A. W. Allen.

Annual Banquet.

The proceedings of the meeting were brought to a close with a banquet on the evening of Friday the 18th, at which the development and expansion of industry on every hand in Canada was the key note of the various speeches delivered. Addresses were made by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, the Honourable the Premier of the Province, the Honourable the Postmaster General, the Honourable the Minister of Customs, the new President of the Association, the retiring President of the Association, the Vice-President of the Association, the Honourable Thomas Brassey, and many others.

*For a report of the action of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress in reference to this resolution of the association, see another page of the present issue of the GAZETTE.

UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES—THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE Third Annual Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held at Ottawa during September, opening on the 16th and concluding its business on the 18th of the month. Delegates to the number of over sixty were present from different municipalities between Prince Edward Island in the east and the city of Winnipeg in the west, several cities and towns still further removed from the place of meeting being represented by proxy. As will be seen from the brief report of the proceedings of the convention given below, a number of important questions came up for discussion.

The union as at present constituted, according to the secretary's report, consists of 106 localities, of which 26 are cities, 59 towns and 21 other municipalities. The financial statement showed receipts for the year \$1,172.21, and the expenditure \$1,068. There were \$625 owing for back debts, and \$751 outstanding liabilities.

Proceedings of the Convention.

The delegates were formally welcomed by the Mayor of Ottawa, to whom the president of the union, the ex-mayor of Toronto, replied, defining the objects and progress of the union, in the absence of a formal presidential address. The chief interest of the Convention centered about the topics introduced in the address of the Secretary-Treasurer, which dealt at length with the work of the year, with particular reference to the dispute over the Toronto and Hamilton Railway bill, and the attitude of various municipalities towards the Bell Telephone Company and other holders of telephone monopolies.

Railway Legislation Opposed.

The entrance into municipalities by railways using electricity as a motor power, and taking possession of the streets without the consent of the municipalities in question, but

solely under authority of Dominion legislation, received, according to the secretary's report, much opposition from the union during the year, especially in the case of the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company, which endeavoured to group together a number of city and suburban roads and obtain entrance into Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and other municipalities. (In the United States, it is pointed out in the report, similar roads are definitely classified as ordinary railroads and not as street railways.) The principal municipalities throughout Canada were interested in opposition to this bill, and the result was the presentation of a memorial to the Dominion Government which, after a thorough discussion in the railway committee of the Privy Council and in both Houses of Parliament, led to the introduction into the Railway Act of Canada of a clause establishing the general principle that such electric roads should not be permitted to encroach on municipal control, and that the declaration that a certain road is 'for the general advantage of Canada', as now required by the Act, is in future to be hedged about with proper limitations. The clause as finally introduced into the Act provides verbatim as follows:

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Railway Act of Canada, the Company shall not construct nor operate its line of railway along any highway, street or public communication without first obtaining the consent, expressed by by-law, of the municipality having jurisdiction over such highway, street or other public communication, and upon terms to be agreed upon with such municipality.

Telephone Monopolies.

On February 6 last a deputation of the union met the Minister of Justice of the Dominion Government, for the purpose of discussing and arriving at a definition of the general rights of municipalities in connection with the franchises held by telephone companies in Canada, more particularly the Bell Telephone Company, especially in relation to street control and the granting of loca

franchises. Subsequently it was attempted, but without practical result, to frame a measure on the subject to be introduced at the session of the Dominion Parliament of 1903. 'The ideal system,' says the report, in defining the aim of the union in this connection, 'would be government control of all long distance connections, and either government or municipal control or ownership of the local franchises, the latter being either worked by the public or leased by contract. It is only by some such means that we can rid our streets of unsightly poles and obtain satisfactory rates and a fair compensation for the use of highways.'

On the question of poles on streets the principal activities of the union were in connection with the case of Fort William, Ottawa and Montreal, a movement for conduits having been successfully inaugurated in the last-named city. The report concludes its reference to this subject by quoting the following amendment to the new Railway Act, recently passed by the Senate of Canada :—

Provided that whenever any city, town or incorporated village is desirous of having lines of telegraph, telephone, or for the conveyance of light, heat or power, or electricity, placed underground, the board may, on the application or such city, town or incorporated village, require the company to thus place its lines of wires underground, and abrogate the right given by this section or by the special act, to carry lines on poles in such city, town or incorporated village, the whole on such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe.

Addresses Read.

At the first afternoon session of the convention an address on road and street improvements was delivered by the Ontario Commissioner of Highways. The creation of a good roads department under the Federal Government was also discussed. On the afternoon of the second day's session Dr. Richer, of Montreal, addressed the convention on the 'Civic Aspect of Tuberculosis Protection.'

Borrowing Power of Municipalities.

The executive recommended that the municipalities of the union combine, with

the end of being able, with the aid of suitable legislation, to borrow on united credit. The union approved of the recommendation and the executive committee was empowered to prepare a suitable scheme for presentation to the various provincial legislatures, with a view to the provision of provincial machinery for examining debentures and certifying to the same, and looking ultimately, if found practicable, to a Dominion guarantee of the whole.

Telegraphic Service on Prince Edward Island.

Complaints from the delegates from Prince Edward Island as to the high charges for telegraphic service in that province were listened to, and the union passed a resolution asking that the government use its influence to place the Province of Prince Edward Island, in the matter of telegraphic service, on the same footing as the other provinces, the present service being characterized as a combine.

Provincial Control of Corporations.

The following resolution on the subject of provincial control of corporations was carried unanimously :—

That this union views with alarm so many applications to the parliament of Canada for the incorporation of companies having for their object the construction of works which are local in their character, and would respectfully urge upon the parliament of Canada : (1) That undertakings entirely provincial and essentially for local purposes should not be removed from provincial and municipal control by the mere declaration that such works are for the general advantage of Canada; (2) that no such declaration should be made in any case until the government and parliament are satisfied by actual proof that the declaration is true; (3) that all street railways or tramways or electric railways constructed and operated wholly or in part through the streets and highways of the municipalities are essentially of a local character, and should be left under the jurisdiction of the local legislatures and the municipalities; (4) that the local legislatures have hitherto dealt with the incorporation of such railway companies, and have provided safeguards for the construction and operation of such railways, and their right so to do should not be interfered with.

The union concluded its convention with the discussion of the rules and regulations required by the Canadian Underwriters'

Association, on which the executive committee will report at next year's meeting.

Officers Elected.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President—Mayor Cook, Ottawa.
 Vice-presidents—Ontario, Mayor Beck, London;
 Mayor Urquhart, Toronto; Mayor Rogers, Peterboro;
 Mayor Drake, Windsor; Mayor Dyke, Fort William.
 Quebec—Ald. Laporte, Montreal; Ald. Lebeuf,

Montreal; Mayor Fabien, Ste. Cunegonde; Mayor Farwell, Sherbrooke; Warden Vien, Lewis.

Nova Scotia—Mayor Crosby and Ald. Campbell, Halifax.

New Brunswick—Ald. McRae, St. John; the Mayor of Fredericton.

Manitoba—Mayor Arbuthnot and Ald. Barclay, Winnipeg.

British Columbia—Mayor Neelans, Vancouver; Mayor Keary, Victoria.

Prince Edward Island—Mayor Warburton, Councilor Paton, Charlottetown.

Secretary-treasurer—W. D. Lighthall, Montreal; assistant secretary, M. P. Cochrane, Montreal.

London, Ont., was selected as the place of meeting in 1904.

SIXTH CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE sixth Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Ottawa on September 29 and 30 and October 1. The proceedings of the conference were opened by the president, Sir Louis Davies, who delivered the following address:—

I do not know that I can better formulate the objects we have in view in holding our annual conferences than by quoting the words used in the official programme:—

The object of this Conference is to bring into closer relationship the many friends who are engaged in caring for the neglected and unfortunate classes in the community. It includes within the range of its discussion every phase of philanthropic work, the safe-guarding of childhood, the custodial care of the feeble-minded, the sick and the insane, the reformation of criminals, the structure and discipline of prisons and other public institutions, the relief of distress and poverty in such a way as to avoid pauperism, in fact anything that affects the welfare of those who are dependent upon their fellows for assistance or support.

As our late president pithily defined it:—‘We are met to work for the lessening of pauperism and crime, and to uplift and better humanity.’

One of our dangers lies in the very breadth and extent of our programme. We are apt to lose ourselves in vague sentimentalism and unduly subordinate the stern practical facts of our prosaic life and the best methods of meeting them.

Another danger possibly lies in the almost certain result of the specialization of work. We need to repeat and proclaim the absolute necessity there is of co-operation amongst specialists. We must seek to have, as far as possible, co-ordination of our charitable agencies.

Of necessity there must be specialization. But it will be fatal to our success if we lose sight of the necessary interdependence between our various agencies, or if the specialists lose sympathy with and appreciation of the work which their fellow labourers are engaged in.

The war against crime, pauperism and disease is one of the greatest of human struggles. The care, protection and improvement of defectives, dependents and delinquents calls for the most strenuous human

effort and this, when successfully applied, will produce results going a long way to promote human progress.

In our earliest records we find primeval man asking the question ‘Am I my brother's keeper?’ The careless, the indifferent and the selfish have been repeating it in every age since. But the inspired writers of all ages and times have united in the affirmative answer that in the best and highest sense we are. We could not escape our responsibilities in this relation if we would. The best men and women would not escape them if they could. The poor we have always with us. It seems to be an eternal law. While human nature remains as it is, while the careless, the spendthrift, the improvident, the shiftless, the drunkard and the criminal comprise such a percentage of mankind, there must of necessity be poverty with its accompanying ills.

While selfishness and greed form such controlling factors in character, there must be resulting misery and wretchedness amongst the mass. No society or aggregation of societies, however, well conducted or aided, can either prevent or entirely overcome the presence of evil, poverty, crime and wretchedness.

But does it follow that because we can neither prevent nor overcome these evils we dare sit with folded arms and cynically repeat the old question ‘Am I my brother's keeper?’ God forbid! We look around amidst the seething populations of our modern Babels in America and Europe, and see vast masses sunk to if not below the level of brute beasts. We know that while many are responsible themselves for their condition, that countless thousands are not. They are the creatures the results of their birth, their mental and physical weaknesses, their want of opportunities and their environment.

These thousands at least make calls upon our common humanity which we would be false to our better instincts and our religion if we ignored.

How best to help the poor to help themselves?

How best to extend a helping hand which will not demoralize to the submerged tenth?

How best to reach the helpless and innocent children, take them out of their environment and place them where surrounded by better influences they may have at least a chance to grow up good men and women, productive citizens of the Commonwealth?

How best to deal with the dependent classes unable from physical or mental defects to care for themselves?

How best to discriminate between the reformable criminal and the incorrigible and in what way to hold out a helping hand to the former, ‘turn his face towards the light,’ and give him a chance to start life afresh with his past forgiven, if it cannot be fully blotted out?

These are the problems we are met to discuss, the solution of which demand and deserve the best thought and consideration of our best men and women.

We may, having relation to the enormous mass of misery, and crime, and suffering, be able to do but little it is true. 'We cannot—as a great thinker has said—'relume the extinguished lamp of reason. We cannot make the deaf to hear. We cannot make the dumb to speak. It is not given to us. 'From the thick film to purge the visual ray, and on the sightless eyeballs pours the day.' But at least we can lessen the load of affliction and make life more tolerable to those who suffer."

We can inculcate the great lessons of the value of 'personal service,' and that 'gifts and alms are the expressions not the essence of true charity.'

But we thank God for the little that we can do and for what is being daily and yearly done.

The Salvation Army, the Church Army, the Social Settlements, and many kindred agencies and societies, are doing much in our great modern cities to reach the submerged masses and place them on the road along which they may regain their lost selves.

Thousands of self-denying men and women are consecrating their whole lives to the restoration and reclamation of the poverty-stricken, the degraded, the vicious, the apparently lost. Thousands of poor wretched women, more sinned against than sinning, are having opened to them ways back into the humanity from which they have been driven out.

Tens of thousands of dependent children are being yearly rescued from homes which are mere schools of vice and degradation and surrounded by influences calculated to make them good citizens of the state.

We are here assembled in convention to-day to discuss, consider and adopt the best methods of obtaining all or some of these commendable subjects. We will have the advantage of hearing from practical men, who have been personally engaged in some branch of the great work, and from experts in social science who have thought out and learned much about it, the best methods to follow, the pit-falls to avoid, the aids to seek and the influences to evoke.

More sentimentalism we must suppress, and, avoiding the emotional, try and reach the practical, even if it is prosaic. We must not antagonize, but as far as possible educate and unite all Church, State and Municipal efforts to do what we are aiming at; and, above all, we must each one of us learn to think out for ourselves what we hear, and throw our educated sympathies and energies, time and brain in the promotion of the practical good we are seeking.

In conclusion, I heartily welcome you all in this great convention in the beautiful capital of this growing commonwealth. I am proud to welcome you to a city whose citizens have not ignored their duties towards the poor, the defective, the dependent and the delinquent, but carry them out with zeal and intelligence, if not with enthusiasm.

I welcome you because your objects are meritorious, charitable, Christ-like, devoid of selfishness, and having as their only reward the proud consciousness that, if only in a feeble way, you are carrying out the wishes of Our Great Master and Teacher, the Man Christ Jesus.

Let our work, while altruistic and Christian, be alike free from sectionalism and sectarianism; let it be broad, based upon our common humanity which recognises alike the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

'In faith and hope the world will disagree,
'But all mankind's concern is charity.'

The principal subjects discussed at the Conference were 'charity organization and what it aims at accomplishing,' 'Neglected

and dependent children,' and 'Treatment of criminals.'

Charity Organization.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 29th, Mr. E. T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York, delivered an address, chiefly dealing with important features of outdoor and other forms of charitable relief. Among these were the tramp evil, which problem, he said, had been met in New York in three different ways. First, the laws against street begging were being strictly enforced by the police. Secondly, the public were being educated to the fact that giving to street beggars does a great deal of harm in encouraging pauperism. Thirdly, the individual beggars who are arrested were given a chance to lead a more useful life whenever they showed an inclination to do so. The speaker also described the working of the Tenement House Act in New York. In accordance with it, orders to vacate unhealthy buildings until necessary repairs are made, are given by the Tenement House Department, and all new tenements erected must comply with the law which provides for sufficient light and air and for proper sanitary arrangements.

Neglected and Dependent Children.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, delivered an address with reference to the work of his department, showing the importance of rescuing children from cruel or evil parents, and the advantage of placing them in private homes rather than in institutions.

Treatment of Children.

In an address delivered at the Conference by Mr. Justice McDonald, of Brockville, the speaker declared himself in favour of the suspended sentence, and of the lash for offences against women and children and for petty thefts committed by young boys. A

number of delegates were in favour of indeterminate sentences, and a resolution was subsequently introduced for the purpose of seeking legislation with regard to this form of punishment. The resolution was, however, laid over until next year.

Other Work of the Conference.

Among other subjects discussed at the Conference were the reformation of women

and wayward girls, and the care of the feeble-minded. An account was given of the work of the Mercer Reformatory in Toronto and of a home for the feeble-minded in Utica, N.Y. It was announced that a building for the care of feeble-minded women was being erected by the Ontario Government, representations having been made of the need of an institution of this nature.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

EARLY in June last the directors of the Montreal Street Railway Company laid before their employees a communication in which it was stated that the formation of a mutual benefit association among the employees of the system was under consideration and that active investigations were being conducted with a view to determine the most suitable form for such an organization to assume. The proposition, which was not at that date a new one but had been projected in a letter published on May 23, during the continuance of a strike of the employees, was stated to have as its first and leading object the establishment on a firm footing of personal good feeling and mutual good-will between the company and its employees. To this end it was suggested that the association should have in view, first, the bringing of the men into closer touch with the management, and second, the creation of a fund for the relief of the sick or injured, the assistance of widows and children of deceased employees, and the providing of pensions for those who had grown old in the company's service:

Since the date of the above announcement the directors have devoted considerable attention to the preparation of the scheme in question, and were able to arrange, with the co-operation of their employees, an association of the kind contemplated during the month just past. The new association

will affect employees of both the Montreal Street Railway Company and the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company, and the following is a résumé of its principal rules and by-laws in the form in which it is proposed to apply for incorporation at the next session of the Quebec legislature.

Objects of the Association.

The object of the association is stated primarily to be the affording of relief to such employees of the Montreal Street Railway Company and the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company as may become its members. As to the method in which the relief is to be applied, provisions are set forth under three headings having reference to sick benefits, insurance, and the pensioning of old and disabled members.

Funds.

The funds of the association are to be derived from joint contributions of the company and of the employees, and are to be placed at the disposal of a committee of management to whom the distribution or remission of the same is entrusted.

Membership.

The regulations regarding membership provide that all permanent employees of the companies, up to January 1, 1904, shall have the privilege of becoming members

irrespective of age on passing a satisfactory medical examination. After January next, however, only such new employees are to be admitted as shall be engaged as permanent employers and are under 40 years of age and have passed a satisfactory examination by the association's medical officer. No new employee, further, may become a member of the association until after at least three months' probation in either company's service.

Permanent employees are defined as those who are engaged in the regular business of the company and are not employed merely temporarily on special work.

With regard to permanent employees already in the service of the company and of over 40 years of age, special provisions are made in reference to insurance benefits, under which those who are over 40 but not 50 years of age are to receive only one-half, and those over 50 years of age one-third of the maximum amount, though the allowance providing for funeral expenses remains undiminished.

Applications for membership accompanied by medical certificates are held subject to the approval of the committee of management. Leaving the service of the company or being discharged therefrom severs any membership, and no member is given any claim to insurance benefits or refunds if leaving within the first five years of his membership in the association. After five years' service and up to ten, members severing membership are allowed a refund of one third of the fees paid. After 10 years' membership this amount is raised to two-thirds, reductions in either case being made for any benefits that may have been received during membership.

Management.

The management of the affairs of the association is entrusted to a committee of seven members elected annually by the

members and an equal number named by the board of directors of the company. The general manager of the Montreal Street Railway Company is president of the association and an ex-officio member and chairman of the committee of management.

Power to appoint a sub-committee for executive purposes is given to the committee, together with the right of general oversight of the workings of the constitution and business of the association.

Meetings.

The general meeting of the association is to be held in June each year for the passing of accounts, election of officers, &c. Increases in contributions may only be made by a majority vote at an annual general meeting, or at a meeting specially called for the purpose, for which 14 days' clear notice is given. The committee of management must meet half yearly, or more frequently if found necessary. The executive sub-committee must meet monthly or more frequently.

Contributions.

The two companies bind themselves to contribute jointly to the funds of the association a sum annually not less than 50 per cent, or such larger amount not exceeding 100 per cent of the annual contributions of the members. The company also agrees to furnish the necessary office accommodation and to meet other expenses of management.

With regard to the members a monthly contribution of 50c. to be deducted from their wages is imposed with an admission fee of \$1 to cover the cost of medical examination.

Benefits.

Benefits in cases of incapacity caused by accidents are to be paid from the first day of the accident, and in cases of sickness from the sixth day at the rate of 60c. per day for the first 90 days, and 30c. per day thereafter during the continuance of disablement for a

period of three months. In cases of prolonged disablement the daily payment of 30c. per day, as aforesaid, may be commuted to a lump sum. No allowance is provided where the disablement is the result of quarrelling, immoral conduct or intemperance, and no member while drawing an allowance is allowed to engage in any other work or business, but must remain in his home or residence except as otherwise ordered by the attending physician. A member drawing an allowance found in a saloon or misconducting himself in any manner will forfeit all claims to further allowance on account of the existing disablement. Provisions are added as to the giving of notice of disablement and recovery. Benefits may be made payable weekly if required, and are not to be assignable, the monthly fee of membership being discontinued during disability.

Pensions.

A member leaving the company's service after the age of 65 years and having been in the service of the company for a period of 25 years, is entitled to a pension of 50 cents per diem for the remainder of his life, provided that if he returns temporarily to work or engages in any other work at a rate of wages exceeding the 50 cents per day, the payment of the pension is suspended during the continuance of such employment. The 50 cents a day rate may be commuted

for an immediate payment of a total sum, and in this case no further payment on account of insurance payable after death is charged. A pension of 50 cents a day is also allowed to any member permanently disabled while at work in the service of the company after the six first months of his disablement.

Insurance.

On the death of a member the sum of \$500 is due to his widow, children or other heirs, with an additional \$50 to cover funeral expenses, in the absence of any other assignment by the member, though an assignment on account of indebtedness is forbidden. Claims must be made within a period of 30 days, and the insurance is to be paid within 30 days of the receipt of proof of death. The committee of management is given complete power to regulate the amount of contribution to be applied to the payment of sickness or disablement allowances and pensions, and can raise or lower the same according as the financial standing of the association may require. Finally, it is expressly stated that the contributions made by the company to the funds of the association shall be held to relieve the company of any claim for damage arising from accident or disability received during service, for which under other circumstances compensation might be recovered.

WAGES AND CONCILIATION BOARDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following information relating to wages and conciliation boards in Great Britain is condensed from an article in the last annual report of the Co-operative Wholesale Societies (Limited) of England and Scotland.

Conciliation and Trade Boards.

Within the last ten years, numerous agencies have been created in Great Britain

for the purpose of settling labour disputes without recourse to strikes. These agencies are divided into two classes called trade conciliation boards, or joint committees, and district conciliation boards. The former are composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and work people, generally appointed respectively by employers' associations and trade unions, each business having its own trade board. District

conciliation boards are appointed by local chambers of commerce and trade councils, and many different industries are represented on them. District boards have not been as successful as the trade boards, chiefly because both parties to a dispute generally prefer to submit the questions at issue to arbitrators connected with the industries involved, rather than to outsiders. The powers and jurisdiction of trade boards vary widely in different localities and occupations. Some, such as the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board, the conciliation board for the Wear shipbuilding trade, and most of the boards in the boot and shoe trade, have power to arbitrate on all questions that may arise between employers and employed, while others only deal with rates of wages. In some cases their decisions are binding, and in others merely recommendatory. In addition to joint committees and district boards there is a third class called demarcation boards, whose duties are to apportion work between trades, when any dispute on this point arises between unions of cognate industries.

Arrangement of Wages.

The greatest development of conciliation boards was between 1897 and 1902, in which period trade boards or joint committees increased from 80 to 130. In 1897, the wages of 16,000 workpeople were arranged by conciliation boards, and in 1901, the wages of 507,000, this being 54 per cent of all those whose wages were altered during that year.

Arbitration Arrangement.

As capital and labour have equal representation on trade conciliation boards, pro-

vision has had to be made for cases of deadlock. The most usual practice in this case is to appoint a standing official from the outside, who only has the power to vote at meetings of the board when an agreement cannot be reached. Sometimes the chairman, umpire, or president, as he is variously called, is appointed by the board whenever one is required. When a conciliation board cannot agree upon an umpire, an appeal is generally made to the president of the Board of Trade to appoint one. This action is taken under the Conciliation Act of 1896, which gives the Board of Trade power to mediate when any labour dispute exists or is threatened.

District conciliation boards have decreased by about ten in the last six years, there being about sixteen now, and they are very seldom appealed to.

Compulsory arbitration, as practised in Australia and New Zealand, is not popular among the British trade unionists. At the Trade Unions Congress of 1901 a motion in favour of it was defeated by 676,000 votes to 366,000 in favour of it. In 1902 a similar resolution was defeated by 961,000 to 303,000 votes.

The popularity of the present system of voluntary arbitration is indicated by statistics which show that in 1897, 53 trade boards considered 1,448 questions and settled 792, and in 1901, 56 boards considered 1,401 questions and settled 683. Between August, 1896 and June, 1901, the Board of Trade, under the Conciliation Act, dealt with 113 cases, of which 70 were settled by it, and 10 others by the parties concerned during negotiations. In 33 cases the Board of Trade either refused to intervene or proved unsuccessful.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

REPORTS received during the month of September with reference to the movement of immigration into Canada were on

the whole satisfactory, and indicate a continuance of the widespread interest in the Dominion as a field for settlement which

gave so marked an impetus to immigration during the early months of the present season. In Great Britain this feature was especially pronounced, and one of the developments of the month was the discussion in the British press of the prospects held out in Canada to intending immigrants. In this connection the Department of the Interior, in view of certain adverse statements as to conditions in Canada which appeared in the English newspapers, again issued an official warning to intending emigrants in Great Britain against so-called emigration and employment agencies for whose operations and propaganda the Canadian Government is in no way responsible. The department also decided to undertake more active emigration work in France and Belgium, both of which countries possess a large agricultural population, and from which the movement to Canada for some years past has not been large.

Other features of the month were the inauguration of a pronounced movement of settlers from Australia, chiefly as a result of the long drought which has been experienced in that colony, and the continued influx of settlers from the Western United States. A number of undesirable immigrants were deported during September, bringing the total of such persons on September 8th up to 170 since the opening of navigation. The movement from Eastern Canada into the west during the month was chiefly confined to harvesters and others seeking temporary employment in connection with the marketing of the crops.

Oriental Immigration.

The sum of \$424,890 had been collected at the port of Victoria as Chinese head tax during the period from July, 1902, up to the opening of the month just passed, an amount largely in advance of any previous year's return. The result is attributed to the fact that on and after January 1 next the Dominion statute raising the tax from

\$100 as at present to \$500 per head will go into effect.

Another phase of the situation to which attention has been directed is the tendency to a better scale of wages for Chinese labour in British Columbia.

Provincial Colonization.

The exploration party sent out by the Government of Ontario early in the past summer returned during the month from the vicinity of Lake Abitibi and report satisfactorily as to the nature of the territory covered. The district explored was in the vicinity of Lake Abitibi, where, it is said, some 40 new townships will be located during the present autumn season. The excursion lasted six weeks. The following are extracts from the report presented, which will indicate to some extent the nature of the country referred to:—

The western portion of the area travelled is extremely level, but here and there are small glacial mounds of sand and gravel, which will be of great value in road making and railway building. Rolling land is characteristic of the eastern part. The whole region is intersected by numerous small rivers and lakes. The rivers are short, broad, sluggish, and have low, marshy banks. The lakes are mostly very shallow, Lake Abitibi itself being about 90 miles long, and not more than 15 feet deep at the most. It is probable that the problem of drainage will solve itself when the country is cleared.

About three-quarters of all the soil overlying the rock is clay. The clay differs in colour, composition and origin. Around Night Hawk Lake there are at least four different kinds of soil. First, glacial deposits of sand and gravel on the shores; second, heavy clay, very pure and suitable for brick making on some of the islands; third, terrace deposits on the shores; fourth, clay loam inland from the lake, both the latter soils being unexcelled for agriculture. In the Indian gardens around the lake there were on July 4 potatoes about 7 inches high. Those must have been planted about a month, and had not been injured by frost. Onions, turnips, carrots, and cabbages all thrived, even with the little care that was bestowed on them. Among the weeds in the gardens, shepherd's purse, curled dock, lamb's quarters, broad-leaved plantains, lady's thumbs, strawberry blight, and houseweed grew in great abundance, thus indicating a rich soil. A patch of common red clover on the bank of the Abitibi, crops of timothy at various Indian camping grounds, and the numerous poas—beaver hay being the commonest, and growing to a height of six feet—all foretold that some day the Abitibi region will be a great agricultural country.

The flora around Fort Metagna in the latter part of June was a few days behind that of the Abitibi region, 70 miles further north. In fact, Mr. Muller, of Fort Metagna, said he had been unable to produce a crop of oats, while at Moose Factory, on James' Bay, according to Indian reports, oats, wheat

and other cereals are grown with considerable success. However, if the earlier varieties were experimented with around Fort Metagma, successful results would doubtless be obtained. The weather there is mild in the low-lying country north of the height of land, and even considerably north of Fort Metagma.

The trees in this region are as follows: White and black spruce, balsam, white cedar, balm of Gilead, paper and yellow birch, jack pine, tamarack, black ash, white and red pine, white elm, mountain ash, pin cherry, mountain maple, several species of dwarf willow, shad bush and alder. Of these the most important from the lumberman's standpoint are white spruce, measuring from 14 to 24 inches in diameter; black spruce from 14 to 16 inches; balm of Gilead, 18 inches; white cedar, 2 feet; aspen, 14 to 20 inches. Unfortunately the white pine is not very common, and nearly all the tamarack in the country has been killed by the larch saw fly. Jack pine is found almost exclusively on the sandy areas. Large birches are extremely common.

The following is a list of the furs traded by the Indians at Fort Metagma for the year ended May, 1903: Ermine, 200; bear, 50; fisher, 15; lynx, 15; marten, 250; mink, 200; muskrat, 2,000; otter, 2,000; wolf, 1. Thanks to the wise legislation in the protection of the beaver, the animal is becoming much more common, and the danger of its extermination is warded off for some time. Moose, deer, caribou, grouse and ducks are perhaps of most interest to the sportsman, the moose being very numerous. The angler is well rewarded by large catches of pike, pickerel, black bass, perch, whitefish, speckled trout and others. Many of our common birds are found in the north country, among which are kingfisher, wood pewee, flicker, woodpecker, yellow warbler, chickadee, white-throated sparrow, sand piper, night hawk, Wilson's thrush, hawks and owls. In addition to these some distinctly northern birds were seen, e.g., Canada jay, loon, northern shrike, many warblers, nesting, and many species of duck.

Only a few fungous diseases were seen on the plants of the district. Black knot and shothole fungus on the cherry, rust on the wild raspberry, mildew on the wild gooseberry, and the poru fungus on the birch and spruces and the witches, broom on the balsam were the most common.

With regard to the country and its agricultural prospects, it has the rich clay loam of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and is in about the same latitude as Southern Manitoba, having also the advantage of contiguity to the ocean. Again the timber will be a boon to the settler, not involving such toil in its removal as the primeval hardwood forests of old Ontario.

The exploring party sent out by the Ontario Government to search for coal in Northern Ontario also reported to the Crown Lands Department during September that soft coal of excellent quality, and sometimes of great thickness, had been discovered on both sides of the Abitibi river, which though possibly not of a kind suitable for export, would be of value for local consumption.

Favourable reports were also received by the Ontario Government during the month as to the quality of farm land in Hoyle and Murphy townships in Northern Algoma,

about fifty miles from the Timiskaming railway, the following being a quotation from a private letter received and published by the department at Toronto in relation to the subject:—

The township of Hoyle is level, almost flat, but as Porcupine river which runs through it northerly and southerly on the east side, has a good current, and its tributaries the same, it may be concluded that it will be easily drained. The soil is three or four inches of mould, then something over a foot of loam, shading off to clay loam and then any depth of clay. The banks of the Porcupine are from three to three and a half feet above the water, and show blue clay at the water surface. The timber is as shown on the map, spruce, not large, but tall; white birch, poplar and balm of Gilead, with trunks thirty to forty feet without a limb. There is a rapid on the east and west sides of the township, indicating a gravelly streak across the township, but other than this one could not find a stone big enough to throw at a squirrel. The season is somewhat shorter than here, but vegetation is more rapid. I visited an island in Night Hawk lake, east and south of Hoyle, and found potatoes with short green tops, and the hills full of good-sized potatoes and yet growing (this was on August 19). Farmers in the crew of men pronounced the soil good, and given that the G. T. P. runs near, so as to give access, Hoyle and Murphy offer great inducements for settlers.

The Present Season's Operations.

From the Timiskaming district very favourable reports of the season's agricultural operations have been received, the crops being very good, though somewhat late. The development of the country is reflected in the town of New Liskeard, which a year ago had a population of 800, and is now reported to number some 1,500 souls.

The report of the colonization agent of the C. P. R. Company, covering the six months ended July 31, shows the numbers of parties of immigrants going from Quebec and the Eastern States into New Ontario and the northern portion of Quebec during the six months covered to have been some 1,461 parties, representing about 7,000 persons, the majority having gone to the Labelle district in Quebec and to points between Mattawa and Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario. The colonists were for the most part French Canadians. The year's record is heavier than ever before, though, from the inquiries and reports on hand, 1904 is expected to show a still larger influx. It is estimated that the same number went in from the Toronto district.

Immigration Returns for August.

A total of 12,651 immigrants was reported by the Department of the Interior as arriving in Canada during August, made up of 8,837 arrivals at ocean ports, 3,316 at Winnipeg from the United States, 206 at Montreal from the United States, 213 returned Canadians, and 79 tourists. Of the arrivals at ocean ports, 3,143 were English, 596 Scotch and 318 Irish. Russians numbering 1,026, Swedish, 633, Norwegian, 396, Galicians, 395, Finnish, 388 and French 206, made up a considerable portion of the balance. There were also 5 immigrants from New Zealand, 9 from Australia, 95 from Wales, 35 from the West Indies and 161 from Newfoundland.

The statistics of returns to August 31, dating from the beginning of the year, showed in all 107,573 arrivals, of which 31,513 were English, 6,883 Scotch, 2,096 Irish, 32,119 from the United States and 949 returned Canadians. Prominent also in the list of arrivals were 7,936 Germans, 4,009 Russians, 2,801 Italians, 2,769 Swedish, 1923 Hungarians, 1933 Norwegians and 1,641 Bukowinians.

Homestead entries for August.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of August, 1903, as compared with the month of August, 1902 :

| Agency. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Alameda..... | 227 | 292 | | 65 |
| Battleford..... | 178 | 62 | 116 | |
| Brandon..... | 53 | 149 | | 96 |
| Calgary..... | 209 | 135 | 74 | |
| Dauphin..... | 27 | 18 | 9 | |
| Edmonton..... | 271 | 202 | 69 | |
| Kamloops..... | 10 | 4 | 6 | |
| Lethbridge..... | 109 | 110 | | 1 |
| Minnedosa..... | 34 | 38 | | 4 |
| New Westminster | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| Prince Albert.... | 165 | 134 | 31 | |
| Regina..... | 492 | 389 | 103 | |
| Red Deer..... | 105 | 79 | 86 | |
| Winnipeg..... | 76 | 75 | 1 | |
| Yorkton..... | 328 | 213 | 115 | |
| Total .. | 2,288 | 1,904 | 550 | 166 |

It will be seen that the net increase in the number of entries during the month was 384.

The statement of entries made for the first two months of the fiscal year 1903-4 is as follows :—

| Month. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. |
|-------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| July..... | 3,438 | 2,622 | 316 |
| August..... | 2,288 | 1,904 | 384 |
| Total..... | 5,726 | 4,526 | 1,200 |

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia during the month of August, 1903, were as follows :

| Nationalities. | No. of entries. |
|--|-----------------|
| Canadians from Ontario..... | 310 |
| " Quebec..... | 39 |
| " Nova Scotia..... | 10 |
| " New Brunswick..... | 10 |
| " Prince Edward Island... | 10 |
| " Manitoba..... | 68 |
| " North-west Territories.... | 48 |
| " British Columbia..... | 8 |
| Persons who had previous entry..... | 235 |
| Canadians returned from the United States | 58 |
| Americans..... | 718 |
| Newfoundlanders..... | |
| English..... | 333 |
| Scotch..... | 50 |
| Irish..... | 18 |
| French..... | 12 |
| Belgians..... | 3 |
| Swiss..... | 1 |
| Italians..... | 1 |
| Roumanians..... | 4 |
| Greeks..... | |
| Syrians..... | |
| Germans..... | 63 |
| Austro-Hungarians..... | 203 |
| Hollanders..... | 1 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders)..... | 6 |
| Icelanders..... | 10 |
| Swedo-Norwegians..... | 39 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)..... | 21 |
| Mennonites..... | 7 |
| Doukhobors..... | 2 |
| Chinese..... | |
| Total..... | 2,288 |

Representing 6,127 souls.

Of the total number of entries made during August by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 211 were from Dakota, 181 from Minnesota, 48 from Iowa, 45 from Wisconsin, 36 from Montana and 30 from Illinois.

Lands Patented in August.

The following is an abstract of letters-patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of August, 1903 :—

| Nature of Grant. | No. of Patents. | No. of Acres. |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| British Columbia homesteads..... | 9 | 1,300·93 |
| British Columbia sales..... | 1 | 10·00 |
| Homesteads..... | 264 | 41,810·57 |
| Mineral rights..... | 1 | 320·00 |
| North-west Half-breed grants..... | 19 | 3,200·00 |
| Railways :— | | |
| Alberta Ry. & Coal Co..... | 1 | 21,920·00 |
| Canadian Northern Ry. Co..... | 3 | 412·00 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. grants..... | 42 | 59,792·43 |
| Man. North-western Ry..... | 13 | 5,760·00 |
| Man. South-western Col. Ry..... | 2 | 320·00 |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. Ry. and Steamboat Co..... | 2 | 5 |
| Sales..... | 48 | 2,236·50 |
| School lands sales..... | 7 | 5,208·05 |
| Special grants..... | 6 | 845·00 |
| | 6 | 364·18 |
| Total..... | 421 | 143,499·68 |

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

THERE were four instances of increases in the rates of wages during the month of September,* concerning which the department was able to obtain detailed information as presented in the accompanying table. Some 721 work people in all were involved, and increases in the weekly pay-roll caused by four of the changes amounted to about \$813.

There was one instance of a reduction in wages affecting 19 work people and amounting to an aggregate decrease of \$28.50 per week.

There was one instance of a reduction in the hours of labour affecting 90 workmen and involving altogether a decrease in working time of 540 hours per week.

In the five instances of changes recorded in the table, the result, it will be seen, was obtained after either a strike or a lockout.

Other Changes.

More important in general effect perhaps than any changes noted in the table for September was the general upward tendency in wages shown in the lumbering, agricultural and railway construction industries during the month. In the first named the general prosperity of industry rendered it exceedingly difficult for employers in central and eastern Canada to secure the necessary amount of labour for work in the shanties during the coming season, with the result that wages have reached a higher level than perhaps ever before in the history of the industry. In western Canada the considerable amount of new railway lines still under construction has, in view of the approach of the close of the season for outdoor employment, rendered necessary a decided effort on the part of the companies to overtake the work in time. Extra gangs have, in many localities, been employed, and, in order to attract the necessary labour, wages were increased from the prevailing

* See also a reference to a change of the wages rate at Walkerville, Ont., in article on Trade Disputes of the month of September, in the present issue of the GAZETTE.

rate of \$2 per day by 25 cents to a rate of \$2.25 per day. Free transportation to and from the scene of operations is granted in addition, and the men are given board at the rate of \$4 per week. Farm labour throughout western Canada has also obtained a high rate of wages during the progress of harvesting. In the building trades at Winnipeg, as will be seen from the report of the *Gazette* correspondent, the press of work has led to instances of exceptionally high wages being paid.

Increases to Weavers.

A number of expert weavers in the employment of the Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills Company at Milltown, N.B. received an advance of $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on certain lines of fancy goods. In more detail the advances were as follows:—On looms running 140 picks per minute those who receive 43 cents for a cut of 33 yards will now receive 50 cents per cut on this style. On the Lapert and Jacquard looms with heads the weavers receive the same increase. The change, however, is not included in the table, being less in the nature of an advance in wages than because of the fact that the fancy patterns of the present season of manufacture are more difficult to weave than last season, and the company regulated the wages accordingly.

Wages of Tailors at Windsor.

In connection with the advance to pants and vest makers at Windsor, Ont., a new bill of prices throughout was agreed upon between the local union and employers. Some of the more important items of the bill were as follows:—

COATS.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Dress coats..... | \$ 9 00 |
| D. B. frock..... | 8 50 |
| S. B. frock..... | 7 50 |
| Tuxedos..... | 6 50 |
| D. B. cutaway..... | 6 50 |
| S. B. cutaway..... | 6 25 |
| S. B. sacque..... | 5 25 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| D. B. sacque..... | \$ 6 00 |
| D. B. overcoat..... | 7 50 |
| S. B. overcoat..... | 7 50 |
| Surtout..... | 9 00 |
| Ulster..... | 7 50 |
| Newmarket..... | 9 00 |
| Covert overcoat..... | 7 00 |
| Raglan overcoat..... | 9 00 |
| Spring overcoat..... | 7 00 |
| Cravenettes..... | 7 50 |
| Alpaca, cassimer, duck, flannel, jeans, linen, Marseilles, mohair, seersucker, velveteen without lining..... | 3 00 |

VESTS.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Dress D. B..... | \$ 1 75 |
| Dress S. B..... | 1 75 |
| Clerical..... | 1 75 |
| Golf, with sleeves..... | 1 75 |
| Golf, without sleeves..... | 1 25 |
| D. B. with collar..... | 1 50 |
| D. B. no collar..... | 1 50 |
| S. B. with collar..... | 1 40 |
| S. B. no collar..... | 1 25 |

TROUSERS.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Tweeds, flannels, linens, worsteds and serges..... | \$ 1 25 |
| Dress trousers, broad falls, doeskin pants, bicycle pants..... | 1 50 |
| Riding pants..... | 2 50 |

UNIFORMS—CIVIL SOCIETY.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Livery D. B. O. C..... | \$ 9 00 |
| Livery S. B..... | 7 50 |
| D. B. uniform..... | 6 00 |
| K. T. blouse..... | 6 00 |
| K. T. cape..... | 3 00 |
| Police D. B..... | 5 75 |
| Police S. B..... | 3 25 |
| Police blouse..... | 4 00 |
| S. B. uniform..... | 5 50 |

Silk linings to waist seam on dress or frock coats considered full length.

All extras not mentioned on this will be paid for at the rate of 25 cents per hour.

There shall be no contract work whatever.

Weekly men, new work, \$17 per week, 10 hours per day.

Bushelmen, \$12 per week.

Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter.

All work to be made in backshops established by bosses.

It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the above bill of prices and conditions shall be in full force and effect from Sept. 23, 1903 to Sept. 23, 1905.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND

| Class of Workpeople affected. | Locality. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected. | Date from which change took effect. | Particulars of Change. |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Building Trades.</i> | | | | |
| Sheet metal roofers. | Montreal, Que. . . | 90 | Sept. 1.. | Advance from 20c. to 25c. per hour with reduction in hours from 10 to 9 per day. |
| Stone sculptors | " | 6 | " 1.. | Advance from 25-30c. per hour to 40c. per hour with a reduction in hours and Saturday half-holiday. |
| Builders' labourers. | " | 600 | " 23.. | † Advance of about 2c. an hour from a scale to 15-18 to one of 17½ to 20c. |
| <i>Woodworking Trades.</i> | | | | |
| Organ finishers. | Guelph, Ont. . . . | 19 | " 14.. | Change from piece-work system to a rate, based on day work of 18c. per hour for fillers, 19c. for stainers and shellackers, and 21c. for varnishers, rubbers and polishers. |
| <i>Clothing Trades.</i> | | | | |
| Garment makers. | Windsor, Ont. . . Walkerville, Ont. Sandwich, Ont. | 25 | " 23.. | An advance of 5 per cent to pants and vest makers. |

* Approximately.

† Labourers coming under the 17½c. per hour scale are those engaged in excavation work; the others, such as scaffolders, mortar mixers, hod carriers and derrickmen, coming under the 20c. rate per hour.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

THE month of September was comparatively quiet with regard to industrial disturbances, only seven new disputes having taken place, none of which had any serious effects on prevailing conditions. There were two strikes in the building trades in Montreal, which were declared by iron roofers on September 1, and by builders' labourers on September 23, but they did not greatly interfere with other branches of construction. Of the disputes which began before September 1, and were in continuance throughout the month, the most important in point of numbers was a strike of rubber workers at Port Dalhousie, where the situation remained unchanged.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and magnitude.—The number of disputes reported to the department as being in existence during September was fourteen, excluding five which had apparently lapsed. This is a decrease of nine compared with the previous month, and an increase of four over those of September, 1902, omitting three minor disputes, which were included in the table for that month. Seven disputes were begun before September 1, and seven after. Of the fourteen disputes, three old and four new ones were settled during the month, two lapsed, leaving five in existence on October 1. In

HOURS OF LABOUR DURING SEPTEMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, Series E., No. 2.

| Estimated rate of Wages per Week. | | Estimated Hours of Labour per Week. | | Change in Wages per Head per Week. | | Change in Working Hours per Head per Week. | | Manner in which Change was brought about. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--|
| Before change. | After change. | Before change. | After change. | In- crease. | De- crease. | In- crease. | De- crease. | |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | |
| 12 00 | 13 50 | 60 | 54 | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | 6 | After a lock-out and strike. |
| 15 00 | 20 00 | 60 | 50 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... | 10 | " strike. |
| 8 10 to 9 72 | 9 45 to 10 80 | 54 | 54 | *1 08 | ..... | ..... |  | " " |
| *13 00 | *11 50 | 56 | 56 | ..... | 1 50 | ..... |  | " lock-out. |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | " strike for an increase of 10 per cent. |

three cases the strikers were successful, in two, the employers, in two others a compromise was reached, one was referred to arbitration, and in another the men returned to work after receiving a satisfactory promise.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The trades affected by new disputes included building trades, tailoring, boilermaking, bookbinding, as well as those of blacksmiths and batteamen.

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time in working days by men directly affected by labour disputes was 14,540, a large decrease compared with the loss of 30,694 days in August.

Causes of new disputes.—The following is a classification of the causes of the new disputes reported to the department:—

Demand for increase of wages..... 3
Demand for increase of wages and shorter

hours..... 1

6

Demand for special payment..... 1
Discharge of an employee..... 1
The assigning of alleged journeymen's
work to an apprentice... .. 1

Strikes Commenced prior to the Beginning of the Month.

There are few incidents to record in connection with the disputes which commenced before September 1. The two that were settled during the month were a strike of miners at Van Anda, Texada Island, B.C., and of organ workers at Guelph, Ont. In the former case the strikers had originally demanded a nine-hour day for carpenters and blacksmiths with the same pay as for ten hours. This demand was subsequently withdrawn and recognition of their union substituted for it. The dispute began on August 12 and was declared off on September 2, the company having agreed to recognize the union and to discuss any grievances in future with a committee of the union.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 35.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Result. |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario..... | London..... | Cigar makers..... | Refusal of employers to pay union scale to female workers. | 3 | 31 | May 11 | | Dispute lapsed, all strikers having obtained work. |
| Ontario..... | Toronto..... | Ironmoulders..... | Demand for 9 hour day..... | 3 | 75 | June 12 | | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario..... | London..... | Machinists..... | Firm alleged not to have kept agreement $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. increase in wages. | 1 | 40 | July 2 | | Dispute lapsed. Most of the strikers sought work elsewhere. |
| Ontario..... | Guelph..... | Moulders..... | Demand for recognition of union, changes in shop conditions and new arrangement of piece rates. | 1 | 28 | Aug. 8 | Sept. 1 | Places of strikers filled. |
| Ontario..... | Port Dalhousie..... | Rubber workers..... | Demand for recognition of union and the remedying of certain grievances. | 1 | 200 | " 10 | | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| B. Columbia | Van Ande..... | Miners..... | Demand for recognition of union..... | 2 | 215 | " 12 | Sept. 2 | Company agreed to recognize union. |
| Ontario..... | Guelph..... | Woodworkers..... | Reduction in piecework prices averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | 1 | 25 | " 29 | " 14 | Wages changed to 18 cents an hour for fillers, 19 cents for stainers and shell-lackers, and 21 cents for varnishers, rubbers and polishers. |
| Quebec..... | Montreal..... | Iron roofers..... | A lockout. Men demanded 25c. per hour and a 9 hour day instead of 20c. per hour and a 10 hour day. | 5 | 25 | " 29 | " 22 | Men's demands granted. (See foot note.) |

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|-----|-----|--|--------------|----------|---|
| Quebec..... | Montreal..... | Iron roofers..... | Demand for 9 hour day and 25 cents per hour. | +11 | +90 | | Sept. 1..... | Sept. 22 | Men's demands granted. |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver, Revelstoke, &c. | Blacksmiths..... | Demand for increase in wages from 32 cents to 34 cents an hour. | 1 | 40 | | " 17 " 27 | | Satisfactory settlement promised. |
| Ontario | Windsor..... | Tailors..... | Demand for 10 per cent increase in wages. | 10 | 65 | | " 21 " 23 | | Wages increased 5 per cent. |
| Quebec..... | Quebec..... | Batteaumen..... | Demand of payment for demurrage..... | 8 | 82 | | " 21 " 23 | | Referred to three arbitrators. Work resumed pending decision. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------|--|-----|-----|-------|----|-------|---|
| Quebec..... | Montreal..... | Builders' labourers | Demand for time and a-half for overtime and double time for Sunday labour. | 160 | 600 | ..... | 23 | ..... | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario..... | London..... | Boilermakers..... | Discharge of an employee..... | 1 | 6 | ..... | " | 21 | " |
| Ontario..... | Toronto..... | Bookbinders..... | Apprentice alleged to have been given journeyman's work. | 1 | 27 | ..... | " | 28 | " |

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

+ Establishment was closed for two days, but none were indirectly affected after Sept. 29.

The strike of organ workers at Guelph began on August 29 and ended on September 14. The cause of the trouble was a readjustment of the wages of organ finishers of the Bell Organ and Piano Company, which resulted in a reduction averaging about 7½ per cent.

The company was willing to pay 16 to 18 cents per hour for filling, staining and shellacking, 18 to 20 cents for varnishing and rubbing, and 20 cents for polishing. This, they claimed, was higher than the amount paid for similar work in other factories in Guelph. The mayor of Guelph offered his services as mediator, but his offer was declined both by the company and the woodworkers' union, to which the strikers belonged. On September 14 the men accepted the following scale of wages:—17 to 19 cents per hour for fillers, 19 cents for stainers and shellackers and 21 cents for varnishers, rubbers and polishers. Before the strike they had been paid by piece-work, their earnings averaging from \$1.90 to \$2.25 per day.

No new developments occurred in any of the disputes which began prior to the beginning of the month and continued throughout September, the situation remaining practically unchanged in every case.

New Disputes.

None of the new disputes of the month were of considerable importance. There was only one involving a large number of men, which was a strike of builders' labourers at Montreal, in which about 1,000 men were concerned. As, however, they were less than two-thirds of the total number of labourers in Montreal, the work of building was not greatly impeded, and the contractors stated that they were able to secure all the men they required. The cause of the strike was a demand for payment for overtime at the rate of time and a half, and for Sunday labour at double time.

No settlement was reached at the end of the month.

Strike of Iron Roofers at Montreal.

The dispute which was of longest duration was a strike of iron roofers at Montreal, which lasted from September 1st to the 22nd. Eleven firms and 40 men were involved in it. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of employers to sign a contract presented to them by iron roofers union, which contained the following articles :

It is understood that this contract is to be in force from September 1, 1903, to September 1, 1904.

Article 1.—Nine hours (9) shall constitute a day's work, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the evening.

Article 2.—All worked performed before or after the time specified in Article No. 1 shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half until midnight, and double time from midnight to seven o'clock in the morning and also on Sundays, Christmas Day and New Year.

Article 3.—No work shall be performed on Labour Day.

Article 4.—The minimum scale of wages shall be twenty-five cents an hour, to be paid every Saturday, not later than five o'clock in the afternoon.

Article 5.—When a member of this union is discharged, he shall be paid immediately, or if he is obliged to wait, he shall be paid for the time he waits.

Article 6.—Not more than one apprentice to three (or less) journeymen shall be employed.

Article 7.—When any work has to be done outside of the city, the travelling expenses (going and coming) and the lodging of the men shall be paid by the employer so long as the work lasts.

Article 8.—Every master-plumber and roofer employing sheet-metal workers or iron roofers in the city of Montreal and suburbs, agrees to employ only members of this union in good standing.

Article 9.—No member of this union shall be allowed to take sub-contracts or do 'jobbing' or work for anybody taking such contracts, under penalty of fine or expulsion from the union, nor work for any other persons who are not master plumbers or roofers.

Article 10.—We do not agree to work on any job where there are labour troubles.

The dispute practically began on August 29, when five firms locked out their men, and three days later a general strike was declared. Ten small firms had signed the contract immediately, and the eleven firms which were involved in the dispute, acceded to the men's demands on September 22.

Minor Industrial Disturbances.

Of the minor disputes of the month, which have been omitted from the statistics, the

two most noteworthy was a strike of match makers at Walkerville. The machine hands of the Walkerville match factory had been paid at the rate of 30 cents per 100 forms. Owing to improvements in materials, &c., their earnings had greatly increased, and the company therefore announced that their wages would be cut down to 26 cents per form. For this reason the men stopped work on September 22. Negotiations were immediately begun between the company and the strikers, and an agreement was quickly reached, whereby the men were to receive 28 cents per form, and work was resumed on the following day. The men claim that their earnings will not be diminished by the new arrangement.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of September, and which have been reported to the department.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1903.

The department has received notice of the following organizations as having been formed during the month of September, 1903 :—

New Brunswick—

Railway freighthandlers and baggage-men.

Street railway employees.

Quebec—

Cigarmakers.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1903.

During the month of September the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regu-

lations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workmen and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

| Nature of Order. | Amount of Order. | |
|--|------------------|------|
| | \$ | cts. |
| Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps; also type and brass crown seals..... | 325 | 60 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type..... | 32 | 05 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and postmarking and cancelling ink..... | 801 | 05 |
| Making and repairing post office scales.. | 539 | 00 |
| Supplying mail bags..... | 1,936 | 20 |
| Repairing mail bags..... | 891 | 79 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings..... | 568 | 20 |
| Making letter boxes and repairing postal letter boxes and mail clerks' tin boxes. | 171 | 73 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores..... | 13 | 50 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform..... | 1,729 | 50 |

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

(The following particulars have been obtained from the latest numbers of the *Canadian Patent Office Record*, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

During the month of June 538 patents were issued in Canada. Among them were sixteen for electrical inventions, including three electrodes, four systems of telegraphy, three lamps and a composition for a storage battery. There were also eight metallurgical inventions, including an apparatus for treating ores, a process of extracting metals from ores, and a gold separator. Among the important industrial machines were a match-making machine, a pulp machine, a wood-sawing, bevelling and chamfering machine, and a glass-grinding and polishing machine. A number of new chemical processes were patented connected with the manufacture of artificial silk, starch, sulphuric anhydride, aluminum, &c. Other patents were for an acetylene gas generator, a miners' safety lamp, a harvesting machine, a printing press, three adding machines, an adding attachment for a typewriter, &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, and which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of September, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Construction of a building for Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue Offices, Valleyfield, Que.: date of contract September 14, 1903. Amount of contract, \$32,500.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.

RATE OF WAGES.

Not less than the following:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Foreman bricklayer..... | \$4.50 per day of 9 hours. |
| " mason..... | 3.50 " 10 " |
| " carpenter..... | 2.50 " 10 " |
| Masons..... | 2.75 " 10 " |
| Bricklayers..... | 35 cts. per hour 9 " |
| Stone cutters..... | 3.00 per day of 9 " |
| Builders' labourers..... | 1.50 " 10 " |
| Carpenters..... | 2.00 " 10 " |
| Joiners..... | 2.00 " 10 " |
| Stair builders..... | 4.00 " 10 " |
| Lathers..... | 2.50 " 10 " |
| Plasterers..... | 2.75 " 10 " |
| Painters and paperhangers..... | 2.00 " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths..... | 2.00 " 10 " |
| Plumbers and steamfitters..... | 2.00 " 10 " |
| Sheet metal workers..... | 2.00 " 10 " |
| Wired, electricians..... | 2.50 " 10 " |
| Driver, one horse and cart..... | 2.00 " 10 " |
| " two horses and wagon..... | 3.00 " 10 " |
| Timekeeper..... | 2.00 " 10 " |

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaux were received at the Department of Labour during June, 1903:—

CANADIAN REPORTS.

Fruit Growing in Ontario.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1902; Toronto; the King's Printer; 180 pages.

The Provincial Fruit Growers' Association's report for 1902, which is printed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, contains a detailed statement, embodied in the secretary's report, of the various operations carried on under the auspices of the association with a view to increasing and improving the growing of fruit in Ontario. The work of organizing local fruit growers' associations and institutes for the dissemination of information in reference to the fruit industry is described, and an account given of the object lessons in pruning, spraying, thinning fruit, packing, &c., which were carried out by the association. The volume also contains a large number of papers by members of the association with reference to both fruit growing and gardening, the following being a partial list of the subjects treated:—injurious insects, fungous diseases, soil moisture, new fruits, the grading and packing of apples, markets and marketing, fancy fruits, fruit exhibits, outdoor roses, bedding geraniums, decorative shrubs and plants, Canadian maples, rose pests, notes on conifers, the care of lawns, &c., &c.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Cost of Living in Great Britain.

Report on wholesale and retail prices in the United Kingdom in 1902, with comparative statistical tables for a series of years; London, Eyre & Spottiswoode; 456 pages, price 2s. 1d.

For several years past the Labour Department of Great Britain has been engaged in an investigation of a somewhat elaborate description with regard to the course of

general prices in the United Kingdom, and though the inquiry is still incomplete with regard to several branches of the subject, it has been thought desirable to publish the results thus far arrived at without further delay, 'in view,' as a recent report of the department states, 'of the great amount of public attention now being devoted to all questions affecting prices of commodities and the cost of living of the working classes.' The department has accordingly prepared for publication a tabulation of the information at its disposal up to the end of 1902. The tables are arranged under two heads relating respectively to wholesale and retail prices. In the former class some 188 tables are included relating to coal, iron, steel, cotton, wool, corn, cattle, meat, dairy produce, fish, sugar, oils, seeds, building materials and many other articles, comparative statistics for a period of years being given in each case. The section of the volume relating to retail prices is more restricted in its scope owing to the difficulty of obtaining data, this being the first attempt ever made in an official report to compile continuous records of the retail prices of commodities in the United Kingdom. Special attention, however, is directed to the record of prices during the whole of the nineteenth century which the department was able to present. The method of index numbers has been adopted in order to reduce the oscillations of prices to a common denominator and the various changes have been very graphically depicted in a series of charts to which several pages of the volume are devoted. Though it is not attempted to comment in detail on the changes of prices shown in the tables and charts, it is stated, as regards the level of prices in 1902, that no great change took place as compared with 1901, though on the whole there was a slight reduction in the general average, there being a marked fall in the coal and metal groups and a rise in the food and drink

groups, corn and meat contributing almost entirely to the latter development. The following paragraph from the introduction to the volume may be quoted in further reference to this branch of the subject :—

If we turn to the tables of retail prices, which are hardly sufficiently complete to warrant treatment by method of index numbers in an official publication like the present, the most important changes in 1902 to be noted are the decreases in the prices of coal, sugar and butter, and the considerable rise in the price of beef. The average reduction in the price of coal as compared with 1901 was 1s. per ton. As compared with the price in 1900 the reduction was much more considerable amounting to about 4s. 3d. per ton on the average. In 1900, however, the price of coal was higher than in any year since 1873. The retail price of sugar showed a tendency to fall in price during 1902, but it was still appreciably higher than in 1900. Sugar, however, is still less than half its price thirty years ago. During the year the price of butter was on the whole less than in 1901 by about 1d. per lb. The most considerable rise in retail prices in 1902 was that of beef, British and foreign, which commenced in the month of May, and continued gradually until October, the price for all the best portions were 1½d. and 2d. per lb., in excess of the prices at the same date in 1901. The prices of British and colonial mutton and of pork were also advanced, but the rise in these cases was not nearly so great, that of mutton being about ½d. per lb., and that of pork 1d. per lb. There was a slight fall in the price of most kinds of farinaceous foods during 1902.

In the appendix to the volume full explanations are given as to the sources of information of the department and the method pursued in constructing the index numbers of prices.

The coal supply of Great Britain.

First report of the Royal Commission on coal supplies, vol. II, minutes of evidence and appendix, London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 364 pages; price 3s.

Supplement to the first report of the Royal Commission on coal supplies, containing plans, curves and diagrams, vol. III: London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, price 7s. 9d.

Volumes II and III of the report of the Royal Commission recently appointed in Great Britain to examine into the question of coal supplies are devoted respectively to the minutes of the evidence taken and of a series of carefully executed diagrams illustrative of the same. A list of the witnesses examined and of the questions addressed to them upon, first, the limit of depth in coal mining; second, the minimum thickness of workable seams of coal, and third, waste in working, are prefixed to the evidence, and a

number of reports and papers of a more or less technical character, received from persons other than witnesses, are added in an appendix.

Labour Conditions in the Mines and Quarries of Great Britain.

Mines and Quarries; General Report and Statistics for 1902; Part II—Labour; London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 152 pages; price 10d.

The part of the general report and statistics on mines and quarries published by the home office of Great Britain in relation more particularly to the condition of the labour employed therein, is divided into four sections, dealing with the number of persons employed, accidents, prosecutions under the Mines and Quarries Acts, and other questions of a more general nature.

Under the first heading it is stated that there were 855,603 persons employed in and about mines in Great Britain in 1902, and 97,108 in or about quarries. Of those employed at mines, 680,936 worked under ground, and 174,667, of whom 5,674 were females, above ground. Compared with the figures of 1901 there was an increase of 16,425 persons employed in mining. This is almost wholly accounted for by an increase of 18,139 persons in the number employed in coal mining, though there were 47 fewer coal mines at work in 1902 than in 1901. In iron and 'other' mines there was a decrease of 1,650 males and 164 females.

There were 1,061 fatal accidents in and about the mines and quarries of the United Kingdom in 1902, causing the loss of 1,172 lives—a decrease during the year of 14 in the number of fatal accidents and of 57 in the number of lives lost. The worst accident of the year was an explosion of fire damp at the McLaren colliery, Abertyswg, Monmouthshire, which caused a loss of 16 lives, and by which 18 were injured more or less severely. Three-fourths of the fatal accidents by explosions in coal mines were

due to naked lights, the illegal use of matches or the illegal opening of a safety lamp. There were 64 cases of rope breaking in shafts and on inclined planes, but only 12 persons were reported as killed from this cause. In quarrying, the largest number of accidents occurred through persons failing to shelter themselves properly while blasting was going on.

There were 73 prosecutions and 52 convictions of owners and managers, and 859 prosecutions and 829 convictions of workmen for offences under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts. Under the Quarries Act there were 35 prosecutions and 33 convictions of owners and 6 prosecutions and 6 convictions of workmen.

Under the heading of general remarks in the report the following, among other subjects, are treated: *Explosions* in coal mines, coal cutting machinery, employment of boys at mines, ankylostomiasis, &c.

Workmen's Trains in England.

Report from the select committee on workmen's trains together with the proceedings of the committee, minutes of evidence and appendix; London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 53 pages, price 6d.

In April last a motion was approved by the House of Commons of Great Britain favouring the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the working and administration of the Cheap Trains Act of 1883, and to report on the subject, recommending if possible amendments thereto for the purpose of improving the service of workmen's trains in the neighbourhood of London and elsewhere in Great Britain. The committee was nominated on June 24 and held two meetings for the taking of evidence, a verbatim account of which was presented in the report which the committee on July 30 addressed to Parliament. The evidence as therein set forth was that of the permanent secretary of the Board of Trade who was examined on the subject of legislation prior to the Cheap Trains Act and the present bearing of the law on the

subject. A representative of the Inland Revenue Department was also examined and furnished information in regard to the passenger duty on railways. In the appendix to the report are inserted specimens of workmen's trains clauses inserted into railway bills passed both prior and subsequent to the Cheap Trains Act of 1883, a copy of the Cheap Trains Act of 1883, a statement showing the approximate number of workmen's daily tickets issued and other documents relating to the subject. The committee recommended the appointment of a further committee to deal with the matter.

Railway Accidents in Great Britain.

General Report of the Board of Trade upon accidents that occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1902; London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 34 pages, price 3½d.

The report on railway accidents in Great Britain during 1902, as presented to the Board of Trade, is founded on returns made by the railway companies under the Regulation of Railways Acts, and on reports made after inquiry by officers of the Labour Department itself.

There were in all 1,096 persons killed, and 6,661 injured in railway accidents in Great Britain in 1902. Of these, 129 of the killed and 2,546 of the injured were passengers, and 447 of the killed and 3,823 of the injured were servants of railway companies. In addition to these the companies report 75 killed and 11,153 injured from accidents occurring on their premises but not connected with the movement of railway vehicles. Thus, the total number of personal accidents reported by the railway companies were 1,171 persons killed and 17,814 injured. The total number of passenger journeys made in Great Britain in 1902, exclusive of journeys by season ticket holders, was 1,188,219,269, or 15,823,369 more than in the previous year. Thus there was 1 in every 9,211,002 passengers killed during the year 1902, and 1 in every 466,700 injured.

In 1901 the proportions were 1 in 8,684,414 killed, and 1 in 546,571 injured.

The report contains full statements from the railway companies of the various accidents which occurred, classified according to cause of accident, followed by a tabular summary of the same. The table relating to accidents to railway employees is particularly exhaustive, relating as it does to some 575,834 men, of whom 435 were killed and 3,806 injured in the performance of their duty. There were 560 inquiries held into railway accidents, involving fatal and other injuries to 573 persons, nearly all of whom were servants of railway companies. It was found that want of caution or misconduct on the part of the injured persons was responsible in 213 cases, want of caution or breach of rules on the part of servants other than the persons injured in 115 cases, unsatisfactory systems of working in 51 cases, defective apparatus in 40 cases, and misadventure or accidents in 114 cases.

Hours of Labour of Railway Employees.

(Return in pursuance of section 4 of the Regulations of Railways Act, 1889. London, Eyre & Spottiswoode; 47 pages; price, 5d.)

The return required of the various railway companies of the United Kingdom under section 4 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1889, refers in the present volume to railway servants of certain classes who, on one or more occasions during the month of December, 1902, were on duty for more than twelve hours at a time, or who, after being on duty more than twelve hours, were allowed to resume work with less than nine hours' rest. The return in question relates to passenger guards and brakemen, passenger engine drivers and firemen, goods guards and brakemen, goods engine drivers and firemen, signalmen and examiners, and shows, besides the more immediate object of the report, the total numbers of these classes of workmen in the employ of the several companies.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

Industrial and Labour Conditions in New Zealand, 1902-03.

(Twelfth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, New Zealand; Auckland, King's Printer.)

The twelfth annual report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand, covering the late financial year of that colony, namely, from the 1st of April, 1902, to the 31st of March, 1903, was received at the Department of Labour of Canada during the month just past. The subject to which attention is first directed and on which special emphasis is laid throughout the report, in relation to its effect on labour and industry, is the general prosperity of New Zealand, which, after steadily augmenting for several seasons past, reached a point in 1903 which is considered to have finally demonstrated the progressive character of the colony's industrial and commercial enterprises. Exports during the period covered by the report showed an increase of £3,000,000 over the preceding year, while the activity in the several branches of trade was such as to afford employment not only to the skilled and unskilled labour of the colony itself but to the large reinforcements of workmen which came in from abroad, the arrivals of the year numbering 12,361 in excess of the departures. This is a record largely accounted for by the drought in Australia which drove some 9,535 men into the sister colony.

STATISTICS OF FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

There has been a steady gain in the numbers of persons working in factories in New Zealand, from 29,879 in 1895 to 59,047 in 1903, an increase of practically 100 per cent. The working of the Factory Act of 1901 is stated to be eminently satisfactory. With regard to employment in shops the report recommends the adoption of a minimum age below which no child may be employed as an errand boy or otherwise and a diminution of the hours laid down under

the present Act as the weekly time of a shop assistant. The better class of shops, it is stated, does not work its assistants more than eight hours a day except for one day in the week, and there is no good reason for the working of a week of 52 hours being considered in a shop equivalent to 45 hours in a factory. It is also stated as a boon to be desired that shops now exempted from closing, being for the most part those in which perishable goods are sold, should be made to shut on an appointed half day per week.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

The effect of the amendment of 1901, which practically superseded conciliation boards in New Zealand and allowed a dispute to be taken direct to the arbitration court, has proved to congest the latter court with business and somewhat delay its decisions, in spite of the efforts of the court to overtake the large number of cases brought before it. It is recommended, in consequence, that some of the minor duties of the court, such as the adjudicating on cases of breach of award and in actions for the recovery of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation for Accidents Act, should be taken from it and time be thus afforded it for the larger issues involved in industrial disputes.

DECISION IN THE FURNITURE TRADE, AUCKLAND.

An explanation is given in the report of the dispute in the furniture trade in Auckland in February last, which was commonly reported in the newspaper press as having given rise to a lock-out. Considerable attention was not unnaturally attracted by this report as there had been a belief extant that strikes and lock-outs were impossible in New Zealand under the Arbitration Act. It was proven afterwards, however, that there had been no lock-out as the firms involved had dismissed some 70 employees

because of their inability to earn the new wage awarded by the court. 'Of course,' the report adds, 'to the 70 persons in question it was practically a lock-out, since they found themselves in the street through no fault of their own, as, even if they had been willing to acknowledge incompetency, the secretary of the Workers' Union refused to consider as incompetent men who were earning the minimum wage when the new award was delivered.' A decision was finally rendered in favour of the employers, the case having been carried before the arbitration court on the ground that there had been a *combined* effort to defeat the award. The president of the court made an important announcement in the course of the conduct of the case, viz :—that if combined and concerted action, such as a strike had taken place, he would consider such action as a breach of award and punish it severely. This announcement somewhat modified public opinion as to the meaning of the Act, it having been previously held by many that a strike or lock-out was only punishable if it took place while proceedings were pending. The law of New Zealand as thus interpreted, however, appears to be, in the words of the report :

'That although an individual employer is competent to dismiss his workman, or an individual workman is free to leave his employer's service, there must be no concerted action on either side in this direction, or, if so, such action will constitute a strike or lock-out, and be punishable under the Arbitration Act.'

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

The report closes with a brief statement from the Chief Clerk of the department on the various operations carried out during the year under his supervision. The reports of local inspectors of factories and agents of the Department of Labour, which contain a very extensive and detailed review of

general labour conditions throughout the colony, together with returns showing the number of cases dealt with by the Court of Arbitration, statistics of persons assisted by the Department of Labour, accidents reported during the year, legal decisions, statistics relating to factories, etc., etc., are appended.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Officials of Labour Departments.

(Proceedings of the Association of Bureaus of Labour Statistics of America, held at Washington, D.C., 1903. 178 pages.)

The nineteenth annual convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour Statistics of America was held at Washington, D.C., from April 28 to May 2 of the present year, and the proceedings of the meeting are now set forth in the form of an official report. The report proper is prefixed with a chronology of the association, a directory of bureaus of labour in America and the rules of procedure adopted by the association. In the volume proper reports of the various states and provinces as to the current work and the influence on public policy of bureaus of labour are contained. The question of co-operation and unification in statistical work as between the several bureaus was the subject of special discussion at the meeting. In the appendix devoted to a synopsis of federal and state laws and reports, tables are included giving a digest of the various laws and reports on manufactures published during the year, and on subjects other than manufactures such as mine inspection, telegraph, telephone and express business, &c., &c.

EUROPEAN REPORT.

Labour Legislation of 1902.

(Annuaire de la législation du travail publié par l'Office du Travail de Belgique, 6me année, 1902; J. Lebeque & Cie, Bruxelles; 718 pages.)

The sixth annual report on labour legislation published by the Department of

Labour of Belgium contains the full text of the various Acts affecting labour passed during 1902 in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain and her Colonies, Italy, Norway, Holland, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.

THE MOSELY INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

During the last three months of 1902, a commission, composed of prominent members of twenty-three leading trades unions of England, accompanied by Mr. A. Mosely, an English capitalist, at whose invitation they had come, made a tour through the United States for the purpose of investigating the industrial conditions and customs prevailing there. The reports of these commissioners, which have recently been published, contain a large amount of important information, especially with reference to rates of wages, conditions under which work is carried on, and other special features which form a basis of comparison between England and the United States.

Rates of Wages and Cost of Living.

The general opinion of the delegates was that the rates of wages paid in the United States are higher than in England, and that the cost of living is greater, but there is a difference in favour of the American compared with the British workman. Moulders are reported to earn 100 per cent more in the United States than in England, operative engineers, from 35 to 70 per cent more, ship-builders and boilermakers, from 75 to 100 per cent, cutlers about 100 per cent, tailors, 100 per cent. The cost of living was stated to be between 15 and 50 per cent higher in the United States, the difference being chiefly in rent and in the better qualities of clothing. Taking wages and living expenses together, all the reports state that American workingmen are better off than those in England.

Standard of Living.

The labouring classes in the United States possess a better general education than those in England, but with regard to technical education three representatives reported that the English youths were better equipped. The opinion of the majority was that American workmen are no better housed or clothed than Englishmen, but they are probably better fed. In their habits, they

are less addicted to gambling and intemperance.

Factory Conditions.

The chief features noticed in many of the factories which were visited were the readiness of the employer to adopt new improvements in machinery and methods, and the encouragement given to the operatives to offer suggestions on these points, and consequently a greater number of labour-saving devices.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

QUEBEC CASES.

Accident in a Lead Mine.

R. was employed in a lead mine in the County of Pontiac. The mine had only one shaft, which was about 250 feet deep. The elevator, or cage, by which the employees and the materials were taken up and down, consisted of a platform four feet square, supported on each of two sides by a perpendicular post running from the middle of the side to a crossbeam above, each of these posts being supported by an iron bar running diagonally from the corner of the platform to the crossbeam. The other two sides of the platform were open, except for a horizontal bar which ran across each of them about 3 feet above the floor; this bar could be moved for the purposes of ingress and egress.

It appeared from the evidence, that on a certain Saturday, at the close of the day's work, about 75 lbs. of dynamite, in the form of cartridges, exploded at the bottom of the mine. These cartridges contained about 60 per cent of nitro-glycerine which throws out

carbolic gas. Evidence was given to the effect that one per cent of this gas in the atmosphere renders respiration difficult—while ten per cent asphyxiates. After the blasting operation, the mine was, as usual, ventilated by artificial means; it was proved that the air compressor was used for some time on Saturday and again for a short time on Monday before the men commenced work; but the evidence, in the opinion of the court, showed that the mine had not been properly ventilated, but was still in a dangerous condition when the men went down into it to work on Monday morning.

R. was one of the men who went down in the cage on Monday. Another employee who was working near him fell down unconscious, and R. picked him up and helped him into the cage, which commenced to move up with them. On the way up, R. fell off and was killed.

R.'s widow sued his employers for \$5,000 damages, claiming that they were responsible, (1) On account of defective ventilation whereby R. was asphyxiated when going up in the cage; and (2) in not having the cage protected in such a manner that their employees could not fall out of it, if, from gas or other causes, they lost consciousness.

The Trial Court awarded \$4,500 damages. The employers appealed, but a Court of Review unanimously confirmed the judgment, being of the opinion that R. was undoubtedly overcome by gas, and also that the cage was not sufficiently protected. The court also stated that, under the circumstances, it did not regard the damages awarded at the trial as being in anyway excessive.

(*Beauvais v. British Canadian Lead Company, Ltd.* Judgment given by a Court of Review at Montreal, September 26, 1903).

Accident caused by the negligence of Employee.

M. was engaged in washing the windows of a certain factory. While on the sill the window fell on her hand and crushed it, and M. being unable to hold on, fell to the ground, sustaining severe injuries. She brought an action against her employers, claiming \$1,000 upon the ground of negligence. The employers replied that the accident was due to M.'s own imprudence, and that she had been warned not to take any such risks.

The court held that M. had not proved any responsibility on the part of her employers for the accident, and her action was therefore dismissed with costs.

(*Murphy v. The Union Card and Paper Company, Ltd.* Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal, September 14, 1903, by Mr. Justice Fortin).

ONTARIO CASE.

Alleged Defective Machinery.

G. was employed to work at a paper cutting machine, in the use and management of which he was instructed by his employers' foreman. The object of the machine is to cut blocks of paper, and its mode of operation (according to an extract from the judg-

ment) is as follows: 'The operator standing in front of it places upon the table of the machine the block or pad of paper intended to be cut. By a double movement of the throw-off handle by the operator, parts of the machinery are set in motion by means of which the power is communicated; a clamp descends which fastens the block firmly in position; this is followed immediately by the knife which makes the cut required. When the double movement of the handle has been completed, it is at once released by the operator, the cut is made and the clamp and knife return to their former position automatically, as the witnesses say, or in the course of the motion imparted to the shaft by the driving gear. In the upward movement, the machine is thrown out of gear or locked, ready to be again set in motion by a repetition of the double movement of the throw-off handle.

'On June 19, 1902, when plaintiff had been working at the machine for a week, he placed a block of paper on the table, cut it in the usual way, and as the knife was ascending proceeded to take out or turn round one of the parts in order to trim the edges by another cut. In doing this his hands were necessarily under or partly under the knife, which, unexpectedly and without having been set in motion by him, fell, severing one of his hands and mutilating the other. The knife had never come down in this way before, while he was working the machine, without using the handle, and from his instructions as to its use and mode of operation he had no reason to expect that it would do so.'

The action was tried with a jury which, in answer to certain questions, stated that the injury was caused by some defect in the machinery which was known to the employers' foreman, and that the latter had been negligent in not having the same remedied. In answer to another question, however, the jury stated that it was unable

to state what the defect in the machinery was. It also awarded G. \$2,500 damages.

The employers appealed, and the Court of Appeal directed that there should be a new trial, upon the ground that the findings of jury were inconsistent, since, while they stated that the accident was caused by a defect known to the employers, yet they could not say what that defect was. The Court was also of the opinion that the evi-

dence was unsatisfactory in not showing clearly the construction and operation of the machine, and suggested that on the second trial the judge and jury should see the machine itself and the operation of the several parts.

(*Glasgow vs. The Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company*. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal at Toronto, September 14, 1903.)

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

OTTAWA, November 15, 1903.

IN the present issue of the *Gazette* attention is invited by the department to the publication for the first time of an article and table relating to industrial accidents, which it is the intention to continue henceforth from month to month as a regular feature of the *Gazette*. The table has been prepared so as to present a list of the industrial accidents of the month classified according to trade and industries and giving particulars as to the locality, date, nature and result of each accident, numbers affected, and other particulars. Only such accidents, it may be pointed out, will be taken into account as are sustained by workpeople in the performance of their duties and result in the loss of life or limb, or in other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The information for the most part will be supplied by the correspondents of the *Gazette* and by the daily press of the country, special care being taken to secure the accuracy of the information derived from these and other sources. It is anticipated that in course of time much valuable material, by

means of this series of articles, will be made available as to the nature of employment in Canada from the point of view of the danger involved to workmen.

With this new regular article the *Labour Gazette* has now, in addition to the general monthly review of labour and industry, consisting of the 'general summary' article and the reports of local correspondents, ten standing features in each issue, relating to the following subjects— the immigration and colonization movement; change in rates of wages and hours of employment; trade disputes of the month; industrial accidents; recent industrial inventions; new trades unions formed; government contracts signed embodying fair wages clauses; instances of the enforcement of the Fair Wages Resolution by the Post Office Department; reviews of reports and blue books relating to labour, recently published; and recent legal decisions affecting labour.

The unusually protracted session of parliament which closed on Saturday, October 24th, resulted in a very considerable and important body of new legislation. Two of the new Acts, which were among those assented to during the continuance of the session, have been previously reviewed in the *Gazette*, but in the present issue occasion is taken to refer to the remaining legislation as a whole. Special attention, it will be seen, is directed in this connection to the very active developments of recent months in the transportation industry. With the article on Dominion legislation is also given a review of the acts specially relating to labour passed during the session of the

legislature of Nova Scotia in the present year, the complete volume of the new statutes having reached the department during the past month.

Publication is resumed in the present issue of the series of tables relating to the cost of living in Canada, the general nature and purport of which have been previously explained. The present instalment deals with the subject of rentals in the various provinces, and, as in the case of previous tables, is based on information secured from sources outside of the department.

Attention is also directed in particular to a brief article on labour conditions in the fruit industry in Ontario; a report of the evidence taken before the official board of arbitration in the boot and shoe industry

in Quebec in the matter of a demand for higher wages by leather cutters in that city, which contains considerable information relating to conditions in the industry affected; a copy of the award recently made by the board of arbitration in reference to the wages and hours of brass workers at Toronto; a brief reference to the interview of representatives of the National Labour Congress with the government; and to the separate report of the strike of carpenters at Winnipeg, in which the intervention of the department was solicited under the Conciliation Act. It may be added that the reviews of departments and bureaus are unusually extended this month, there being also a review of a blue book relating to mining in Ontario published under a separate heading.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL activity continued to be the dominant feature in labour and industrial circles in Canada during October, the reports of *Gazette* correspondents showing that instances to the contrary were either local in their application or confined within the limits of a single branch of industry. In the fishing industry alone can the record of the season be termed generally unsatisfactory. Labour in consequence has been fully employed, its extreme scarcity in almost every department of the general market being the prominent feature of the month. Wages continued on a high level, the tendency of the month being in an upward direction and indicating for the season of the year a movement of considerable strength. From the standpoint of industrial tranquillity the month was satisfactory, six new disputes being reported as against seven in September and four in October, 1902, the remaining disputes being

either in continuance at the beginning of the month or being of minor importance.

At a number of industrial centres a continuance of the upward tendency in cost of living was evident during October. The price of bread was advanced at Peterborough, Ottawa, Glenvale, Toronto, Hamilton, Ont., Hull, Que., and at a number of other points. Provisions, notably eggs and milk, ruled high in price at several Ontario points, while coal at Toronto, Montreal and other cities, manifested a similar tendency. Another element in an upward direction in cost of living was the famine in houses, particularly in workmen's dwellings, reported from Toronto, Woodstock, Galt, Berlin, Stratford and other Ontario cities, rents being in consequence very high in the localities affected. In the case of Stratford a co-operative society was organized, as a result of these conditions, to build 50 buildings to be sold to workmen on the instalment plan.

The more important features of the month's activity among the leading trades and industries were briefly as follows :—

Agriculture,

Reports as to the generally satisfactory nature of the season's yield in the various grain and other crops were received confirming in this respect the estimates of an earlier date. Instances, however, occurred, as in the case of the potato crop in Quebec and in the maritime provinces, in which the yield was somewhat better than was anticipated. The almost unprecedented abundance and fine quality of the apple crop in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for which an exceptionally good market was found in Europe and in western Canada, should also be mentioned here. The root crop was generally very satisfactory. The wheat yield of the west was proving at the end of the month, if anything, above the estimates of a month ago. Farmers were chiefly engaged in the marketing of their produce, for which good prices ruled (especially for wheat owing to the prospective shortage in the world's crop), though in many localities, more particularly in western Canada, threshing still continued, being somewhat hampered by wet weather at certain points in British Columbia. Excellent weather, however, in eastern Canada has enabled good progress to be made with fall ploughing. Good reports were received from the dairying and ranching branches.

The board of examiners appointed to fix the grain standards reported the samples and standards higher than last year.

High wages and a keen demand for men prevailed throughout the industry, with a slight slackening observable in the west.

Fishing.

Among the Atlantic fishermen October, as a whole was a dull month with very disappointing returns from the Grand Banks cod fisheries, attributed very largely to the scarcity of bait, though good catches of mackerel were reported from Nova Scotia

towards the close. Stormy weather interfered with the oyster fishing on Prince Edward Island ; good prices for this product, however, prevailed. The lobster fisheries on the Atlantic have also yielded a poor harvest. On the whole the season has closed with generally unsatisfactory returns, and some hardship is anticipated among fishermen, especially in Nova Scotia, during the coming winter season. In British Columbia a fair run of humpback salmon, for which a good market was found, was reported on the Fraser River.

Lumbering.

Reports from this industry were generally of very active conditions, with a continuance of the marked scarcity of labour. Wages were high and prices firm. Saw mills in Ontario and Quebec were exceptionally active. In British Columbia likewise the mills were for the most part running to their full capacity, shipping their product chiefly to the Territories and foreign points. On Vancouver Island developments in the pulp industry are promised.

In New Brunswick a memorial was submitted to the provincial government by the Lumber and Timber Association recommending a uniform rate of stumpage with a reduction to operators in burnt districts. The appointment of permanent fire wardens, the carrying out of a system of surveys throughout the province, and an alteration in the regulations fixing the size of lumber, allowing smaller sized lumber to be cut, were also recommended.

A policy for the preservation and continuance of forest reserves was inaugurated by the provincial government of Ontario. The plan involves the establishment of forest reserves at as many points as possible, on which the timber will not be sold until it comes to maturity, the re-forestation of areas not devoted to agriculture, and the resumption of possession by the government of areas which have been under license and have been abandoned after being denuded of timber.

Mining.

From Nova Scotia reports were of continued activity in the collieries, day and night shifts being worked. The output from the Dominion Coal Company's mines for September was 260,066 tons, or an increase of 15,828 tons over the month of August. The output at Dominion No 1 was particularly heavy and was reported as increasing. In Ontario new strikes of oil were made. In British Columbia, as will be seen from the reports of the Rossland and Nanaimo correspondents of the *Gazette*, the industry continued to show the upward tendency reported in earlier months, the first shipment of refined silver being sent from Trail on October 7th.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, held its annual meeting at Montreal, showing a production for the year amounting to 12,551,758 pounds of refined copper, 277,574 ounces of silver, and 35,121 ounces of gold for which \$2,232,471 were received. The working expenses at the mine and smelter were \$1,136,830 and the net revenue \$295,463.

Manufacturing.

Very marked activity has characterized this industry in almost all branches and localities, such exceptions as are noted being purely local and accountable on particular rather than general grounds. New establishments in considerable numbers were reported, industrial development in this direction being especially noted at Hamilton, Brantford, Peterborough, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C., and other cities. The opening of the manufacturing season in the beet sugar industry was announced from the different factories in operation in Ontario, the beets being reported as exceptionally clean and of excellent sugar making quality. At Berlin the season opened on October 12 with about 180 men employed, divided into two 12-hour shifts and with 1,200 tons of beets on hand. In this branch the addition of a new sugar mill at Raymond, Alberta, which will come into

operation at once, is an important development of the present season. Woollen manufactures showed improved conditions.

The industrial development of the country may be exemplified by statistics handed out during the month, of the building of new factories and the enlargement and improvement of existing ones in the city of Toronto. During the nine months preceding October 1st, the expenditure on this account was \$291,050 as compared with \$236,390 in 1902, \$277,780 in 1901 and \$209,920 in 1900. The returns for the nine months of the present year, accordingly, are higher than those for the entire season in any previous year except in 1899, when out of a total of \$416,650, \$140,000 were included in an estimate for a single factory. In the present year the largest single expenditure on a factory in Toronto was \$60,000 and the total number of permits was 45 as against 60 in 1902, 37 in 1901, 32 in 1900, 50 in 1899, 58 in 1898 and 19 in 1897.

Settlement of Wages Claims at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

In connection with the manufacturing and lumbering industries reference may be made to the important developments which were reported during October in connection with the situation arising out of the suspension of operations by the Consolidated Lake Superior Company at Sault Ste. Marie. As stated in the October *Gazette*, the month of September closed with some 3,500 men out of employment as a result of the shut-down, and with arrears of wages aggregating some \$200,000 owing, for which no definite prospect of payment was held out. An important measure, accordingly, was the arrangements arrived at on October 1st whereby the provincial government made provision that the pay-roll of the allied companies should be met at once and all employees paid in cash by the banks at the earliest moment. More fully stated, the arrangement was, that the banks at Sault Ste. Marie should pay the time cheques of the men, the government partially endor-

ing the cheques and giving the banks to understand that they would be met either by the then owners of the properties or by any one to whom the works might be sold. The land and pulp wood limits already earned and the general inability of any company to carry on the work without its support was held as sufficient security by the government. The announcement to the above effect immediately relieved to a degree the stringency of the situation in business and industrial circles, the men being free at once to seek employment elsewhere, and, in the case of the woodsmen, finding new work with little difficulty. As a further result the militia guarding the works of the company were immediately withdrawn, the 11 men arrested in connection with the disturbance of the final week of September being fined various sums or discharged on suspended sentence.

Reorganization of the Company.

Negotiations relating to the reorganization of the industries were in progress over the greater portion of the month with successive postponements of the forced sale contemplated by the chief creditors of the company. On the 19th of the month proceedings culminated with the withdrawal of the injunction to restrain Messrs Speyer & Company, of New York, holders of the \$5,000,000 claim against the company's properties, from securing possession. In consideration of this possession the company deferred payment of the loan until December 15. On October 22 an announcement was made of the reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, the new company to be capitalized at \$40,000,000, with five per cent gold bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000, and five per cent income bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 to be issued. The plan also provided for the raising of \$8,000,000 needed by the company. Towards the close of the month operations in certain of the company's properties involving the employment of several hundred men were promised, the provincial government undertaking to co-operate with the

company in the getting out of pulp-wood logs.

Conditions in the Trades.

With reference to the record for October in the trades, as apart from the industries, the building trades were exceptionally busy, and at certain points, notably at Winnipeg, Edmonton and other cities in western Canada, an almost unprecedented activity for the time of the year was in progress. In eastern Canada also out of door work was prolonged by the favourable weather which continued until the end of the month. The metal and woodworking trades were busy, the activity being generally distributed. Coopers under the latter heading were, in Ontario, perhaps the class of skilled labour for which the demand was most conspicuously in excess of the supply, the consequence being a rise in some localities of 60 per cent in apple barrels and the prospect of serious loss in the fruit industry arising out of the difficulty of obtaining them at any price. Unskilled labour also benefited by the prolongation of the open weather and by the extremely active conditions of railway construction and other outside employment in western Canada.

Transportation.

The feature of the past month in the transportation industry was the comparative slowness of grain shipments from western Canada, the movement during both September and October of the present year falling considerably short of that of the corresponding months of 1902. The wet weather, which generally delayed harvesting operations over western Canada, was held in part responsible for this diminution of traffic, and the greater demand for Canadian wheat for milling purposes this year than last is also mentioned in this connection. Officials of the Grand Trunk Railway Company expressed satisfaction, however, with the amount of grain received through ports on the great lakes, increases at Owen Sound, Meaford, Goderich, Sarnia and Montreal being reported, with decrea-

ses at Midland, Collingwood and Kingston. The increased facilities offered by the railway companies this year for the transportation of grain have removed all serious anticipation of a grain blockade.

The activity of railway construction, especially in western Canada, was continued in October, an event of the month in this connection being the announcement by the Canadian Northern Company that the company will make Emerson, three miles north of the American boundary, a terminal and divisional centre. Pembina, in the United States, has hitherto been the terminal point of this company in this territory.

The announcement of a reduction by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in wheat freight rates by from two to three cents per hundred governing shipments from Manitoba and the North-west Territories to Lake Superior ports was made early in the month. At the same date the Canadian Northern Company, which on September 1 reduced its rates by 4 cents per hundred, made an increase of 1 cent in order that the rates charged by both companies might be similar, the compromise being carried out with the consent of the Manitoba legislature. A reduction of about 33½ per cent in general freight rates on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was also announced in October.

Recent Traffic Returns.

The following traffic returns of the Canada Atlantic and of the Ottawa and New York railway companies for the six months ending June 30, were published on October 2, and may be regarded as representative of recent railway operations in Canada:— Upon the Canada Atlantic system the gross traffic amounted to \$868,226, an increase of \$62,161 over the preceding 12 months. There were 160,263 passengers carried, as against 158,345 the year before, whilst the receipts therefrom reached \$135,175, an increase of \$8,143. The mail payment was \$34,500 in both years alike. The freight to-

talled 1,295,620,500 pounds, as against 1,726,740,940 the year before. The freight receipts amounted to \$678,908, an increase of \$54,017. The elevator receipts, besides, were \$19,642.

The traffic returns of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company show passenger earnings of \$45,373, as against \$40,070 in the preceding year, and freight receipts of \$34,897, as against \$24,696 last year. With the mail subsidy this makes total receipts of \$83,167, as against \$64,465 last year. The number of passengers carried was 94,221, and the freight 105,049,075 pounds. The mileage of the Ottawa and New York line is 56·7 miles.

The receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for September showed an increase of \$41,399.54, or about 21 per cent over September of 1902.

Meetings of Railway Companies.

The 22nd annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held on October 7th. Among the extensions and improvements initiated by the directors of the company and ratified at the meeting were the purchase of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway from Renfrew, on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, to Kingston; the lease of the Calgary and Edmonton branch; the agreement to complete the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway; the construction of a railway from Regina, on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, to Arcola, the present terminus of the Pipestone branch; the extension of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway; the purchase of the Elder-Dempster Company's Canadian Atlantic fleet for \$1,417,500 and the expenditure of \$9,500,000 on capital account, of which \$5,000,000 will be for rolling stock and \$4,500,000 for terminals, premises, &c.

The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was held at London, England, on October 9th. Though a very large increase in revenue was reported the increase had been met by the higher

rate of expenditure and no addition was accordingly made to the usual dividend, it being thought advisable to continue the policy of improvement and extension.

Trans-Atlantic Shipping.

At a meeting of the Trunk Line Grain Committee at New York it was decided to extend the present grain rate until November 15th. The present rate, being a reduction of one cent per bushel on grain from Buffalo to New York, took effect on September 16th. After November 16th the rate will be advanced half a cent per bushel. The action of the American lines is of interest to Canada, as having been caused by the volume of grain shipments being made through Canadian ports.

A feature of the past month's transportation business was the heavy export of Canadian apples and cattle. At both Halifax and St. John the prospects are reported good for an exceptionally heavy winter port business. As an indication of the volume of traffic at the port of Montreal this year as compared with last, the following comparative table of customs collections is quoted :—

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| May.. | \$ 824,018 87 | \$ 970,758 02 |
| June.. | 1,025,994 33 | 1,246,533 40 |
| July.. | 989,185 70 | 1,305,460 87 |
| August.. | 1,138,267 67 | 1,186,775 15 |
| September.. | 957,575 28 | 1,188,291 42 |
| | \$4,935,041 85 | \$6,897,818 86 |

During October the Dominion Line Steamship Company, with all its business affiliations, was transferred to the White Star Line, which forms a part of the Northern Atlantic Steamship Trust.

Canadian Revenue.

The official statement of revenue and expenditure for the Dominion for the month of September and for the first quarter of the present fiscal year shows the condition of the former as continuing buoyant. The total revenue on account of consolidated fund during September was \$6,312,-111.95, as compared with \$5,428,419.88 a

year ago. For the three months the revenue was \$17,833,104.39, as against \$15,187,-367.78 in 1902.

A detailed statement of the above is as follows :—

For the month of September :—

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Customs. | \$3,149,634 73 | \$3,812,567 15 |
| Excise. | 1,055,818 54 | 1,098,299 16 |
| Post Office. | 310,000 00 | 350,000 00 |
| Public Works, including Railways. | 586,621 21 | 769,261 24 |
| Miscellaneous. | 326,345 41 | 281,984 40 |
| | \$5,428,419 88 | \$6,312,111 95 |

For the first three months of the fiscal year ending September 30 :—

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Customs. | \$ 9,099,085 00 | \$11,020,035 00 |
| Excise. | 2,834,455 00 | 3,131,724 00 |
| Post Office. | 890,000 00 | 1,000,000 00 |
| Public Works. | 1,750,746 00 | 2,032,246 00 |
| Miscellaneous. | 613,070 00 | 649,098 00 |
| | \$15,187,356 00 | \$17,833,104 00 |

The expenditure on capital account was \$400,707.47 in September, 1903, as against \$801,554.11 a year ago, and \$754,908.51 as compared with \$1,567,069.99, respectively, for the first quarter of the fiscal years of 1903 and 1902. Under the latter headings \$123,520 were paid in railway subsidies, \$132,361.13 in bounties on steel and iron, and \$145,571.74 on public works and railways and canals during September of this year, as compared with \$132,800, \$43,268.21 and \$585,363.70 under the same headings, respectively, in September, 1902. For the first three months of the two years the total expenditure on capital account was \$754,-908.57 in 1903 and \$1,567,069.99 in 1902.

In the House of Commons the Hon. the Minister of Finance gave out a statement showing that the revenue on consolidated fund for the fiscal year ended June 30 was \$66,034,108, and the expenditure \$51,-707,172. Capital expenditure during the year, it was further stated, included railway subsidies and bounty on metals amounting to \$10,367,163.

Foreign Trade.

Canadian foreign trade, as will be seen from the accompanying table supplied by the courtesy of the Department of Customs, showed substantial gains in both imports and exports both during the month

of September and for the first three months of the fiscal year. Under the heading of exports the most noticeable increases were in agricultural products, in mineral products and in products of the forest. The statement in detail is as follows:—

IMPORTS.

| | MONTH OF SEPTEMBER. | | THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER. | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | 1902. | 1903. | 1902. | 1903. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Dutiable goods..... | 12,046,243 | 14,689,764 | 33,170,528 | 39,579,910 |
| Free goods..... | 6,386,367 | 8,800,755 | 17,713,912 | 24,940,898 |
| Total, merchandise..... | 18,432,610 | 23,490,519 | 50,884,440 | 64,520,808 |
| Coin and bullion..... | 120,044 | 563,612 | 621,328 | 2,375,029 |
| Grand total..... | 18,552,654 | 24,054,131 | 51,505,768 | 66,895,837 |
| Duty collected..... | 3,308,058 | 3,998,717 | 8,934,198 | 10,719,494 |

EXPORTS.

| | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1902. | | 1903. | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| The Mine..... | 3,813,172 | 55,655 | 4,331,274 | 28,251 | 9,822,576 | 79,326 | 11,515,389 | 58,205 |
| The Fisheries..... | 844,352 | 1,678 | 717,657 | ..... | 2,502,940 | 10,461 | 2,403,815 | 5,668 |
| The Forest..... | 5,627,691 | 1,560 | 4,677,749 | 11,171 | 14,106,067 | 4,043 | 12,712,297 | 122,863 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 7,006,920 | 35,454 | 7,940,494 | 101,494 | 21,063,541 | 263,296 | 21,823,938 | 244,677 |
| Agricultural products..... | 1,674,800 | 1,307,763 | 2,174,250 | 602,345 | 5,631,452 | 2,052,917 | 8,148,951 | 4,175,176 |
| Manufactures..... | 1,762,004 | 154,781 | 1,779,811 | 340,156 | 4,332,148 | 588,921 | 4,867,316 | 676,198 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 17,792 | 37,829 | 3,347 | 37,137 | 34,861 | 253,219 | 8,178 | 99,616 |
| Total merchandise..... | 20,746,731 | 1,594,720 | 21,624,582 | 1,120,554 | 57,493,585 | 3,252,183 | 61,479,884 | 5,382,403 |
| Coin and bullion..... | ..... | 42,500 | ..... | 61,614 | ..... | 202,514 | ..... | 118,212 |
| Grand total, exports..... | 20,746,731 | 1,637,220 | 21,624,582 | 1,182,168 | 57,493,585 | 3,454,697 | 61,479,884 | 5,500,615 |

A marked feature in the foreign trade of the month was the heavy shipments of Canadian apples to Great Britain, France and Germany, owing to the comparative failure of the European crops. At an early date in the month the number of barrels forwarded from the port of Halifax was re-

ported as considerably in excess of the amount forwarded at a corresponding period in any former year.

The official report of the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture makes reference to the increase in exports of Canadian farm and dairy produce during recent

years. It is pointed out that the export of cheese and butter has risen in value from \$12,700,000 in 1892 to \$25,300,000 at the end of last year, while \$3,500,000 worth of pork and bacon was exported in 1902 as compared with \$600,000 worth in 1890. The total export of farm and dairy produce has increased from \$24,000,000 in 1890 to \$80,000,000 last year. Favourable conditions of soil and climate, scientific instruction in agriculture, and the utilizing of cold storage facilities, are held responsible for these increases.

There was considerable discussion of an increased development of trade between the Dominion and Japan, prospects for an increased export of Canadian wheat, meats and dairy products being stated as especially favourable.

Imperial Trade Returns.

British imports from Canada during September were officially announced as follows:—22,338 cattle, valued at £383,897; 5,572 sheep, and lambs valued at £8,804,508; 600 cwts. wheat, value £175,902; 400,300 cwts. wheat meal and flour, value, £184,734; 3,240 cwts. peas, value, £11,345; 110,417 cwts. bacon, value, £284,838; 33,019 cwts. hams, value, £89,290; 39,152 cwts. butter, value, £180,190; 294,398 cwts. cheese, value, £737,605; 29,355 great hundreds eggs, value, £10,869; 56 horses, value, £2,639. The total value of imports in September was £3,047,330. The value of exports to Canada during September was £508,383.

According to a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in South Africa a general depression in trade continues to prevail in that colony, though Canadian agricultural implements, roller desks, organs, radiators, chairs, and office furniture, are meeting with good sales.

Domestic Trade.

A good volume of wholesale and retail trade was uniformly reported throughout Canada, with payments as a rule well met. Bright, cool weather materially assisted the

movement of dry-goods, and on the whole the month's business in staples was equal to that of October, 1902, which was an exceptionally prosperous period. In western Canada, in particular, trade was active, reflecting good crops and favourable conditions of employment. In view of the general prosperity of the west during the past two years and of the increased banking facilities now available in that portion of Canada less money was reported as being needed this year in connection with the movement of the crops, and, in consequence, little or no stringency in the money markets of the east resulted. Canadian securities showed a downward tendency on many of the exchanges, and prices were on the whole on a lower level than in September.

The record of business failures in Canada during the first nine months of 1903, as mentioned in financial journals, compares very favourably with the corresponding months of 1902. The total defaults numbered 721 as compared with 840 last year and the amount involved was \$5,332,611 as against \$9,322,467 in 1902. Of the above total, manufacturers' failures numbered 167 and trade insolvents 538. In the banking class one large suspension accounted for the bulk of the sum of \$2,139,235 entered under that heading. The principal decreases in liabilities were reported in Quebec, though Ontario and British Columbia also made good comparisons. Suspensions in New Brunswick were less than one-half those of 1902, but in Nova Scotia the liabilities were higher than last year. By branches of business the most conspicuous improvement was under the heading of woollen manufactures.

The 48th annual meeting of the Molsons Bank was held at Montreal on October 19th. Profits to the amount of \$439,092.24 were shown, out of which a dividend of 7 per cent, amounting to \$235,580.95, was paid and \$150,000 added to the reserve fund. During the year branches of the bank were established at Frankford, Highgate and St. Mary's, Ont.

Notes of the Month.

Negotiations were in progress during the month looking to the municipalization of the gas works of the city of Belleville, Ont.

The semi-annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Master Plumbers, Gas, Steam, and Hot Water Fitters, was held on October 15 at Toronto, with about 30 delegates present. Trade questions and the recent industrial unrest were discussed.

Returns of the Assessment Commissioner for the city of Ottawa show that since September, 1902, the population of Ottawa has increased by 446 with an increase of \$3,201,840 in the assessment. The population is 61,597 and the total assessment for 1904 will be \$32,564,335.

The special committee of the Legislative Assembly on municipal trading held a meeting in Toronto during October when the publication was ordered of a considerable amount of information relating to municipal operation of enterprises, such as gas, electric power, water-works, street railways, &c.

Important new rules governing the transport of live stock from Canada to Europe were published in the *Canada Gazette* on October 10th, the space to be allowed animals, the providing of sufficient ventilation, the storage of food, &c., being carefully defined.

A statement made to the House of Commons by the Hon. the Postmaster General showed that a surplus of \$292,702, including the Yukon deficit, was the result of the past year's operations. It was determined to increase the minimum salary allowed to postmasters in rural districts from \$10 to \$25 per annum.

Preparations were made for the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway branch of the Y.M.C.A. building at Point St. Charles, Que. The sum of \$15,000 toward the building fund and a free site was given by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in recognition of the fact that much of the benefit

of the building would be derived by the employees of the road.

During October a scheme for the improvement of the military defences of the Dominion was presented by the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence. The arrangement involved the increase of the active militia to 44,000, the augmentation of the stock of rifles from 40,000 to 100,000, the equipment of garrison and field artillery with modern armaments and the establishment of a central military camping ground of 20,000 acres for the training of the militia.

The Canadian Fire Underwriters decided on October 10th to make a material reduction in the rates of fire insurance in the city of Ottawa. As soon as the conditions of the present by-law are complied with, that is to say, as soon as the limited areas are entirely fenced and watchmen put on at night, as the by-law calls for, and as soon as all illegal lumber has been removed, a portion of the surcharge will be reduced. When the remainder of the by-law is complied with the remainder of the surcharge will be removed.

The members of the local branch of the International Barbers' Union of America at Montreal, Que., petitioned the mayor of that city asking him to see that the city by-laws forbidding the keeping open of barber shops on Sunday and after twelve o'clock on Saturday nights are strictly enforced. Employers, it was stated, generally ignored such by-laws and compelled employment during prohibited hours.

The sum of the assessment of the city of Toronto for 1904 shows a total of \$143,458,393, an increase of \$4,812,398 over the net estimate of 1903. The population of the city is fixed at 219,002 as against 211,375 last year. Referring to the general outlook of the city the commissioner says :—

The continued prosperity of the city seems assured, and with the different trade questions settled and the demand for houses existing as at present, the outlook under reasonable conditions

should during the year 1904 mark it as one of the busiest in the building trade in the history of Toronto, especially so if houses are erected that will rent from \$15 to \$20 per month. It is safe to say that at least 500 such houses in different parts of the city would find immediate tenants.

A report issued by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario shows an increase in births and a material decrease in the death rate in 1902. There were 47,796 births, as compared with 46,051 in 1901, or an increase of 1,735. Marriages in 1902 were 18,072, an increase of 37 over 1901, and the deaths in 1902 were 27,864, a decrease of 1,744. The rate per thousand of births was 21.7 in 1902 as against 21.1 in 1901. Deaths in 1901 per thousand show a percentage of 13.6 against 12.6 in 1902. Vital statistics published by the board of health of Montreal likewise showed decreases in the number of deaths and increases in births.

In its presentment to the presiding judge the grand jury of the York county sessions during October, in reference to a case which came within its jurisdiction, made the following statement as to the need of a system of arbitration which would go to check the serious loss to the community arising out of disputes between employers and employees :

As a very important principle is here involved, embracing the relations between capital and labour, and oftentimes threatening the peace of the community and security to property, we are convinced that the time has come when parliament should enact laws in that behalf, making

arbitration or conciliation compulsory, and that the tribunal to hear such cases be constituted as to be beyond the influence of the parties to the dispute, and whose award should be final and binding upon both. In our opinion, one of the provisions of such law as we here indicate should make the award retroactive in so far as to take effect from the date of the dispute, or when the case may have been entered for hearing, and pending a decision by the Board of Arbitration, to strike on the one hand or cause a lock-out should be made a criminal offence.

The Toronto city council during October passed a by-law compelling manufacturers and others creating a smoke nuisance to use smoke consumers or similar appliances for the abatement of the same. The by-law will go into effect on July 1, 1904 and is as follows :—

All manufacturers and others in the city of Toronto using combustible material to produce heat or power and thereby creating smoke in such quantities as to foul the atmosphere, or that may be carried by the wind or otherwise to other shops, houses or premises to the inconvenience or injury of the neighbouring premises or residents therein, shall have such chimney or other apparatus as shall consume the smoke, or prevent the same from fouling the atmosphere, or being carried by the wind or otherwise to other shops, houses or premises, to the inconvenience or injury of the neighbouring premises or residents therein.

Any person convicted of a breach of the provisions of this by-law shall forfeit and pay, at the discretion of the convicting magistrate, a penalty not exceeding (exclusive of costs) the sum of \$50 for each offence, and, in default of payment of the said penalty and costs, or costs only, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and, in case of there being no distress found out of which such penalty can be levied, the convicting magistrate may commit the offender to the common jail of the city of Toronto, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding six calendar months, unless the said penalty and costs (if any), including the costs of the said distress and of the committal and conveyance of the offender to the said jail, are sooner paid.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

During the month of October, Mr. James Alexander Wiley was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for St. Catharines, Ont., and district.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffat, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during October remained unchanged. Labour is plentiful in

the ruling industries, and workmen, skilled and unskilled, are kept fully employed. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co., for want of suitable work, had to discharge a few moulders, otherwise that industry is as active as last month. The Dominion Coal Company, owing to the fire in Dominion No. 1 Mine is behind in its contracts. An effort to fill up the Montreal trade was made by taking the iron ore vessels and putting them into the coal trade of the St. Lawrence, so that as much coal as possible might be de-

livered before navigation closes. The remaining two miles of the Sydney and Glace Bay Electric Tramway is almost completed. This completes the circle around the collieries and greatly helps the service of the route. Shipping is active, especially in the coal industry. Agricultural produce from Prince Edward Island is coming in by water. If anything the wholesale and retail trade of the district is better and more active than during September. No changes have been made in either the hours or wages of workers and no unrest is apparent in any of the industries. A Trades and Labour Council was formed in Sydney. Five Sydney lodges are represented. The P.W.A., the largest labour union of the province, is not represented, as, for almost twenty-five years, it has had a council, and represents nearly every trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Fishing was not up to its usual results in September.

Mining.—Mining is very active and the collieries are running day and night.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters and joiners are all well employed in the colliery districts. The Sydneys also furnish a large amount of work although not as much as in former months. Lathers and plasterers are busy. Painters get a fair amount of work. Plumbers are very busy. Steamfitters are active, and builders' labourers have lots of work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and their helpers are fairly active. Machinists and engineers are all very busy. Steam engineers have steady employment. Electrical workers and linemen are working full time. Blacksmiths and boilermakers have abundance of work, and horseshoers are kept busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are very busy.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the past month has shown a slight relaxation, and, compared to the previous month, was not quite so brisk. In the building trades this relaxation has been manifest, some bricklayers being idle, while plasterers are but fairly employed. For the season, however, the market is active, and, while some branches of the building trades have shown slight inactivity, the demand for steamfitters has been brisk, and this branch is very active. Commercial activity has been about up to the standard for the season, while a great era of activity in this branch of labour is anticipated at an early date, for, in addition to the usual large number of steamers which call at this port after navigation closes on the St. Lawrence, in November, it is now understood that two steamers, which have heretofore loaded and unloaded at St. John, N.B., will come to this port, and thus will afford extra employment. The longshoremen accordingly anticipate a splendid season. In wholesale and retail trade the past month has been well up to the standard, and for the season remarkably good. The general field is free of any unrest, and is likely to continue.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvested field crops, such as hay, oats and corn, have been very fair—corn somewhat inferior to the hay and oats. The root crop, potatoes, cabbage and turnips are very good, but squash, cucumbers and tomatoes have been poor, owing to the cold spring.

Fishing.—This branch of industry during the past month has been very quiet, and has not been up to the average for the season.

Mining.—The conditions in this branch of industry during the past month were normally active, but no unusually important development has been reported.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the Southwestern Shore Railway continues, and has afforded much employment for the various phases of labour concerned.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A slight relaxation has been manifest in this branch of labour during past month. Bricklayers and masons are only partially employed. Carpenters find conditions fairly active, mostly in jobbing. Plasterers report work fair. Painters normally active. Plumbers busy. Steamfitters very busy. Stonecutters still active. Builders' labourers report work normal.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders fairly busy. Machinists active. Electrical workers report work normal. Blacksmiths are only partially employed. Boilermakers are busy. Shipwrights and caulkers find work normal. Horseshoers are only partially employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers are fairly well employed. Carriage and wagon makers find work about normal. Coopers are fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are only fairly well employed; some being idle. Pressmen are normally busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are busy. Clerks report work fairly plenty. Delivery employees are busy.

Transport.—Railway employees report work fairly plentiful. Freight handlers are also active. Longshoremen are only partially employed, but anticipate a busy season. Teamsters are busy.

Unskilled labour.—There has been some activity among unskilled labourers.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the month of October continued in the same healthy con-

dition as during September, supply and demand being well balanced. There were no new conditions to create any unusual demands, nor lesser existing opportunities. The building trades, especially in the city, were exceptionally active, a fair number of new residences going up, and extensions and repairs being made to old buildings. The construction of the \$35,000 new market house made excellent progress, and the number of men employed at the work was greater than in September. Commercial men report a busy month. Merchants are preparing to stock up before winter, before its irregularities of communication set in. Another trade-quickenng factor was the opening this month of the produce shipping season. Prices at starting are good, and prospects for a lively fall trade are bright. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and the harmonious relations between employer and employee remains unchanged.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The shipping of produce occupied the attention of the farmer during the latter part of the month. The crops are excellent and good prices prevail.

Fishing.—Oyster fishing was in full progress, though stormy weather interfered with the catch, but the unusually high prices compensated.

Railroad construction.—Good progress was made with the construction of the Hillsborough bridge and branch railway. At the former pneumatic work was in full progress at the greatest depth of the river, 95 feet, and the compressed air workers were compelled to labour under 43 pounds pressure.

Other industries.—The Dominion Packing Co. handled a large quantity of hogs, and, this season, has gone more extensively into the cattle, poultry, canned meat, canned fruit and canned vegetable business.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The demand for bricklayers and masons exceeds the supply. Car-

penters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were busy. Stonecutters, plumbers and builders' labourers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, and blacksmiths had a satisfactory month's work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Car builders had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were steadily employed. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, meat cutters and tobacco workers were actively employed.

Leather workers.—Tanners, curriers, leather workers and saddlers had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, freight-handlers, steamboatmen, steamboat firemen, ship labourers, longshoremen, teamsters and expressmen had steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour found October slightly better than September.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market remains active, and great preparations are being made for the opening of the winter port business. It is estimated that 120 steamers will load here during the winter, as against 99 last season. Work is rapidly progressing on the new building for the Street Railway Company and the large warehouse for John O'Regan, the new public library, the large

tea warehouse for T. H. Estabrooks, and the new building for the Canadian Drug Company are rapidly nearing completion. The Department of Public Works has decided to make large expenditures on the bridges throughout the province. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending October 22 were \$4,077,144, being \$88,588 less than during the same period in September. Wholesale and retail dealers report business brisk.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The potato crop turned out to be much larger than the farmers anticipated.

Fishing.—Fish are scarce, but during the early part of the month large quantities of sardines were captured in the harbour, the fishermen averaging \$20 per day for about two weeks.

Railroad construction.—The New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company has completed over three miles of extension beyond Minto, and extensive sidings are being provided for the accommodation of the Minto coal mines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners continue busy. Painters and decorators are well employed. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters are busily employed. Stonecutters and builders' labourers report work plentiful.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers report business good. Machinists and engineers are all employed. Electrical workers and linemen report that business is extra good. Boilermakers continue busy. Sheet metal workers are enjoying a harvest, having to work extra hours to catch up with the rush. Horseshoers report business good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and shingle weavers are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report that work continues brisk. Bookbinders say that business is improving.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors continue active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are busy. Cigarmakers report an improvement over last month.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers are well employed. The Bartenders' League report members nearly all employed.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen, switchmen and trackmen are busily employed. Freight handlers are busy. Ship labourers report that work remains dull. Street railway employees continue busy. Teamsters are busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Burnsville.—John Robertson's saw mill at this place was totally destroyed by fire on October 18, together with nearly one million feet of lumber. The mill was insured for \$3,000; the lumber was uninsured.

Marysville.—The Gibson cotton mill closed down on account of the shortage of raw material.

Nashwaaksis.—An old mill belonging to Henry Gill was destroyed by fire on October 11.

Sussex.—The pork packing establishment is nearing completion, and, it is expected, will be in operation by December 1.

Sackville.—The Standard Manufacturing Company and James Smith's business have been amalgamated. These firms carry on a large trade in manufacturing boots, shoes, larrigans, &c., besides running a tannery and general store. It is thought the new management will largely increase the output of the combined plants.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Ed. Little, Correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of October has been a fair one with good weather, and the demand

for labour well maintained. There have been sufficient labourers, however, to meet the demand. Exceptional activity was evident in the building trades. A fifteen per cent increase in wages was granted to certain employees, numbering 196, of the Northern Aluminum Works at Shawenegan Falls. The work of this class is continuous, the men being divided into three squads, working 8 hours each.

A request for an increase in wages by the leather cutters employed in the Quebec city shoe factories was submitted for settlement to the board of arbitration instituted some two years since for the settlement of all cases in dispute in this branch of industry in Quebec. The award had not been handed out at the close of the month.*

A special feature of the month was the exceptional activity in the coasting trade, the wharfs being crowded with schooners throughout October. There was, however, a pronounced falling off in the quantity of fish usually handled at this season of the year.

The provincial government free night schools, 15 in number, were opened on October 5 for Roman Catholics. The one for Protestants opens on the 2nd prox. The free evening classes under the direction of the school of arts and manufactures were opened on the 12th inst.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farming operations were about terminated for the season, the fine weather which prevailed throughout the month tending greatly to expedite and facilitate farm work. The grain and root crops were pronounced as up to the average.

Lumbering.—Men were leaving daily throughout October for the lumber camps, the rates of wages prevailing in the Lake St. John district being \$26 per month and upward. Men were pronounced scarce, though the number who have gone into the

* A special reference to the taking of evidence is made on another page of the present issue of the *Gazette*.

woods from the parish of Sillery was exceptionally large.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Outside workers, including bricklayers, masons and carpenters, report a fair month's work with conditions gradually slackening. Joiners, lathers and plasterers and inside workers generally report trade active. Builders' labourers had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the iron working trades the demand for men has been well maintained, but without special activity in any particular line. Electrical workers and linemen reported a fair month's work.

Printing trades.—Printers had on the whole a slack month, with a few men idle. Pressmen, however, are well employed and bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment makers were well employed throughout October. In the boot and shoe trade, however, there was a falling off from September, few of the factories working full handed or on full time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had a fair month.

Transport.—Most of the railways running into Quebec have abandoned their suburban trains and adopted their winter time tables. Freight shipments, however, have not diminished during the month, although there has been a falling off in passenger traffic. Ship labourers and long-shoremen had a better month than September. Cab drivers and hackmen, owing to the gradual diminution of the tourist traffic, have not been so busy as in September, though carters and draymen are very busy in handling farm produce and shipments of winter stocks of provisions coming in from the surrounding country.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month was reported, although there has been a falling off in work for the corporation.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of October has shown little change from the preceding month in this locality. There have been encouraging reports from all branches of trade, and a steady demand for all kinds of labour. Merchants and banks report business ahead of the corresponding month of last year. There have been no strikes or lockouts, and no change in rates of wages during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The lumber trade is very brisk, there being a good demand for lumber in the vicinity. There has been a great deal of building done lately, and up to the present time carpenters have been fairly well employed, and will probably continue so for a few weeks longer.

Manufacturing.—The new Burrill establishment is in full operation, and employs a good number of men. In other departments of trade business has been fairly active, with steady employment for most of those employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report trade very dull during the month. Carpenters find work plentiful, with a slight demand for good men. Painters, gas-fitters and plumbers report work satisfactory.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All engaged at these trades are doing a steady business.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing industry is enjoying the prosperity that is being felt by all classes, and there are very few idle printers in the city at the present time.

Clothing trades.—All employed at these trades find employment good, excepting the

journeymen tailors, who are experiencing their usual slack season, but times are improving with them as the colder weather sets in.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers are very busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers report trade very good.

Transport.—Men engaged in this line are very busy.

Unskilled labour.—All in this class are well employed at good wages.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market for the month of October was somewhat similar to that of the previous month. There is still a brisk demand for unskilled labour, and lumbermen are offering splendid inducements to men, but the supply is not nearly equal to the demand. All other classes of industry, with but few exceptions, are fully employed. It is seldom that trades are so fully occupied at this season of the year. The only serious setback to report during the month was the fact that, owing to the continued dry weather in this section, the Magog and St. Francis rivers are very low, and several of the industries depending upon power from these rivers have had to partially close down, and, in some cases, to close down altogether. The Dominion Cotton Co.'s mills at Magog have been running short hours for some time, and unless rain comes soon and swells Lake Memphremagog, they will be closed altogether. The Paton Company, which employs between 600 and 700 employees, at Sherbrooke, closed down on Tuesday, October 27, owing to insufficiency of power. The company is about to install a steam plant, which will be used as an auxiliary in the future. The

company is busy getting ready for its fall trade and the close down is serious. Several concerns on the St. Francis river, mostly saw mills, are closed down for the same reason.

The Crocher Screen Co., of Pittsburg, Mass., which has a small establishment here, has secured a site in Lennoxville, three miles distant, and will erect a machine shop. The company expects to increase the output very largely when once located in its new premises. The contract for the new court house in Sherbrooke has been awarded by the provincial government to Messrs. Paquette & Gadbois, St. Hyacinthe. The contract price is in the neighbourhood of \$105,000, and this does not include the excavations for the foundation, which are now being carried on. The contractors expect to get to work right away, and they will have men at work during the winter getting the stone ready for placing next spring. Local men will be given the preference on the work. Messrs. Rowell & Co., biscuit manufacturers and confectioners, have given out a contract for a large new factory, their present premises being inadequate for their business. Wholesale and retail merchants report business as being exceptionally good. The customs returns for the month of September were about \$4,000 better than for the corresponding month in 1902. There has been no change in the rates of wages. Beginning on November 1, several of the industries will change their hours so that the employees will work until five on Saturdays instead of 12, as during the summer months. The same number of hours per week will be put in.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this section have been handicapped with their fall ploughing owing to the dry state of the ground. Hay is selling as high as \$15 to \$17 per ton. Potatoes are a splendid crop in this section, as are all root crops. Altogether the returns are ahead of what was anticipated.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are now busy in the woods, but the scarcity of men is greatly felt.

Manufacturing.—The various branches of manufacture here are running on full time. The woollen and worsted mills have enough orders to keep the plant running full time for some time. The scarcity of water in the Magog river is a serious proposition to the mill owners at present.

Railroad construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has large gangs of Italians at work straightening out and making other repairs to the track between here and Megantic. Farmers in the district through which the line runs are also deriving considerable benefit, by the purchase of their products by the trackmen.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have plenty of work, as also have carpenters and joiners, and the prospects for work ahead are very promising. Plumbers say that work during the month has been plentiful.

Metal and engineering trades.—Work in the Jenckes machine shops and Rand drill shops is very brisk. The former concern has sent quite a number of its men to Niagara Falls where it has a large contract for the Niagara Power Co. Considerable overtime has been put in during the month in both shops.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Although in some shops orders are not rushing, still all hands are employed and full time is put in.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades report business good.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors report work plentiful and scarcity of good hands. Garment workers are also in good demand.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers report business good.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers are very scarce, and the demand continues for men.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has remained practically unchanged from last month. Several classes of labour have been very busy since the spring and those wishing to work have found ready employment. A new cigar factory, it is stated, will soon be established. Business has been extremely active in sash and door factories ; in fact extra time is being put in. Banks report good conditions. No changes have occurred in wages or hours and relations between employers and employees have been generally satisfactory.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are well satisfied with the crops, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather which prevailed for some time.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishments of all kinds report plenty of business. At the beginning of the month the Penman Manufacturing Company* was obliged, during a certain time, on account of the weather, to diminish the hours of work of its employees. Owing to insufficient water power to run the dynamos generating electric light the employees were obliged to commence at 6.30 in the morning and finish at 5 o'clock in the evening. At present the electric machinery has been connected with the steam boilers and sufficient light is now procurable and the employees are working full time, ten hours and three quarters per day and on Saturdays six hours and a quarter. There is an abundance of orders on hand and a successful season is presaged for this establishment.

Building trades.—Masons and bricklayers state that work is fairly good. Carpenters

* This company was erroneously referred to as the Panman Boot and Shoe Company in the October Gazette, page 297.

and joiners are very busy, there being plenty of buildings in course of erection. Plumbers are actively engaged, there being a great demand at this season for heating apparatus. Stonecutters are also well occupied.

Metal and engineering trades.—Moulders and their helpers have had a good month. Machinists and electric workers report very good conditions. Blacksmiths are fully occupied.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers are fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades have had a successful month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers state they have had a good month. Boot and shoe workers have been fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Business brisk in this line.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers have an abundance of work.

Miscellaneous.—The Canadian Laundry has been fully occupied.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen have had plenty to do.

Unskilled labour has had a good month, and all those willing to work could find employment, the wages being very fair considering the season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Dominique, County of Bagot.—The men working at the stone quarries are extremely busy. The contractors for the principal public buildings, such as the Inland Revenue building at St. Hyacinthe, and for the railway companies get all the stone they require.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During October there has been no diminution in construction work on account of

this the building trades were fully as active as during the preceding month. Corporation labourers only work nine hours per day since October 15, and receive the price of ten hours, or \$1.50 per day. The strike among the builders' labourers is not over yet, although the majority of the employers have consented to the men's terms. Practically, however, the strike may be classed as finished, for, although a few employers have not signed, there is only a small number of men on strike. Commerce in general is very brisk.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades could not be busier.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work has not diminished among this class of workmen.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades generally have had a very busy month. There is particularly much activity among car builders and repairers.

Printing and allied trades.—These branches have been fully occupied.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment makers have been very busy in the making of fall and winter clothing. Boot and shoe workers have had plenty of work.

Leather trades.—Workers report abundance of work.

Miscellaneous.—Furriers have been busier than usual during October on account of the near approach of winter. Theatre employees have entered upon their busiest time on account of the opening of the theatre season. Laundry workers in general are fully employed.

Transport.—Steamboat men, ship labourers and longshoremen are still very busy, there being plenty of work on hand. Street railway employees report very satisfactory conditions.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is very busy on account of street repairing and the laying of new railway tracks.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The situation in the labour market as compared with the previous month is unchanged. There is plenty of work for any one willing to do it. Wages are generally good, with few exceptions. The supply of men is still inadequate, particularly in the saw mills. Some slight dissatisfaction exists among the machine operators in the paper factories. Runners get \$3 per day in Hull, and they allege that they command better pay elsewhere. The Matthews Pork Packing Co., in Hull, has found it necessary to further extend its buildings, owing to the increase in business. The factory will soon be employing 150 people the year round.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Saw milling is the leading industry throughout the district, there being no less than 60 mills, large and small, in operations in the various towns, chiefly in the back country places. Several bush-rangers recently arrived for a short stay at the headquarters in Hull, and it was learned from them that mostly all the mills on the Gatineau, Lièvre and Nation rivers were in operation sawing shingle and hard wood to order. These generally employ from 4 to 10 hands each. The Fraser saw mills at Deschenes are now in full operation. They employ about 40 people. Like those employed by Gilmour's and Hughson in Hull, and at Booth's at the Chaudière, they work 10 hours a day, and get from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. Some 1,500 Hull people work for Mr. Booth.

Shipping lumber by water is slackening down, and navigation will close on November 14. Several barges are already laid up in Hull for the winter. Barge hands can easily secure work in the mills for another month and a half. The squad of shipwrights and caulkers of the Hull yards, thirty in number, will be kept busy during

winter ; for the seven coming months they will be paid \$1.75, and for the five subsequent months \$1.50 per day.

Manufacturing.—The axe factory (Walter Bros.) in Hull, the operation of which pretty much depends on the condition of the lumber trade, is running full blast. Twenty-five people are employed, mostly all skilled, at \$3 or \$4 per day. In this busy season the ten hour day is law.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades are pretty busy. The wages are the same as those quoted in the last month's report. About 300 people are still working on the construction of the Cement Company's buildings. Work will go on till frost affects the laying of the cement blocks, when iron construction will be proceeded with during the rest of the season.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Considering that October is the commencement of autumn, when the work is expected to slacken, there was exceptional activity in Ottawa, and only those not anxious to work were out of employment. The activity was general for both skilled and unskilled labour.

Merchants report a fairly satisfactory month and wholesale orders placed indicate confidence in the future. Money was easy, the banks reporting the amount demanded for the movement of the western grain crop as not being up to the average.

There were no strikes during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The employing agents reported the lumber shanties as well filled. Men were hard to get early in the season, but were more plentiful in October, and as high wages were paid positions were filled with greater ease. Considerable difficulty, however, was experienced in getting 'sea-

soned' hands and that men new to the shanties were employed in large numbers was evidenced by the fact that not a few returned after a week or two experience in the bush. On the whole the lumbering trade was in good condition, and with a favourable winter season the cut should be as large, if not larger, than that of this year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were fairly active. A number of buildings, such as the public library and the *Citizen* building, were delayed by difficulty in getting material and in getting sufficient help. This will tend to prolong the season. Work was also commenced on a new public school on Rideau street and on the enlargement of the Bolton street school. At the end of the month contracts were signed for the erection of a large three story office building on Sparks street for the International Harvester Company of Chicago, and also for a storehouse at the Canal basin, 250 by 50 feet. This work will be started at once. A rumour that the contractors had signed an agreement with the Builders' Labourers Union was denied by the contractors. Builders labourers, however, have been paid 20 cents an hour and given a 9 hour day with Saturday half holiday throughout the season. This was granted in May last without being asked for.

Metal and engineering trades.—All the metal trades represented in the city were busy, there being no idle men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworkers were fairly busy. Davidson & Thackray's big new mill was started for the first time on October 31 and will likely soon give employment to a large number of hands. The work of restoring the Eclipse Office Furniture Company building, destroyed by fire, was making rapid progress and was expected to be in full operation again in a few weeks.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

The change in the conditions of the labour market here was almost imperceptible, if any occurred, as compared with the previous month. Labour generally continued to be fully employed, and in some cases, notably among masons' helpers and those engaged in similar work, the supply is not equal to the demand. During the month the trustees of Queen's University awarded the contract in connection with the erection of the new Grant Hall. The work of building will be commenced at once. As the estimated cost is between \$35,000 and \$40,000, it is expected that much work will be afforded the various trades employed.

The item of nearly \$50,000 included in the supplementary estimates by the Dominion government for the erection of new barracks for the R.C.A. at Kingston and the restoration of Fort Henry, together with those in the Ontario estimates and those for repairs to the customs house and other public buildings will afford much employment and guarantee a continuance of the present activity in the building trades.

An item of interest to Kingston was the awarding by the Ottawa Forwarding Company of a contract for a new steel steamer to replace the steamer *Olive*. The new boat, which will be placed on the Rideau route, is to be built at the canal basin next winter. It is to cost \$25,000, and is to be built on lines especially adapted to canal traffic, and on a four and a half foot draft, will have a freight capacity of 150 tons. The boat will be 107 feet long. Accommodation will be provided for local passengers, and ten staterooms will be provided for through traffic. It is expected this addition to the Rideau river fleet will make travel on that picturesque route still more popular. This season the steamers of the

Rideau Lake Navigation Company, the *Rideau Queen* and the *Rideau King*, ran only from Smith's Falls to Kingston, but the new boat will run through from Ottawa to Kingston. Its light draft will enable it to make good headway through the canal. The contract for the new boat has been given to a Montreal firm. It will be first put together in Montreal and afterwards taken apart and rebuilt at Ottawa. The boat, with its large capacity for freight and passengers, will be ready for the opening of navigation.

The transportation business continues active, the handling of coal, various kinds of ore, and every variety of freight, affording abundance of work for longshoremen and others.

The local banks report good business for the month, and wholesale and retail trade is very active.

A deputation representing the retail boot and shoe dealers, during the month, waited on the city council complaining to the council that the by-law passed, ordering the stores to be closed early was not being properly enforced, and asking that instructions be given to see that the law was lived up to. On resolution of members of the council the city commissioner was requested to report as soon as possible to council *re* what steps were being taken to enforce the present law.

There were no strikes, or lock-outs during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have their crops well housed and are busy with fall work.

Lumbering.—Men are being engaged here to leave for the lumber camps. Very few are available.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing continues active. The cotton mill, hoisery mill, Canada Locomotive Works, Kingston foundry, the new cereal mill and other places are running full time.

Mining.—Mining continues active with prospects for a good fall and winter season.

Railroad construction and employment.—Considerable work is being done in railroad construction and kindred work.

Other industries.—During the month contracts were given for an extension to the plant of the McLean Pork Packing Company which carries on business near the outer Grand Trunk Railway station and in the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades also continue to be fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Those engaged in woodworking and the furnishing trades report increased business.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are now fully employed. Electrotypers, steel and copper plate printers and photo engravers are not engaged here.

Clothing trades.—Tailors, garment workers, and boot and shoe makers are busy. Hat and glove makers are not employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and cigarmakers, report good business. Cigarmakers are much in demand.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers report improved business.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broommakers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers report good business.

Transport.—Those engaged in transportation and all branches of unskilled labour are fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

During the month all the moulders and coremakers in Frost & Wood's shops at

Smith's Falls, went out on strike. The trouble was caused by a member of a union refusing to pay back dues. In May last two unions amalgamated. The man in question claimed not to have been a member since that time and does not want to belong to a union.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, has been well employed during the month and the prospects for a busy winter season in most lines are encouraging. The most serious drawback to otherwise satisfactory conditions is the great scarcity of house accommodation which has been severely felt ever since the fall set in. Rents in many localities have considerably advanced and many who find it impossible to obtain house accommodation are compelled to board or live several miles out of the city. The practice of two or more families occupying one house is frequent and there is much overcrowding, especially in the poorer districts. The absence of important strikes or disputes between employers and employed is in marked contrast to the disturbed conditions prevailing in the spring. Such ill-feeling as exists is mainly on account of old difficulties which remain unsettled.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevails in all departments of the manufacturing industry, business having been stimulated by the good harvest and the growing demands of the North-west on account of the influx of settlers. A favourable feature is the growing tendency on the part of buyers to demand a better quality of goods which is regarded as a sure evidence of general prosperity. In some departments manufacturers find it difficult to overtake orders.

Agriculture.—The farmers have rarely enjoyed a greater measure of prosperity

than they are now experiencing. Farm labourers continue to arrive in small numbers from England and some applications for men willing to engage by the year are being filled by the new arrivals. In addition to the bountiful grain crop, the yield of apples in this neighbourhood has been unusually large and the quality as a rule good. Heavy shipments from some points have been made at remunerative prices.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The various branches of the building trade continue busy and the weather has been favourable for out door work. A number of contracts remain to be finished and the prospects are that work will be plentiful so long as the weather permits, while the indoor trades will have a fair winter season, although recent immigration has considerably increased the number of workmen in this industry. Painters are very busy. A slight difficulty has arisen in the marble working trade, owing to a number of the employees of Davidson & Co.—a Chicago firm having contracts in Toronto, joining the Marble Workers' Union. The firm belongs to the Marble Dealers' Association of America, which is fighting the unions in the United States, and the men, about ten in number, were locked out. Most or all of them have found employment elsewhere. No Toronto employers are involved in the dispute.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work, as a rule, is abundant and matters generally are progressing smoothly, except in those lines where old-standing troubles exist. Machinists have had a fair month, though hardly as good as last month. Reports from blacksmiths and boilermakers satisfactory. Bicycle workers are not doing so well and find work slack. The moulders' strike at three establishments is still on. The brass workers have gained a substantial advance in wages as the result of the arbitration with their employers*. This

* See another page of present issue for full text of this award.

decision affects about 300 men belonging to the Brass Moulders, Brass Workers and Metal Polishers' Union. They asked a nine-hour day, with pay and a half for overtime—in addition to increased wages. The settlement is generally regarded by both sides as satisfactory.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These are generally busy—with prospects of an active season.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers find work a little quiet and quite a number are looking for jobs. There is a good deal of competition for work owing to the influx into the city of men from other places. A strike of the bookbinders took place in September 28 at the establishment of the Copeland-Chatterson Co., Queen street west, over the employment of an apprentice to do work which it was claimed should be done by a skilled artisan. Twenty-two bookbinders and five rulers went out. The difficulty was satisfactorily adjusted early in the month and the men returned to work.

Clothing trades.—All branches of the clothing trade are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Bartenders are agitating against Sunday labour. Some hotels make a practice of cleaning up their barrooms on Sunday and requiring the attendance of their bartenders for several hours of the day for that purpose. The union is endeavouring to put an end to the system.

Transportation.—All classes engaged in land transportation, especially railroad men, are actively employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—The Canada Cycle & Motor Co. has laid off a number of men latterly, some of whom have gone to the United States. Building at the junction is being actively pushed to supply the demand for dwelling houses, which has become very urgent.

Scarborough.—The Toronto Railway Co. has almost completed arrangements for extending the Scarborough Railway from

its present terminus at the Halfway House to Highland Creek, a distance of five miles. The right of way has been secured. The already built section will be overhauled and improved.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Steady employment in all branches of trade still continues at the end of the month. Weather is exceptionally fine and all classes of construction and outdoor work are still at their height.

Canadian Bearings Company, which was organized recently, and has obtained a charter of incorporation, has decided to establish its plant in this city, and expects to be in operation by the first of next year. About 30 hands will be employed at first, but the company expects to largely increase the number. The new Canadian Westinghouse Company has already started work in connection with the factory buildings that are to be erected for the purpose of manufacturing electric appliances. There will be a machine shop, three stories high, 350 feet by 97 feet. A warehouse will be erected, three stories, 215 feet by 123 feet. A detail building, three stories, 153 feet by 63 feet, is also on the programme. The foundry will be one story high, and will be 186 feet by 113 feet. The pattern shop will be three stories high, and will be 48 feet by 63 feet. Besides these buildings there will be sheds, &c., and the factories will comprise a small village. The buildings will be of brick, steel and concrete, and will be of the latest and most convenient design. They will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

Wholesale and retail trade and business in general are very active. The customs returns for the month amounted to \$101,667.92. During the past fiscal year the imports entered here totalled in value \$8,424,394, which is larger than it ever has

been before. Of this total \$5,774,241 represent importations from the United States.

Of labour troubles there was but one—the piano makers' strike, which, at the end of the month, was still unsettled.

Nearly 50 members of the Ontario branch of the Master Horse Shoers' International Association of America, held a convention in Hamilton in the early part of the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in nearly all branches is very prosperous, especially so in the iron trades. Furniture workers, clothing trades, cotton mills, shoe factories, &c., are all very busy.

Railroad construction.—There is no railroad construction going on at present in the vicinity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The allied building trades are still well employed. Carpenters, joiners, plasterers, plumbers, painters and builders' labourers are all well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All of the iron trades are well in employment—moulders, stove mounters, machinists, structural iron workers and smelter men. Steam engineers, electrical and telephone men and linemen are fairly busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers are well employed. Horse-shoers are fairly busy, their demand for a Saturday half holiday with full week's pay was granted without a strike.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades are busy—furniture workers, box makers, pattern makers, &c. The piano makers are out on strike for shorter hours and increased wages.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades are well employed, as are also the bookbinders.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors have not been so very busy the latter part of the month. The vest and pant makers, in

affiliation with the Journeymen Tailors' Union, made a demand for an increase of 10 per cent in wages, giving until the 15th for an answer; after that date the union withdrew the demand and decided to push the use of their union label, thereby gaining by peaceful means what they desired. Garment workers are very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers are also enjoying a busy season.

Miscellaneous.—Broommakers, barbers and delivery employees, railway men, &c., are fairly busy. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers are also well employed.

Transport.—Teamsters and longshoremen are well engaged, many of the latter doing team driving and quarry work.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is generally well employed in all branches.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

There were about ten suits in the fall assizes under the Compensation for Workmen's Injuries Act and in nearly every instance were they settled out of court by the complainant accepting a proportion of the amount sued for.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas is enjoying the prosperity of the district. Machinists, woodworkers, moulders, axe makers and garment workers are all well employed. All is quiet and harmonious between employer and employee. The by-law submitted to the ratepayers to bonus the proposed carpet factory carried. There were only 12 votes against it. A smash occurred at the new Burlington canning factory, a section of the two floors above the operating rooms gave way, and fell with a tremendous crash. Luckily it happened before working hours, so that no one was hurt. Considerable of the machinery was badly broken. The company's loss will be about \$2,000. Unsound foundations seem to have been the cause of the break.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

In this district every month of late has been a repetition of its predecessor as regards the employment of labour. There is work for every man at fair wages, and yet in no calling is there a serious scarcity of men. The works of the power companies affect the country for many miles around, and all classes of people feel the benefit of the large sums being earned and spent by the thousands of men who have flocked here during the past two years. All trades are well employed, and the same may be said of unskilled labour. The building trades are busiest, but factories of all sorts are doing well, and railways are very busy.

The quarrymen at Sherkston have struck, claiming that they are gradually being replaced by imported foreign labour, and that the Empire Limestone Co., violated an agreement with them.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit-growers are closing a very satisfactory season. Grapes, which were a small crop, have commanded good prices.

Manufacturing.—Factories are generally well supplied with orders. Some which were shorthanded in the summer, are now supplied with full staffs. Girls for factory work are in constant demand. The wine factories have had an excellent season's business.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, plumbers, sheet metal workers and painters are all well employed, and at times there is a slight shortage of men in the crafts.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There is nothing new to report in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding

trades, all being well employed and business good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Coopers are having a very busy time, several new shops having been opened in the district, but most of them are temporary concerns.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy, and there has been inquiry for hand compositors in some shops.

Clothing trades.—Tailors of all classes are working full or overtime, and help has been called for in these lines.

Transport.—The first sign of freight diverted from water to rail routes caused by the advancing season, is the railways putting on many extra crews in this district. Passenger traffic is much lighter. Long-shoremen and lake vessel men of all classes are beginning to find employment scarce, and many more men will be thrown out of employment for the winter in a few weeks.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The strike of the employees of the Maple Leaf Rubber Co., was settled after lasting over seventy days. The men were granted most of their demands, and most of them are working again under the new conditions.

Niagara on the Lake.—Fruit canneries are drawing near to the close of a busy season. Regular connection with lake ports by steamer has ceased for the season, diverting freight and passenger traffic to other routes.

St. Catharines.—The city has laid a lot of new and has re-laid considerable old pavement, employing a good many men. The Carnegie library building is being rapidly erected. Industry and employment are generally in a satisfactory condition.

Sherkston.—Eighty-four Canadian workmen employed in quarries by the Empire Limestone Company, of Buffalo, struck work on October 6, claiming that the company violated an agreement with them and

was replacing them with imported Italians. Twenty Italians were thrown out of work by the strike.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

October has been a busy month for nearly all classes of labour employed in Brantford. There has been a greater demand for men than during the preceding month, due to the extension of the sewerage system, and general outside work which must be completed before winter. In the iron trades the plough factories have been exceptionally busy, and much overtime has been worked. The wagon works have also been working two hours overtime per day during the entire month. In the building trades many new private residences were commenced, and ample employment is assured for all those engaged in these occupations. Wholesale and retail merchants have had a satisfactory month. Amicable relations between employers and employees have prevailed. The local co-operative pork factory, which has been idle for some time, has been purchased by a private company, which expects to commence operations in the near future.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists have been busy with the root and apple crops—the latter being very large in this locality.

Railroad construction and employment.—Operations upon the Grand Valley Electric Railway and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway have given employment to a large force of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Great activity has prevailed in the building trades. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and plasterers have had plenty of work. Painters, plumbers, gas and steamfitters have been fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders, and core-

makers report having steady employment. Machinists and engineers are all employed. Electrical workers have had a very busy month. Metal polishers and plough fitters have worked much overtime. Stove-mounters have had a steady month. Blacksmiths in several large factories have worked overtime considerably. Boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers have been working steadily.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, especially the latter, have worked much overtime. Patternmakers, millwrights and coopers have had plenty of work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have all been fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade as brisk during the month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers have had a full month's work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers have had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen and freight-handlers have worked steadily. Street railway employees, carters, draymen and teamsters have worked full time.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is all employed, and towards the end of the month was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The building trades are very busy, and will be so for some time if favourable weather continues. All local labour has been fully employed.

St. George.—There have been no idle men during the month.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has improved since the opening of the month. All classes of

working people are well employed. A demand is noticed for a number of lines of skilled machanics but there is plenty of unskilled labour. Building operations are being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible but the supply of skilled men is hardly equal to the demand. Tenders have been called for a 100 by 42 addition to the axle works to be used for making springs. Machinery is being installed in the new carpet factory for making tapestry and other lines of carpets. This factory will have probably the most valuable machinery plant in the city. City assessor's returns show a large increase in assessment and the largest increase in population in 25 years. A site has been bought to erect a carriage supply factory upon. Printers obtained 50 cents per head per week increase under agreement made last year. Retail trade is opening out extra well for the fall season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have finished their root crops which yielded very well. The high price of stockers is keeping many farmers from putting the usual number of feeding cattle in their barns.

Railroad construction and employment.—Surveyors are at work on a line to extend the Guelph Junction Railway to Goderich.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have had a busy month. Employment will last in all lines for some time. Most of the season's work has been on public buildings and factories, with only a moderate number of dwellings. Bricklayers and stonemasons are all steadily employed as are also carpenters and painters. Stonecutters are all steadily employed but the season is drawing to a close. Builders' labourers all find steady employment.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders have had a good month. There is no change in the shop which is on strike in this trade, the men who are on strike still walking around while the shop is running with non-union men. There will shortly

be employment for about 20 stove moulders on the completion of a shop addition under way. Machinists are well employed, and sheet metal workers are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers have had a good month. Piano and organ workers have steady employment. Upholsterers are very busy, with a demand for men. Carriage workers are working on cutters and are only fairly well employed. Coopers are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report a scarcity of men. Under agreement made a year ago an increase of 50 cents a week was granted all classes of men in this trade.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are very busy on fall work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers all enjoyed a good month.

Miscellaneous.—A small strike of domestics employed at the O. A. College occurred during the month, caused by a difference on orders from the matron. A number of the girls returned to finish their month but the remainder sought other employment. Barbers, clerks and drivers were busily employed during the month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour finds steady employment but the supply is equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hespeler.—Some classes of textile workers are only working six hours a day.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is but little change to note in the condition of the labour market, all classes being steadily employed, with no loss of time this month.

Owing to the busy season on the farms being over, labourers are more readily se-

cured than the previous months. A large number of mechanics and labourers are employed on civic works, paving streets and laying cement sidewalks.

The building trades are still very busy, the weather being so favourable that a number of contractors are doing work they intended leaving over until next season.

The wholesale and retail merchants report trade very good.

No change in rates of wages or hours of labour and no disturbance in the labour market were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Throughout this district the farmers are getting a large amount of ploughing done this fine weather; also bringing grain and other produce to the market. The price of wheat (standard) is 73 cents per bushel; barley, 40 cents; oats (standard), 27 cents; live hogs, \$4.85 to \$5.10 per hundred weight.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing has been very active in almost every line during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The bricklayers and masons are extra busy this season. Carpenters report work plentiful. Painters are fully employed. Plumbers and tinmiths have all the work they can attend to. Builders' labourers are more plentiful than during the previous month, the supply being equal to the demand.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are steadily employed. Coopers report a steady month working on flour and apple barrels.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report business good, being especially busy on job work.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors' work is improving—preparing for the winter season. Among garment workers there is quite a demand for girls and women.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are doing their usual trade, as also are the butchers and meat cutters. Cigarmakers report business good, with no idle men.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, and laundry workers are fully employed.

Transport.—The railroad trainmen have been making good time, owing to the prevailing great activity in railway traffic. A number of trackmen and firemen have been taken on the road during this month.

Unskilled labour.—This class has had more employment and better wages this summer than ever before.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mitchell.—All branches of trade are very active. The flour mill has been running day and night for some time.

St. Marys.—Business is fairly good; a number of men and teams are engaged macadamizing roads and laying cement walks.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in this city during the past month have been of a most satisfactory nature, and a keen demand was felt for workmen, especially in the foundries and on outside work requiring unskilled labour. With building trades the outlook for the winter months is not so encouraging as it was a year ago. The only jobs of any importance on at present are: A new public school, a Nurses' Home at the General Hospital, a new home for the Children's Aid Society and a printing office for A. Talbot & Co.; although plans are out for a new six-story hotel, 112 by 120 after the style of the King Edward in Toronto.

A special feature of the labour market in this city was the scarcity of domestic

help and boys and girls for factories. Domestic help is now commanding from \$10 to \$12 per month and board ; and boys and girls are now receiving \$2.50 and \$3 to commence with, where they formerly got \$2.

The boilermakers' strike, which commenced at E. Leonard & Sons, last month, still continues. Several boilermakers, who stated they were sent here by an employment agent in Newcastle, arrived here, but did not go to work when they found out the situation.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are beginning to slacken off, and a few are out of employment. The local union voted against an International Mortuary Fund on a sliding scale from \$100 to \$200 at death. Carpenters and lathers and plasterers are exceptionally busy and good men are in demand. Painters have plenty of work to keep them going until the snow flies. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are very busy. Builders' labourers are still all employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are exceptionally busy, and at McClary's they are in demand. Ironworkers and helpers are also very busy, and at the Rolling Mills a night staff will be put on as soon as the necessary help is secured. A shut-down of four days was necessary at the mills owing to the head roller's family all being in the hospital, and his necessary absence from his work. Machinists are busy. Electrical workers and linemen report trade as fair. Metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass workers and stove mounters are very busy, and considerable night work is being done by these workers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are very busy. Woodworkers and wood carvers are exceptionally busy. At Bennett's they have the contract for the interior furnishings of six churches in South Africa. Coopers are exceptionally active and the demand for men to make barrels and for the barrels themselves cannot be met, especially in the case of apple barrels.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers continue to be all employed. *The Farmers' Advocate*, a semi-monthly, which is printed here, and has a large circulation throughout Ontario and the North-west Territories, is to be turned into a weekly. Lawson & Jones are moving into their new premises, and are also continuing to use the old ones. Bookbinders are busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are now in the midst of their busy season, and considerable night work is being done. Garment workers and boot and shoe workers report trade as fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—At the large biscuit and candy works overtime has commenced and will continue until Christmas. Cigarmakers report trade as good, with a few jobs open. A die for cutting wrappers is being operated in one of the local factories. It is the first of its kind to be used in Canada, and it simplifies the process considerably. The government report of the 23 factories in this district for the last fiscal year shows an output of between 33 and 34 million cigars, or two-thirds of the total made in Ontario.

Transport.—Railroad workers continue busy. The construction and ballast trains are soon to be taken off for the winter. Teamsters are exceptionally busy, with a good winter for them in sight.

Unskilled labour continues in demand, and is commanding better wages than ever before. Boys of 18 and 19 years of age are receiving \$1.50 and \$1.60 per day on sewers, cement walks, &c.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in industrial conditions over the preceding month. Industrial, commercial and business activity continued in a healthy state, with plenty of employment to be had. Wages and hours of employment continued unchanged, with

the exception that in the Michigan Central Railway locomotive and car shops the hours of work have been reduced from 10 to 9 hours per day, which is the usual work day during the winter months. The change went into effect October 19.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The most noteworthy incident is the general good feeling as a result of favourable conditions. A much larger acreage of wheat has been sown this season than last year, prompted by better prices. Reports of auction sales show that farm stock is bringing good prices.

Manufacturing.—Local firms report a continuation of favourable conditions, with a good demand for products.

Railroad construction and employment.—In this important industry there is continued activity. The work of improving the road bed, bridges and equipment continues in progress. The Wabash Company announces that its line is about ready to accommodate the largest type of engines. The several improvements are all in the line of saving in labour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The favourable weather conditions of the past month encouraged many smaller jobs, and, with the exception of bricklayers and stonecutters, building mechanics are steadily employed. Plumbers are exceptionally busy, while painters are slacker than last month.

Metal trades.—In these lines the greatest activity is in car wheel moulding and general foundry work, but all workers have steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Factory workers continue very busy, as during the summer.

Printing and allied trades.—For printers employment has been steady, but not so active as last month. The Typographical Union is negotiating with the employers for an increase of pay, but nothing definite has been arranged.

Clothing trades.—In this line work is brisk, both with journeymen tailors and garment workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Workers in this line have no change to report, steady conditions obtaining.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers are very busy at the local factory and some overtime is being worked. Laundry workers report that the season has been better than last year.

Unskilled labour on general outdoor work find employment getting scarcer, and with the setting in of bad weather there will be a surplus of labourers.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the past month the general condition of the labour market has been exceptionally active and the demand for labour greater than during the previous month. Contractors in the building trades have all the work they can handle before cold weather sets in. Advantage has been taken of the fine weather of the past few weeks by the paving contractors, who are rushing their work, employing all the available men they can get and paying from 20 cents to 25 cents an hour for labourers. All trades have had a good month, with but little lost time. The binder twine factory is putting in additional machinery. The coopering trade is exceptionally active at present, being rushed with orders. Wholesale and retail trade is brisk, and the labour market is free from unrest. There is a demand for female labour in the fruit evaporating factories.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers report that crops in general are hardly up to the average, compared with other years.

Manufacturing.—All local industries are active, with plenty of orders on hand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, plumbers, gasfitters and electric light men are all fully employed. Stonecutters and builders' labourers have plenty of work.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron workers, machinists and steam engineers are all busy, many working overtime.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are working full time. Coopers are exceptionally busy, being rushed with orders.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report a very good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors have plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, cigar and tobacco workers have steady work.

Miscellaneous.—Delivery men and clerks have steady work.

Transport.—Railroad and ship labourers and longshoremen are exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour is scarce and in good demand.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Trade and labour conditions are practically unchanged from last month, the demand for labour continuing good. There is exceptional activity in the building trades, and a large number of the houses have been contracted for which will give abundance of work up to the end of the year. The board of works and paving contractors are hiring all the teams and men they can secure to allow the work to be rushed before the cold weather sets in, as it will take about six weeks yet to finish operations. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has 150 men putting its yards in order for the

winter. The public library, costing \$30,000, is finished and was opened to the public in October. The only change in wages was with the street car employees, who had their wages raised from 16 to 17 cents per hour. There is no unrest in the labour market at the present time.

The property-holders of Windsor, on October 26, 1903, carried a by-law to secure \$56,000 on 20 year debentures for laying cement sidewalks by a majority of 350 votes, and also a by-law by 200 majority to secure \$15,000 to convert the old central school into a city hall.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and market gardeners have had a busy month harvesting their fruit and vegetable crops. In some localities dry rot is affecting the potatoes.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns are all busy, especially the planing mills, which are running to their full capacity to keep up with the demand. A new industry started during the month, viz :—The Harris Manufacturing Co. ; employment is given to from 15 to 30 people.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are very busy as the weather continues to keep fine for building purposes, and houses are scarce. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, painters and labourers are especially busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All mechanics in these lines have had a good month and the prospects are that it will continue so to the end of the year. Blacksmiths and horseshoers are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are steadily employed, particularly carriage and wagon makers. Sash and door hands and coopers are very busy making barrels for the Salt Company.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have had a steady month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are very busy with the fall trade, with prospects

for a good season. They had some difficulty recently with the employers with regard to prices to govern the making of pants and vests, but secured an increase of 5 per cent.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and confectioners have enjoyed a good month. The city council passed a by-law making a 1½ pound loaf of bread the standard weight, for which the bakers receive 5 cents.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees report business good.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is still in demand.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General employment conditions have been excellent during October and all classes of labour are in requisition. The same activity characteristic of last month has continued without interruption. The weather has been exceptionally favourable. Commercial and business activity continues as keen as ever, and general expansion is taking place. Rates of wages have not changed materially. The carpenters have succeeded by their strike, which is not yet officially declared off, in raising their pay from an average of about 30 cents to one of 35. Particularly good men get a higher rate. Outside of this particular strike, the relations between employers and workmen continue to be of a very satisfactory nature. Bank clearings continue to increase and, as compared with corresponding periods of last year, the advance is very marked.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The return of large numbers of farm labourers to Ontario is indicative of the completion of harvesting operations. Grain is beginning to move in larger quantities, and the storm in September has left its mark on the quality. Very little will grade No. 1 hard. The bulk will average Nos. 1 and 2 northern.

Following the harvest, splendid weather ensued for fall ploughing.

Lumbering.—Lumbering in districts where the land is high and accessible by road is very active. It will not, however, reach its busiest period until the 'freeze up.' The fine open weather is so favourable to outdoor work as to cause the absorption locally of any labour offering. Employment agents state that already they are in receipt of large orders for men to be in readiness for lumber camps a little later.

Railroad and construction employment.

—Railroad construction continues to proceed with a rush. Men are continuously being drafted to different parts of the west. Cessation of the harvest rush has slightly eased wages. The rate of \$2 per day so freely offered last month was not maintained during October.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building operations were slightly retarded by the carpenters' strike. The latter part of the month, however, saw them all at work again. A greater obstacle to progress has been delay in getting material. For years past a desire for more substantial buildings has called for the use of more heavy stone work, and the provision of this has not been as prompt as contractors desire. When, years ago, structures were of a lighter character, such delays did not occur. It is evident, however, that enterprising quarrymen are preparing to meet in the future the demands for their product as readily as it can be used. Permits for building, it is estimated, will aggregate before the season closes approximately \$6,000,000. This is very much in excess of the total building of previous years. Plumbers and carpenters will have work in abundance during the winter in finishing such buildings as can be closed sufficiently against extremes of climate. The better class of carpenters only can expect employment on such work.

All the *metal* trades are working to their full capacity, as are also the *woodworking* trades.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers continue to be uniformly well employed, and winter prospects are encouraging.

Clothing trades.—The custom tailors are already busy outfitting for winter and no lack of business is complained of; and the same can be said of garment workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Food and tobacco preparation continues to offer employment to increasing numbers. One of the largest bakeries has just completed extensions on an elaborate scale, and a co-operative company is calling a meeting to take measures to increase its capacity.

Leather trades.—The leather trade is very busy in manufacturing as well as in the handling of imported foods.

Transport.—In all lines of transport conditions are prosperous. The engineers and firemen are taking joint action to secure an advance in the rates of pay. A conference is arranged to take place in Montreal on November 2 and 3 between the engineers and firemen and the Canadian Pacific Railway officials.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity continued in all branches, especially in the building trades. Contractors are making inquiries for men in order to complete contracts before the season closes. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers are in much demand, but no additional hands are available, although the number of skilled labourers that has come out this season far exceeds any previous year, and every man has found employment. No new industries have been started since September. The condition of local industries is very satisfactory. The corporation is carrying out considerable civic improvements. Exceptional activity is evidenced in bridge-building in this locality. Large gangs of men are busy in laying tracks, and improvements for the yard extensions

for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The number of threshing outfits sent into this district and territories for this season far exceeds that of last year. Manufacturers of agriculture implements report a good trade. Business is unusually brisk in the transportation of all kinds of merchandise westward and throughout the districts. The Kelly Milling Co. has orders for 75 car loads of flour, most of which is going to China and Japan. The Brandon Seed House has also doubled its orders compared with last year. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade very good. The unfavourable condition of the weather has delayed harvest operations and also affected business somewhat. There were no changes in the rate of wages or hours of labour. The engineers and firemen on the Canadian Pacific Railway, working on the system between Fort William and Lagan, B.C., have asked for a new schedule of wages. Failing to come to a settlement with the management at Winnipeg a committee representing both is now at Montreal endeavouring to effect an agreement.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing the crops owing to the unsettled condition of the weather since the storm on September 12. There have been very few fine days. Farmers seemed to devote the whole time to stacking, but there was considerable grain in stock up to the 15th of the month. Threshing has been done at different points in the district, but it is not general, as all the grain is not in good condition for threshing. It is estimated by competent authority that the average yield of wheat in this district will be 20 bushel to the acre, and forty per cent will grade No. 1 hard. Oats is the only grain that has suffered much from the September storm. Very encouraging reports come as to crop condition in the territories; the total wheat yield is estimated at 16,135,000 bushels, according to the territorial government report. According to the Winnipeg grain trade report the total wheat crop of Manitoba

and the territories is 60,000,000 bushels for 1903.

Lumbering.—The planing mills and saw mills are working full time with a large staff. The demand for lumber and building supplies is very heavy. Considerable lumber is coming over from the United States.

Railroad construction.—The railway companies are pushing on the construction of the various branches with all possible speed, and it is reported that they will keep the gangs at work until winter sets in. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in procuring sufficient hands to work on the construction of branch lines, owing to the high wages offered by farmers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners are active. Lathers and plasterers are also very busy, the supply not being equal to the demand, but work in this line will not last very much longer. Painters, plumbers, steamfitters and stonecutters are busily employed. Builders' labourers find work plentiful, and men are offered \$2.75 per day by contractors, who are rushing their contracts before the season closes.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—With iron moulders trade is good, but no openings. Machinists are busy, some working overtime. Linemen are busy. Blacksmiths are satisfactorily employed. Boilermakers are actively employed, with a few openings on the railroad for good men. Horseshoers and patternmakers are fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are busily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers find trade brisk.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters find trade very good. Ice cutters and drivers are a little slack. Cigarmakers and barbers find business satisfactory. Clerks and stenographers have plenty of work, but

no opening for additional hands. Delivery employees are very busy. Furriers find trade slack. Laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—Men engaged in all branches of railway service are exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—Although the amount of unskilled labour that has come into this district this season far exceeds that of any previous year, yet there is scarcely an idle man to be found. Quite a number of harvest hands from Ontario have returned home. There seems to be a scarcity of help to complete the threshing gangs operating throughout the district. Several owners of threshing machines have been in the city endeavouring to secure additional help, but have failed to secure the number required.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The splendid harvest weather is a great help to farmers throughout the district who are rushing threshing operations. The effect of this is felt in business lines, as trade is more brisk in all lines than it has been for some time. Wheat has begun to move in considerable quantities on the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific. The elevator companies in Manitoba and the territories are receiving all the grain that they can handle. In this city long trains of loaded wagons are seen coming in by every road leading into the city, bound for the wheat elevator.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Roland A. Laird, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

DISTRICT NOTES.

The conditions in respect to labour throughout the Kootenays and Boundary districts of eastern British Columbia continue to be most satisfactory. During the month there has been no hint of labour disputes in any quarter, the demand for skilled labour has increased materially, and it is probable that at no previous period in the development of the country has there been so few men unemployed. It is safe to state that no able-bodied man desirous of working

requires to be out of employment at the present time. In fact in many lines the work is seeking men.

In *mining* there has been no radical alteration in conditions. The *Rossland* camp proper has a working force of something over 850 men and the wage rolls for September aggregated over \$86,000. The working forces in the *Slocan* have increased somewhat during the month, several mines increasing their forces. The marked activity that was expected to follow the granting of the federal bounty on Canadian lead has not set in as yet. This is explained on various grounds, but there now seems to be a decided opinion that the revival in the *Slocan* at least will be postponed till spring. *East Kootenay's* mining industry is picking up somewhat, and more men were employed this month than for a considerable period before. The collieries are especially active, and experienced coal miners remain in strong demand. The *Lardeau* district has been a centre of interest owing to the remarkable discoveries of free gold ore, and one of the reasons for the scarcity of skilled miners elsewhere in the country has been the fact that scores of this class have spent the past two months prospecting in the hills about the Bonanza camp. A vigorous boom is predicted for *Peplar Creek* next spring. *Boundary* district has been working full forces in all the mines throughout the month and the section is enjoying marked prosperity. In construction work there has been a demand for skilled labour, particularly carpenters, and for ordinary labour. At a large concentrator now under way near *Rossland* there is room for fifty carpenters and comparatively few men offering for the work.

Smelting is progressing steadily. The coke supply problem appears to have worked out satisfactorily, at least no complaints are now heard on the score of inadequate supplies. All the *Kootenay* and *Boundary* smelting works have increased their forces.

Lumbering continues to thrive. The advent of snow will expedite logging in many sections and men useful in the woods will be in exceptional demand at good wages.

During the month some men were thrown out of work by the cessation of all operations on provincial government works, but these were immediately placed in equally good positions, so that no hardship was occasioned.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Satisfactory conditions in the labour market still continue. There is a demand for unskilled labour, and for servants and girls to work in the cigar factory. In the building trade a large amount of work is still on hand. The civic authorities are also carrying out a large amount of work at the present time. The lumbering firm of Small & Buckler has decided to erect a new saw mill here. The mill will have a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. The firm's timber limits are tributary to the Fraser river. It is expected that the erection of a proposed fruit and vegetable cannery will commence shortly, and that it will be ready for operation by next summer. The yield of hops has been exceptionally good this year. The first shipment of this product from Chilliwack arrived here, and will be shipped to England. The consignment consisted of sixty tons, and is worth about \$40,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Many of the farmers were unsuccessful in getting housed the grain crop; many on the low lands have suffered considerable owing to the wet weather after the crops were cut.

Fishing.—The fishermen on the river are doing fairly well with the run of hump-back salmon, a good market being found east. Two vessels laden with salmon have left the river for Liverpool. The loading of fleet of salmon carriers gives a large amount of work to the river steamers in transshipping from the canneries to the vessels.

Lumbering.—There is a steady stream of lumber being shipped to all points in eastern Canada. The mills are running full time, with one of the city mills working overtime to keep with its orders.

Manufacturing.—The British Columbia Company's shops have turned out two new cars for the Vancouver and Westminster line, are re-modelling several of the same company's cars, and have orders on hand for six new cars.

Railroad construction.—Good progress is being made on the new bridge, the sub-structure contractors have finished their work, and men that were employed on those works have secured employment on the new railroads now under construction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report work getting slack. Carpenters find work still plentiful with good prospects for the winter. Painters and plumbers are fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Employment in these trades is beginning to get slack, the season's work being about over. In the shipbuilding trades work has been dull during the month, but several new contracts have recently been signed that will keep the members of these crafts busy for some time.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Nearly all engaged in these trades find work satisfactory and orders ahead. Shingle weavers are working full time. At one mill, Chinese have been employed to cut shingles, owing to the scarcity of white labour.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work plentiful and are working full time.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

At the close of this month the outlook in industrial circles was uncertain. In la-

bour circles a spirit of restlessness pervails, caused in a large measure by the provincial elections. The more conservative elements in the unions were less interested. Owing to the fact that work has been generally good the seriousness of the unemployed question has not manifested itself. There has been a fair movement in general trade in Vancouver. The demand for goods in season has been good, and is showing expansion. The demand from interior places in the province has been fairly active. The lumber and other industries are very actively engaged. Business in general is in a sound and satisfactory condition, and the prospects are favourable for a good winter trade.

Current prices for the final week of October were : Potatoes, \$12 to \$14 per ton ; apples, 3 cents a pound ; flour, \$5.50 per barrel ; eggs scarce, 45 to 50 cents a dozen ; creamery butter, 35 to 40 cents a pound ; eastern eggs, 25 to 30 cents a dozen ; Manitoba creamery butter, 22½ to 25 cents a pound.

The big departmental building of Woodward, Davidson & Buchanan, is nearing completion. It is located at the corner of Abbott and Hasting streets, and will be occupied by the middle of November. This establishment it is said will be the largest of its kind west of Toronto.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The first large shipment of British Columbia apples, consigned to the old country, was recently shipped to Glasgow, Scotland, and consisted of a full carload. Messrs. Stirling and Pitcairn, of Kelowna, on Okanagan Lake, were the shippers, and the fruit was chiefly of the Northern Spy variety.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades is slackening off on account of the weather which, when favourable, the workmen took advantage of. Carpenters are not all employed. Lathers and plasterers are very busy. Painters are busily employed

at indoor work, but a few are unemployed. In the plumbing trade, local firms have all they can handle, and some small jobs are frequently turned away. Journeymen are all busy. Stonecutters find trade very dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report trade good and are working 50 hours per week. Blacksmiths are in fair demand in the contract shops. The local union has entered into the following agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company :—

1. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work, the hours being from 7 o'clock to 13 o'clock, with one hour allowance for meals.

(a) On Saturdays the hours shall be from 7 o'clock to 17 o'clock from the 1st of October to 1st of April, and from 7 o'clock to 12 noon the balance of the year.

(b) When shops are worked in relays, night and day, the day staff shall work winter term hours as above. The hours for the night staff shall be from 19 o'clock to 6 o'clock; Saturdays 20 o'clock to 6 o'clock, and one hour allowance for meals. Overtime shall be allowed after the above hours.

2. Overtime shall be paid for Sundays, and the following public holidays : New Year, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

(a) Night crews shall receive straight time, but if worked during meal hour, or over ten hours per day shall receive overtime pay for same.

(b) Employees sent out on the road temporary to work shall be allowed straight time when travelling and the additional expense they necessarily incur, receipt to be attached to expense voucher.

(c) Men specially called out after their regular working hours shall receive not less than two and one-half hours' straight time.

3. Any boy engaging himself as an apprentice must be between the age of 14 and 18 years, must be able to read and write English, and know the first rules of arithmetic, and must serve five (5) years.

(a) The number of apprentices to blacksmiths shall not exceed the ratio of one to every three blacksmiths employed.

4. When reductions in force are made men who have others dependent on them for support shall be given preference of employment, seniority and proficiency to govern.

5. Employees who feel that they have been unfairly dealt with may appeal from the foreman to the master mechanic.

6. Leave of absence and free transportation shall be granted to members of committees of employees for adjustment of matters in dispute with the company so far as is consistent with good service, after request has been made in writing to the proper officer.

7. Employees shall be granted leave of absence and passes or reduced rates in accordance with the general regulations of the company, rates to be as follows, and will not be changed unless 30 days' notices is given :

Leading fire, Nelson, Revelstoke, and Vancouver, 35½ cents per hour.

Spring fire, Nelson, Revelstoke and Vancouver, 35 cents per hour.

Blacksmith :—North Bend, 32 cents per hour; Kamloops, 32 cents per hour; Vancouver, Revelstoke and Nelson, 33½ cents per hour.

Apprentices :—First year, 9 cents per hour; second year, 11 cents per hour; third year, 13 cents per hour; fourth year, 15 cents per hour; fifth year, 17 cents per hour.

Effective, September 27, 1903.

CHAS. J. McALLISTER,
JOSEPH TUSON,
LEWIS H. YARRELL,

Committee of blacksmiths', Pacific Division

C. H. TEMPLE,

Master Mechanic.

Printing and allied trades.—The news printers have asked their employers to grant them an increase in wages, and both parties have agreed to submit the question to arbitration. The report of the board is expected in a few days. Pressmen find work nothing extra, with one or two men out of employment. Bookbinders have satisfactory employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors work ten hours a day, piece work is the general rule, and the demand for men is limited.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are busy. Some of the men are only moderately employed. Butchers are busy. With cigar makers a few men are idle, having to compete with eastern manufacturers.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and stenographers are not in demand, and many are idle. Laundry workers find trade satisfactory.

Transport.—Dominion Express Company officials have discharged several old hands. Messengers on runs between Vancouver and Calgary, work sometimes thirty-six (36) straight hours, or from seventy-two to eighty hours a week. In offices, clerks often work from ten to fifteen hours a day.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The British Columbia official *Gazette* says : 'Notice is given that a private Bill will be introduced into the legislature to construct a railway from Spence's bridge to Osoyoos Lake or Midway.'

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market for the month of October was satisfactory in nearly all trades, the only ones suffering depression at the end of the month being the shipwrights and caulkers. In all others employment is fair. Premises have been secured and the necessary machinery ordered for the establishment and thorough equipment of another steam laundry, which will be operated by white labour exclusively. At present three-fourths of the laundry work of the city is done by Chinese.

A company, capitalized at \$250,000, with headquarters at Victoria, has been incorporated for the purpose of placing on the market a soap or sanitary cleanser manufactured by a newly-discovered trade process.

A deputation from the lower mainland, representing landed interests, waited upon the government on the 19th inst., to press for a more vigorous immigration policy. It also required that reliable maps and data be provided for intending settlers.

The delivery of 3,000 yards of earth or gravel at the James Bay mud flats during the month has given employment to all available teams and teamsters in the city.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the *pulp-wood* industry on Vancouver Island, and large tracts of land have been leased for that purpose during the year. The construction of two pulp mills is contemplated early next year, one at Swansea Bay and the other at Quatsimo Sound.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—On the whole trade is fair, and with the exception of carpenters and joiners, each branch offers full employment to all workmen. Bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers, painters and

decorators, plumbers and builders' labourers are all fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions in these trades are generally satisfactory. Iron moulders, machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths and boilermakers are all fully employed. Electrical workers and linemen have fair employment, while shipwrights and caulkers are nearly all idle through scarcity of work. Large forces of ship joiners and painters are employed doing the finishing work on the two new steamers for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., the *Princess Victoria* and the *Princess Beatrice*.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers report fair employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Employment is fair in all branches, but at present there is a slight surplus of printers.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade as fair, while garment workers are still busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers are fully employed. Cigar-makers report trade as better than for last month, and all hands fully employed.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers have enjoyed a fairly good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are all working, and about the beginning of the month there was a demand for extra help. Clerks and delivery employees report conditions as satisfactory.

Transport.—Steamboat men, ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employees, hackmen, carters and draymen are all well employed.

Unskilled labour.—On account of a scarcity of sewer pipe a large force of men working on sewer construction was laid off for a portion of the month. Otherwise conditions are favourable and will remain so until the rainy season commences.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Esquimalt.—There is much activity noticeable about naval work at Esquimalt. The new offices and other buildings being erected at the base of Signal Hill are nearing completion. A large force of mechanics from the city has found employment there during the summer.

Crofton.—A steady supply of ore, averaging about 450 tons per day, has been received at the smelter during the month. The bulk of this was received from adjacent mines, but some small shipments came from the north.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is no change of any account in the labour market in this district since last month. Outside work has been fair, but the rainy season will soon begin, when all work outside will be stopped or continued only when weather permits. There are too many men at present in the district for the work that is going on. There is no exceptional activity in any of the trades, although some of them are fairly steady. In business circles trade is fairly steady, owing to labour matters being in a fairly settled condition. There seems to be a feeling of quiet among the labour unions after the different troubles in the summer and spring, and a looking forward to a steady winter's work. There has been no change in the rates of wages during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There is nothing doing in the fishing industry at present, although the season for herring will soon be here.

Lumbering.—In the lumber trade business is fair, the mills working full time to meet the demand for lumber from the North-west and foreign ports. In the

woods the camps are working fairly well, but there are plenty of men to meet all demands.

Mining.—In the coal mining industry business is fairly good, the different coal companies on the island are gradually increasing their output, and the outlook for the winter is good, there seeming to be a good demand for coal and coke from this island, but there are still a good many idle men around the mines waiting for work. In the quartz mines business is quiet, there being very little done outside of a little development work at a few of the mines. Preparations are going forward to the development of a loadstone quarry on an island close to Nanaimo, which, it is expected, will be worked on an extensive scale, giving employment to a number of men in the future.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades there is very little doing and very poor prospects of improvement this year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths and carriage makers report business as fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report business as fair.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen report business as very quiet.

Unskilled labour.—There is very little doing for unskilled labour outside of the mines as the civic work for the year is about finished.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the district matters are about the same as in this city. There was a little trouble at Ladysmith during the month and several of the drivers at Extension mines quit work owing to the discharge of one of their number, but the matter was settled without much trouble.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1903.

THE session of the Dominion parliament which opened on March 12 and prorogued on October 24 last, being the longest since Confederation, was, from the point of view of the volume and importance of the legislation discussed and assented to, also the most notable in the history of the Dominion, reflecting in a particular way the marked industrial and commercial progress of the country during the past several months. Some 206 Bills in all received the royal sanction at intervals, 94 being assented to on June 25, 15 on July 10, 41 on August 13 and the balance on the final prorogation of parliament. As might be anticipated, a considerable mass of legislation, directly and indirectly affecting the working classes, was included in the above. Certain of these measures, notably the Act to aid in the settlement of railway labour disputes and the Act regarding and restricting Chinese immigration, have been reviewed at length in a previous issue* of the *Labour Gazette*. The following will be found an analysis of the remaining legislation of the session according as the interests of labour were more particularly involved therein.

Legislation Relating to Transportation.

The most outstanding feature of the complete list of the new statutes is the number of measures that have to do, for the most part, directly and explicitly, with the transportation industry. A reference to the debates in the two Houses will further show that a very considerable portion of the time of the session was devoted to the discussion of the problem of transportation as affecting Canada. The Bill relating to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and in definition of the attitude of the government towards the new company, was, of course, on account of the magnitude of the interests involved, the subject about which the greater portion of this discus-

sion engaged itself and concerning which perhaps the most widespread interest was manifested. In view also of the vast expenditure for labour and material, that its construction will involve, and the development of the country that is expected to follow, the passing of the measure is of great importance to the working class. There was, moreover, a very full discussion of the new Act consolidating the law respecting railways; the Act providing for the settlement of railway labour disputes* was another important measure of the session; and the appointment of a special commission on transportation† is expected to exert a widespread influence on transportation matters throughout the Dominion. By way of indicating in full the extent to which legislation relating to transportation engaged the attention of parliament and in order to show at a glance the scale on which railway development is progressing in Canada, the following list of Acts for the incorporation of new railway and other transportation companies, and otherwise relating to transportation, being 84 out of the total of 206 above mentioned, will be found of interest:—

Act to amend Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1900, authorizing the granting of railway subsidies.

An Act respecting the Kootenay Central Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway Company.

An Act respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Canadian National Railway and Transportation Company.

An Act respecting the Huron and Ontario Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company.

An Act respecting the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company.

An Act to correct a clerical in the Act to incorporate the Edmonton and Slave Lake Railway Company.

* A review of this Act will be found at page 136 of the August issue of the *Labour Gazette*, vol. IV, No. 2. The full text of the Act was printed as an appendix to this same number.

† For a statement regarding the nature and scope of the terms under which this commission was appointed, see page 974 of the June, 1903, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, vol. III, No. 12.

* See the August, 1903, number of the *Gazette* pages 129, 139 and 169.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec, Saguenay and Gulf of St. Lawrence Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Coast Yukon Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Kootenay, Cariboo and Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Joliette and Lake Manuan Colonization Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Great North-west Central Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Shipping Federation of Canada.

An Act respecting the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Père Marquette International Bridge Company.

An Act to incorporate the Regina and Hudson's Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Macleod, Cardston and Montana Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Edmonton-Yukon and Pacific Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Nipissing and Pontiac Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Alberta Railway & Coal Company.

An Act respecting the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Desjardins Canal.

An Act respecting the Canada Atlantic Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the North-west Coal and Coke Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Alberta Central Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Hudson's Bay and Occidental Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Huron, Erie and Buffalo Railway Company.

An Act respecting the St. Mary's River Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Cardiff Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton, Galt and Berlin Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Elgin and Havelock Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Quebec Bridge Company, and to change its name to 'The Quebec Bridge and Railway Company.'

An Act respecting the Vancouver and Coast Kootenay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Rocky Mountain Railway and Coal Company.

An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

An Act respecting certain aid for the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway.

An Act to incorporate the Guelph and Georgian Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the encouragement of the construction of Dry Docks.

An Act respecting the Kettle River Valley Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Canada Central Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Western Alberta Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Midway and Vernon Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Yukon Western Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Brandon and South Western Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal-Longueuil Bridge Company.

An Act to incorporate the Niagara, Queenston and St. Catharines Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Berlin, Waterloo, Wellesley and Lake Huron Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Medicine Hat and Northern Alberta Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson's Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company.

An Act to incorporate the Southern Central Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the St. Chrysostome Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Transportation and Storage Company.

An Act respecting the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Coal and Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Brockville, Westport and North-western Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals.

An Act to incorporate the Ottawa River Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Harbour of North Sydney in Nova Scotia.

An Act respecting the construction of a National Transcontinental Railway.

An Act respecting the Pilotage District of Montreal, and the Port and Pilotage District of Quebec.

An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies in aid of the construction of the Lines of Railways therein mentioned.

An Act to authorize aid to the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company towards the completion of its undertaking and to confirm an agreement between His Majesty and the said Company.

An Act to amend and consolidate the law respecting railways.

Subsidized Railways.

It may be added that in the 'Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of

the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned,' which is included in the above list, 78 lines of railway and 4 bridges are named as entitled to governmental assistance. The assistance granted is ordinarily at the rate of \$3,200 per mile, though if the construction of the line averages more than \$15,000 per mile a further subsidy of 50 per cent of the excess of the \$15,000 is allowable, though in no case may the subsidy exceed the sum of \$6,400 per mile. In the case of the bridges the aggregate assistance amounts to \$150,000. There is a section included in the Act relating to the granting of subsidies subject to conditions relating to the granting of running powers to other companies, the arrangement of reasonable traffic agreements, transportation of government mails and supplies, &c. The books of subsidized companies, showing the cost of constructing and operating the railway or bridge and the earnings thereof, are made subject to the inspection of the Minister of Railways and Canals. It is also provided that companies subsidized must lay their roads with new steel rails made in Canada, if procurable of suitable quality in Canada upon terms as favourable as other rails can be obtained. The Minister of Railways and Canals is named as the judge in regard to the latter particular; the provision, of course, has no reference to contracts already entered into.

'The Railway Act, 1903.'

Very important, from the standpoint of the transportation industry, was the consolidation of the various railway Acts on the Dominion statute-books into one new and complete whole. There are thus brought together under a single statute the various legal provisions now in force and governing the incorporation and organization of railway companies, and the construction, inspection and operation of railways, together with the measures relating to by-laws, tolls, traffic agreements, insolvencies, statistical returns, &c., &c. Especially also is

this consolidation of importance in view of the body of new legislation added thereby to the existing provisions. A brief summary of the main provisions included in this latter class is presented under the following heading:—

The Railway Commission.

The most noteworthy addition made to the Act is that which constitutes the Railway Commission, to be known as the 'Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada' consisting of three members, to hold office during good behaviour for a period of ten years, and generally taking over all the powers and duties previously exercised by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. Complete instructions as to the constitution, duties, jurisdiction and procedure of the commission are laid down in the Act. Among the more important provisions in this connection are, briefly, the following:—

Constitution, Jurisdiction, Procedure, &c., of the Commission.

The commissioners are required to devote all their time to the performance of their duties under the Act. Their headquarters are to be in the city of Ottawa. They are not allowed to hold railway stock, or to have any financial interest, direct or indirect, in the operation of any railway. Their sittings may be conducted as may seem most convenient for the speedy despatch of business. A secretary of the board, to hold office during pleasure and to reside in Ottawa, is to be appointed, his duties being generally to obey the rules and instructions of the board and to keep a file of its regulations and orders.

The jurisdiction of the board is, generally speaking, to inquire into complaints of neglect of duties and to issue mandatory orders under the Act. The decisions of the board upon any question of fact in this connection are made binding and conclusive upon all companies and persons. The board may also of its

own motion make inquiries and determine complaints. It may also make regulations respecting the speed of trains, the use of steam whistles, the means of passing from car to car, the coupling of cars, the providing of shelter for employees, the use on engines of devices to avoid fires, the protection of property generally, and other matters. It may also impose penalties not provided for in the Act not to exceed \$50, recoverable on summary conviction.

The practice and procedure to be followed by the board is described in detail with special reference to the evidence of documents, certifying to copies of documents, the method of giving notices to companies, municipalities, firms and individuals, service of orders, reports or other documents, the duty of companies on receipt of such orders, the publication by the board of such regulations and orders, procedure in urgent cases, the continuance of regulations and orders of the Railway Committee, the changing of orders, the granting of partial relief, the making of rules governing procedure and practice, the relation of the board to other courts, the nature of an order of the board, appeals to the Supreme Court, liability of members of the board, powers regarding inquiries into accidents, witness fees, &c.

Regulation of Employment on Railways.

The section of the Act which relates to the operation of railways contains a number of new provisions expressly framed for the protection and regulation of employment. Under the heading of 'Equipment, apparatus and appliances' of trains it is provided that all trains should have efficient apparatus to permit of immediate communication between the conductor and the engine driver, brakes of a kind to permit of bringing the train to a standstill as expeditiously as possible, including a power drive-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system upon the locomotive, the brake, in the case of passenger trains, to be instantaneous in action and self-applying in the event of any failure

in the continuity of its action. Automatic car couplers, capable of being uncoupled without the necessity of men going in between the ends of the cars are also ordered, the railway companies being given until January 1, 1906, to equip all trains with the brake appliances and couplers above mentioned. It is further provided that all box freight cars built in Canada in future shall be provided with outside ladders projecting below the frame of the car on two of the diagonally opposite ends and sides of each car, with hand-grips placed anglewise for the ladders on each car. Cars without these appliances, built prior to the passing of the Act, must be fitted with the attachments in question on or before December 1, 1905, unless improved attachments are recommended by the board in the meantime. The height of draw-boards is also fixed and a penalty not exceeding \$200 imposed for violation of the above provisions.

Fair Wages to be paid all Labourers on Railway Work aided by Government.

The provision compelling the payment of fair wages to workingmen engaged on work being performed under any contract for the Dominion government or being carried out under subsidy of the government has been previously a matter for insertion in the specifications and conditions relating to the contracts in question in accordance with the terms of the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons in March, 1900. Provision, however, is now made for the universal application of the resolution in so far as railway contracts are concerned by its incorporation in the consolidated Act as part of the law of the land. This section will apply directly to the work undertaken in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The section in full is as follows:—

'In every case in which the parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in

such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in the district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final.'

The Manitoba Grain Act.

In connection also with the legislation of the session relating to transportation, mention may be made of an amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act which is chiefly concerned with the facilities placed at the disposal of agriculturists in Western Canada for the marketing of their crops, the erection of warehouses for the storage of grain on the premises of railway companies, the construction and use of loading platforms by railway companies, and the furnishing of cars to applicants for the purpose of being loaded at such platforms being duly provided for. Important, also, are the sections added to the Act in regulation of the system of car distribution by railway companies. Order books for cars, open to the public, are to be kept at all grain shipping points, in which applicants for cars may make entries of orders, cars as ordered to be awarded to applicants in order. Applicants in turn must load cars when supplied within twenty-four hours. It is made punishable for applicants to sell their rights to any car. Full details are added as to when a car is considered as furnished, cancellation of orders, order of distribution, licenses governing the business of track buyers of grain in car lots, storage receipts, &c., &c.

Steel, Lead, and Binder Twine Bounties.

The Acts providing for payment of bounties on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada and on certain articles manufactured from steel, have an intimate connection with the condition of labour employed in these industries. By the for-

mer the sum of 75 cents per 100 pounds on lead containing lead-bearing ores mined in Canada is to be paid to the producer or vendor of such ores, provided the total sum to be paid out in bounties does not exceed \$500,000 in any one year, and with a recommendation added to cover the possibility of a rise in the price of pig lead. If the quantity of lead produced, moreover, exceeds 33,333 tons a reduction in the rate of bounty will come into force, and if, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the charges for transportation and treatment of lead ores in Canada are excessive, a diminution in bounty will go into effect. The bounties will cease on June 30, 1908.

In the case of steel and iron bounties, \$3 per ton is allowed on rolled iron round wire rods not over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and sold to manufacturers for use in making wire in their own factories in Canada. A bounty of \$3 per ton is granted on other rolled shapes when sold for consumption in Canada, and a bounty of \$3 per ton on rolled plates when sold for manufacturing purposes in Canada. The bounties allowed by the statute of 1899 are continued with certain amendments until June 30, 1907.

A bounty equal to the amount paid as export duty in the Philippine Islands on manilla fibre used for manufacturing binder twine in Canada is allowed to Canadian manufacturers of this product, the amount to be payable on all binder twine manufactured since September 1, 1902, and not to exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of one cent per pound of the manilla fibre used.

Extension of Banking Facilities.

Accompanying the expansion of trade and industry a considerable extension of the banking facilities of the Dominion will be a result of legislation enacted at the late session. The following is a statement of the new banks incorporated by special Acts of parliament, with the amount of their capitalization and the location of their head offices:—

| Name of Bank. | Head Office. | Capital. |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| Bank of Winnipeg..... | Winnipeg, Man. | \$1,000,000 |
| City and County Bank of Canada..... | Ottawa, Ont.... | 1,000,000 |
| Northern Bank..... | Winnipeg, Man. | 2,000,000 |
| Pacific Bank of Canada. | Victoria, B.C.. | 2,000,000 |
| Sterling Bank of Canada. | London, Ont.... | 1,000,000 |
| Home Bank of Canada.. | Toronto, Ont.... | 1,000,000 |
| Citizen's Bank of Canada | "..... | 2,000,000 |
| Alliance Bank of Canada | Halifax, N.S.... | 5,000,000 |

In addition to the above legislation special Acts were passed respecting the Crown Bank of Canada, the Bank of Montreal and the Eastern Townships Bank.

Incorporation of Penny Banks.

An Act to be cited as 'the Penny Bank Act, 1903,' providing for the incorporation

of penny banks, may be referred to in this connection, being primarily a measure intended to encourage small savings among the people. Deposits may be received by such banks from any person of whatever age or condition of life, though the amount to the credit of any one depositor may not at any one time exceed \$300. The amount of interest allowed on deposits must never exceed the current rates of the government or post office savings banks. Penny banks are not allowed to issue notes or to discount or make loans upon the security of bills of exchange or promissory notes. Deposits are secured by a guarantee fund, concerning which full and explicit regulations are laid down.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1903.

DURING the month of October a volume of the statutes passed during the session of the Nova Scotia Legislature of the present year was received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, and an analysis of the various Acts of particular interest to labour which it contains is presented herewith.

Conciliation Act.

Possibly the most important enactment of the year, from the standpoint of labour, was the Conciliation Act, which appears as chapter 37 of the collected statutes under the more extended title of 'An Act to make better provision for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes.' Nova Scotia is thus the second province to adopt legislation of this character, the Ontario Act having been passed in 1902.* The Act is in the main an adaptation of the Dominion Conciliation Act, 1900, and the section which defines the powers of the Provincial Secretary in the case of a dispute arising between employers and workmen is a verbatim copy of the provisions in the Dominion

Act which sets forth the powers of the Minister of Labour in a similar connection. The sections governing the registration of local conciliation boards is likewise practically identical with the similar section which grants the Provincial Secretary power to aid in the establishment of local boards. The provision of the Dominion Act, however, which defines the duties of an official arbitrator in general terms is omitted in the Nova Scotia Act though retained in the Ontario Conciliation Act,* while on the other hand the powers of and methods to be pursued by conciliation boards are dealt with in more minuteness. Thus it is specified that a board of conciliation must consist of three members nominated by the employers and three by workmen, each party being required to send to the other within a week from the opening of the year the names of six persons from whom the three shall be selected to act as their representatives on the board of conciliation for the current year. It is expressly stated that the number of representatives of employers and workmen on a board of conciliation always must be equal and must be so maintained during all sittings.

* For a review of the Ontario Act, see special article in the April, 1902, Gazette, Vol. II, page 611.

ings. Such a board is to have jurisdiction in all trade disputes arising from any cause whatever and including not only disputes arising between employers and workmen but also questions between different trades as regards demarcation of labour, &c., arrangements being made in the latter case that each trade may receive equal representation on the board. In case such a board cannot agree, application is to be made to the Provincial Secretary for the appointment of an arbitrator whose decision is to be final and binding on both parties. The board must be summoned within seven days and if practicable must give its decision within the next six working days.

Protection of Workmen's Wages.

An Act confirming the contract between the government of Nova Scotia and the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway Company, limited, includes a copy of the contract in question in which the specification and description of the railway referred to is set forth. In this connection it is provided as a condition governing the payment of the provincial subsidies that all wages must be paid to the workmen and all materials delivered must be paid for before any advance from the public treasury is made to the company. The company is held responsible for the payment of all labour, whether due directly by the company or by any subcontractor engaged under the company in the construction of the work, the Governor in Council being given the right to apply the subsidy to the payment of this liability in case of the failure of the company to do so. The company must also pay all wages due to its men and pay for all materials on or before the twentieth day of the month for the works performed during the previous month, the same provision being added as to the right of the Governor in Council to apply the subsidy to this purpose in case of the failure of the company to make payment. At the same time the government is not to be held liable in any way for payment of wages or for materials by parties who may trust the company, and if such

debts of the company were to exceed the amount of subsidy due only a *pro rata* division of the subsidy would be possible.

Guarantee of Employment.

Provisions not wholly dissimilar to those above described, in so far as the making conditional of public assistance is concerned, appear in various acts permitting municipalities to grant exemption of taxation to certain specified industries. Thus in chapter 76 exemption from certain taxation is allowed by the city of Halifax to the firm of Moir, Son & Co., on condition only that the manufactory which the company proposes to build in the city of Halifax is commenced within six months and at no time ceases operations for a period of two years. Almost identical provisions are inserted in chapter 80, which enables the town of Dartmouth to grant similar exemptions to the same company. In chapter 178 all taxation of the property, income and earnings of the Montreal Pipe Foundry Company, Limited, is remitted by the town of Londonderry, in the county of Colchester, for 20 years, providing that the company continues to operate its work on an average for at least nine calendar months in each year, employing at least 50 men during that period, the wages book of the company to be open at all times to inspection by the municipal authorities in order that the latter may ascertain whether or not the Act is being complied with.

Protection of Employees in Coal Mines.

Under rule 22 of section 44 of chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of 1900, 'Of the Regulation of Coal Mines' generally provided that boys under 14 years of age should not be employed in or about mine machinery in or about mines. An examination by a board of workmen was necessary before a boy could undertake the work. The latter provision was repealed and the following substituted in its stead :—

(b) On and after the first day of May, 1904, no one shall be permitted to take charge of an engine whereby men are lowered into or hoisted from a mine; or of a fan engine used for the purpose of ventilating a mine; (or of any stationary engine for whatever purpose used in or about a mine the inefficient or unskilful handling of which might tend to injury to life or limb; unless he is at the time of coming into force of this act, and has been for a space of twelve months prior thereto, in charge of a hoisting, fan, or other engine as aforesaid, and has on application received from the Commissioner a certificate of service, which certificate shall not, however, entitle him to take charge of any engine of a greater capacity than 75 horse power, or is the holder of a certificate of competency of either of the following grades:

Of a third class certificate of competency, entitling the holder to take charge of an engine of a not greater capacity than 75 horse power;

Of a second-class certificate of competency, entitling the holder to take charge of an engine of a not greater capacity than 250 horse power;

Of a first-class certificate entitling the holder to take charge of an engine, or engine and plant, of a greater capacity than 250 horse power, granted in each case by a board of examiners appointed by the commissioner for the purpose.

Miners' Relief Societies.

The chapter of the Revised Statutes relating to miners' aid societies and the contribution allowed to the same out of the provincial treasury was amended during the recent session by the addition of a section which provides that when upon the death of a workman, who at the time of his death was a member of a relief society and whose relatives therefore were entitled to a sum of not less than \$50, an additional sum of \$50 may be paid by the provincial treasury to his widow, children or dependent relatives.

Early Closing of Shops in Halifax.

In 1902 an Act was passed regulating the closing of shops in Halifax as a general rule at 6.30 p.m. An amendment to this Act provides that the Act shall be operative during the month of December of each year.

Affecting Particular Industries.

Bills passed to regulate or certain industries within the following may be cited:—

An Act to amend the Mines Act defining the rights of mine

owners to enter upon and use private lands for mining purposes when such action is necessary for the effective working of the area.

'An Act to incorporate the Miners Society of Nova Scotia' may also be cited in this connection as affecting the mining industry inasmuch as its object is stated to be 'the mutual benefit and protection of its members by facilitating the interchange of knowledge and ideas and by taking concerted action upon all matters affecting or relating to the mining industries' of the province and generally to promote said industries by all lawful and honourable means.

The *lumbering* industry will be affected by an amendment to the Act relating 'to the conveying of timber and lumber on rivers and the removal of obstructions therefrom.' This states that in case of damages being claimed by riparian proprietors as caused by the conveying of saw logs on rivers, a detailed statement of the particulars as to the damages must be given by the proprietor within two years from the date on which the alleged damage was committed.

The *manufacturing* industry may be said to be locally affected by certain provisions which appear in chapter 81, which is an 'Act to amend the Act to consolidate the Acts relating to the town of Dartmouth' in which certain provisions are inserted governing the erection and maintenance of factories in the town named.

Encouragement to certain industries.

More specific encouragement to certain industries is given in the following Acts:—

Chapter 9, an Act to encourage deep mining in the gold fields of Nova Scotia.

Chapter 12, an Act to amend chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes of 1900 for the encouragement of agriculture.

Chapter 30, an Act to incorporate associations for the construction of mechanical salt freezers.

Chapter 32, an Act to amend chap. 5 of the Acts of 1899, entitled an Act to encourage the making of iron and steel within the province of Nova Scotia.

Chapter 65, an Act to amend chap. 62 of the Revised Statutes of 1900 for the protection of the growth of cranberries.

Charter 69, an Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the province, in which a sum of \$38,000 is voted for the encouragement of agriculture; \$55,814 in aid of the steamboats, packets and ferries; \$10,000 in aid of Miners' Relief Funds.

Chapter 88, an Act to enable the town of North Sydney to borrow money for the purpose of aiding the establishment of foundry works in said town.

Chapter 163, an Act to enable the town of Sydney to borrow \$250,000 for the purpose of encouraging a shipbuilding plant.

Industrial Companies Incorporated.

Among the private Acts of the session, not referred to in the above, the following, among others, incorporating new companies, may be cited as illustrating the trend and progress of recent industrial developments within the province:—

| Chapter. | Name of Company Incorporated. | Capital. |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 176 | The Annapolis Valley Vinegar Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | \$ 6,000 |
| 180 | The Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company, Limited. | 4,000,000 |
| 181 | The Port Hood Richmond Railway Coal Company. | 100,000 |
| 182 | To consolidate the Acts relating to the Bedford Electric Company, Limited (1) | 250,000 |
| 183 | The Dominion Linen Mills Company, Limited. | 500,000 |
| 184 | The Standard Coal and Railway Company, Limited. | 200,000 |
| 185 | The Shelburne Electric Company, Limited. | 30,000 |
| 186 | The Milton Electric Light, Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited. | 15,000 |
| 190 | The Minudie Coal and Railway Company, Limited. | 100,000 |
| 191 | The South Sea Sealing Company. | 100,000 |
| 192 | To consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Star Manufacturing Company | 100,000 |
| 193 | The Colonial Market Company, Limited (2). | 30,000 |
| 194 | The Workmen's Store Company, Limited, (3). | 10,000 |
| 195 | The Cape Breton Milling Company, Limited. | 300,000 |
| 196 | The Nova Scotia Woollen Mills, Limited. | 100,000 |
| 197 | The American Furniture Company, Limited. | 20,000 |
| 199 | The Woodside Lumbering and Trading Company, Limited. | 40,000 |
| 200 | The Windsor Lumber Company, Limited. | 10,000 |
| 201 | The Falmouth Manufacturing Company, Limited. | 10,000 |
| 202 | The Fundy Coal Company, Ltd. | 350,000 |
| 203 | The Yarmouth Marine Railway Company, Limited. | 30,000 |
| 205 | The Kenamou River Lumber Company, Limited. | 100,000 |

| Chapter. | Name of Company Incorporated. | Capital. |
|----------|--|----------|
| | | \$ |
| 208 | The Baddeck Water Company, Limited. | 50,000 |
| 209 | The Eastern Canada Brick and Tile Company, Limited. | 25,000 |
| 210 | The Cumberland Telephone Company, Limited. | 5,000 |
| 211 | The Suburban Electric Company, Limited. | 10,000 |
| 214 | The Kinsack Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited. | 50,000 |
| 215 | The Eastern Gold Mining Company, Limited. | 30,000 |
| 216 | The St. Anthony Gold Mining Company, Limited. | 50,000 |
| 217 | The Scotia Mining and Development Company, Limited. | 100,000 |
| 218 | The Dominion Antimony Company, Limited. | 50,000 |
| 219 | The Black Bros. & Company, Limited (4). | 150,000 |
| 220 | The R. McGregor & Sons, Limited. | 50,000 |
| 221 | The W. P. McNeil Company, Ltd. | 50,000 |
| 222 | The W. H. Curry Company, Ltd. | 10,000 |
| 223 | The F. E. Harris & Company, Ltd. | 15,000 |
| 224 | The Cape Breton Printing Company, Limited. | 150,000 |
| 225 | The Glace Bay Printing and Publishing Company, Limited. | 5,000 |
| 226 | The Nova Scotia Brick Company, Limited. | 50,000 |
| 227 | The Nova Scotia Development and Chemical Company, Limited. | 100,000 |

(1) In a schedule referred to in this act it is provided that no person under the full age of 21 years shall drive any car. Conductors and motormen are required to wear a badge on a conspicuous portion of their dress.

(2) The object of this company, among other things, is stated to be the acquiring, fitting up, &c., and management of houses, offices, factories, &c., in the city of Halifax.

(3) A scheme of co-operative distribution and 'to provide a safe and profitable investment of the savings of the workman; also to promote the material advancement of its members by encouraging habits of thrift and economy.'

(4) To carry on a general hardware, outfitting, dry goods, fish curing, fishing, marine transportation, warehousing, coal, lumber, real estate, telephone, manufacturing, business, &c.

In addition to the above mentioned companies, several earlier Acts of incorporation have been amended to permit the companies in question to enlarge their fields of operations in various directions. In the case of several of the companies mentioned above, the Act of incorporation, of course, represents rather the reorganization of existing than the establishment of new industries.

Dominion Iron and Steel Companies.

Chapter 188 of the statutes refers to the agreement between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, confirming the lease, which is quoted in *extenso* in a schedule attached, of the business of the former by the latter. In a second schedule

attached the liabilities, contracts and liquid assets of the coal company are set forth, together with a statement relating to the development and improvement of the mines, collieries, washing plant of the company, its water works, transportation, loading and unloading facilities and its demised premises, insurance and fire protection.

ARBITRATION IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY AT QUEBEC, QUE.

DURING the month of October a session was held of the tribunal of arbitration appointed in January, 1901, at the suggestion of His Grace Archbishop Bégin* for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees in the boot and shoe industry in the city of Quebec. The occasion of the summoning of the court was a complaint on the part of the leather cutters to the effect that the present scale of wages allowed by manufacturers was not sufficient for the support of themselves and their families, the employers averring, on the other hand, that the scale was high enough and that some of the men were enabled under its operation to put money aside.

The scale in question was that agreed upon in 1901, to remain in force until October 31, 1902, and extended on the later date until the end of October, 1903. By its provisions the wages paid by each manufacturer for the several classes of goods were fixed at a uniform rate.

The tribunal consisted of Mr. J. E. Bedard, K.C., chairman, appointed by the Chief Justice of the province, Mr. F. X. Boileau, representing the workmen, and Mr. Ludovic Brunet, representing the manufacturers. The sittings were held in the evenings in the city court house, and were attended by large numbers of those interested. Both sides were represented by counsel.

At the end of the month, in consequence largely of the delay in proceedings which occurred after the sessions of October 9, no decision had been handed out, and the following statement accordingly is limited to a brief reference to the more important points brought out in the course of the inquiry. It will be seen that the evidence, apart from the portion bearing directly upon the question at issue, elicited considerable information relating to the nature and extent of the boot and shoe industry in the city of Quebec.

The Case for the Employees.

The opening session of the court was held on October 6 when the claims of the leather cutters for a higher scale were presented, several witnesses being examined as to the rates of wages at Quebec and other centres for the industry. The demand of the workmen in the main was based upon the increased cost of living and upon the rates prevailing in the United States and in other Canadian cities as compared with Quebec. The chief difficulty, it appeared, was in connection with the wages paid for classification. It was stated by one witness that the average weekly wages of leather cutters was \$7.73, whereas the cost of living for a family of six persons in Quebec was \$9.77 per week. The witness, however, knew of a family living on \$7.50 per week. Before the establishment of the scale the average wage was \$10.65 weekly. There was no clause, according to this witness, in the rules of the men's as-

* For the full text of the award by which this tribunal was constituted see the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1901, vol. 1, page 296.

sociation which prevented a cutter from earning more than \$13 weekly. A second witness stated that an average wage was \$1.11½ per day during six months, whereas, previous to the introduction of the schedule the men received twenty cents more per case. The witness knew of a couple of instances where the men earned \$21 per week at the trade by working until 10 p.m. at night. A third witness earned \$9 before the schedule was introduced and now earns \$9.50. A fourth estimated the general scale in Quebec to be about one-third less than that paid in the United States.

Conditions in the Industry.

At the second session of the court on October 8 hearing was begun of the evidence of the employers, in reply to the above and other statements of the workmen. A prominent manufacturer who was first called gave testimony of an interesting nature in regard to present conditions in the industry in Quebec. The market for the Quebec boot and shoe trade, he stated, was chiefly in western Canada, less of the product being now exported to the maritime provinces owing to the number of factories established there. In 1898 there were thirty-two boot and shoe factories in Quebec, whereas now there are twenty-three; in 1899 there were about five factories in Ontario, and now there are about twenty-eight. The geographical position of Quebec had something to do with this falling off in trade, jobbers preferring Toronto on account of the saving in transportation charges. A few years ago there were fifteen tanneries in Quebec, whereas now there are about five.

The Wages Question.

With regard to the wages question the same witness stated that before the scale of prices was adopted he paid \$1.35 for sixty pairs of uppers, whereas for the same work now he paid \$1.75. From 1895 to 1901 leather cutters averaged from \$5 to \$9.50 per week in wages where wages now run from \$7.50 to \$12 per week. Since 1901

wages by pairs of boots had increased 6½ cents and the present demand would mean an increase of 30 per cent on that. Manufacturers this fall, moreover, had to pay twenty cents more per wooden case. In Montreal, according to the witness, leather cutters were paid less wages per hour but made better time than the Quebec cutters.

A second manufacturer stated that the average wages paid in his factory to cutters during the last six months was \$11.50 for 60 hours' work. The men, however, lost much time and consequently suffered a diminution in pay. Stress was laid by this witness upon the fact that leather cutters never drew more than \$13 per week in wages as pointing to the existence of a union regulation preventing workmen from exceeding that sum in wages.

Mention may also be made in this place of the evidence of the president of the Conciliation and Claims Committee, a gentleman with a large experience in the boot and shoe trade. Prior to the establishment of the scale in the cutting room of his factory, the cost per pair of boots was 3.1-9 cents while this year the cost represents an increase of 25 per cent in this department. Cutters were paid by the week in his factory earning from \$5 to \$9 or an average of \$7.55 per week. This year, however, the witness had paid the men from \$5 to \$10.50 or an average of \$9.14 per week. He had agreed to increase wages if the men would do more work. Wages in the United States ran from \$12 to \$18 per week, but from 30 to 50 per cent more work was done, the men making from seventy-two to one hundred pairs of men's boots daily. Piece prices, however, were not materially different from those paid in Quebec. If the present scale were raised in Quebec, the result, according to the witness, would be disastrous and he personally would have to move elsewhere. The fall was usually a slack season in the industry, but this fall has been duller than usual.

A fourth manufacturer stated that before the new scale of wages came into force

the cutting of a pair of shoes cost 3.10 cents ; since that date it was 3.85 cents or an increase of twenty-four per cent. Previous to 1900 he paid his cutters from \$6 to \$9 weekly ; under the present schedule he was paying under similar circumstances from \$8 to \$11. The increase demanded would amount to 22½ per cent. Competition in the industry was very keen and the boots and shoes which were formerly made out of Quebec leather had now to depend on the outside market owing to the demand for a finer quality. The output of the witness' factory was less this year than last. An important statement made by this witness was to the effect that Quebec manufactured boots were sometimes sold in Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, stamped with the name of the purchaser and resold to Quebec retailers as manufactured in Montreal and Toronto. The witness knew of cases in which the Quebec retailer had refused the Quebec manufactured goods but had accepted them at an advance of five cents per pair after having been stamped as above described with the name of an outside manufacturer. Outside manufacturers also send boots and shoes to Quebec which are stamped and resold in the west and elsewhere as Quebec goods.

Another witness, who was in charge of a stock room in a local factory and who worked as a leather cutter for over five years in the United States, stated that in the latter country he was generally paid weekly, earning \$15 per week at New Bedford, Mass., and working ten hours per day, seventy-two pairs cut and marked constituting a day's work. Wages and conditions varied, however, and at Brockton, Mass., he had to make ninety pairs daily, working nine hours per day. At Boston he averaged 38 cents per dozen pairs. In Quebec, men, in the opinion of the witness, could make ninety pairs daily if they wished to do so. This would mean a wage of \$15.

Several other manufacturers gave evidence to the same general effect as the above.

Interruption to Proceedings.

An interruption to the proceedings of the court occurred during the session of October 10, when counsel for the workmen wished to file copies of the reports of commercial agencies as evidence in rebuttal of statements made by employers as to the declining nature of their business, previous witnesses having given evidence on their word of honour. This was objected to, the objection being sustained by the chairman of the court.

A further proposal that the remaining witnesses be examined under oath was also negatived. Counsel for the workmen in consequence withdrew from the case, being accompanied by Mr. Boileau, the representative of the workmen on the commission. The result was an adjournment of the investigation *sine die*. On October 22, however, the inquiry was resumed, the three unions of the city having asked their representative to reconsider his resignation.

The by-laws of the Union.

The evidence of a witness called during the resumed investigation, who was considerably interested in the Leather Cutters' Brotherhood, had special reference to the by-laws of the brotherhood relating to the scale of wages of its members. According to the witness it would be against the rules of the brotherhood for a cutter receiving a weekly salary of, say, \$10 to do more work for that amount than a cutter working by piece work who is paid according to the scale of wages. The witness stated that it was not true that men working conscientiously could earn from \$11 to \$13 weekly. No doubt the men could do more work, but the work would not be as well done. They might make from 12 to 24 pairs more daily, but it would be at the expense of considerable waste in cutting the skins which had to be cut with great discretion so as to get out as many pairs as possible. Every cutter kept a book containing the amount of work performed during the week and these books were examined by the brotherhood in

order that those working on weekly salaries might not do more than they would on piece work. The witness, however, stated that there was nothing in their rules objecting to a man earning as much as he could. There might be an individual understanding in some of the factories as to the wages to be earned. Previous to September, 1901, there was a clause in the by-laws of the brotherhood which prevented a cutter from earning more than \$13, but there is no rule now obliging them to earn under \$13.

Conclusion of Evidence.

In consequence of the interruption above referred to, proceedings were not resumed by the court until October 22, the motion

that the evidence be concluded under oath being rejected. The examination of witnesses proceeded also on the 23rd and 24th of the month, the evidence in fact relating to wages being given in substance above.

A further argument as to the precise nature of the court was introduced by a motion on the part of counsel for the workmen to receive as evidence a declaration before a justice of the peace. Two of the arbitrators, however, were of the opinion that the tribunal was not in all respects like a commissioner's court and the motion was accordingly refused.

With the arguments of counsel on the evidence adduced, the case was taken into advisement by the arbitrators.

ARBITRATION AWARD IN THE BRASS WORKING TRADES AT TORONTO, ONT.

EARLY in the past summer a demand was made by the brassworkers of the city of Toronto for improved conditions both in wages and in hours of labour, the general request being for a nine hour day, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sundays and legal holidays. The unions chiefly interested were the metal-polishers, brassworkers, and brass moulders, and the number of members, in round numbers, was placed at 300.

Demand Submitted to Arbitration.

When the demand was first presented the employers agreed to investigate the conditions existing in the trade in Toronto and elsewhere and to summon the union committee to a conference, after which, if the matter could not be arranged, it was to be submitted to arbitration. Conferences were held in pursuance of this agreement but without material result, and the matter was accordingly submitted to arbitration during the month of July, Messrs. A. F. Rutter, F. B. Polson and P. W. Ellis being chosen to represent the manufacturers and Messrs. J. Wilson, J. Acheson and D. A. Carey to

represent the union. It was understood that if the arbitrators failed to agree, an umpire would be called in whose decision would be final. Pending the report of this committee the men agreed to resume work.

Text of the Award.

On October 16 the award of the board, as above appointed, was submitted as follows :—

'All workmen receiving two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25) per day and under shall receive an advance of ten per cent on wages paid at date set for this award going into effect.

'Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-quarter, except for legal holidays, which shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

'This award shall go into force and effect from and after the fifteenth day of June, 1903, and continue in force for one year. Any change desired at the expiration of the time set, thirty days' notice thereof shall be given by either side.'

The award was signed by the following members of the board : F. B. Polson, chairman ; James Wilson, Secretary ; A. F. Rutter, P. W. Ellis, J. Acheson and D. A. Carey.

The award is the outcome of the first arbitration brought about through the Employers' Association on the one side and the trade unions interested on the other. In submitting it the arbitrators expressed them-

selves as highly pleased with the result, making special mention of the capable handling of the evidence at the disposal of each side. General satisfaction is expressed with the award.

INTERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

A deputation from the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited upon the Right Hon. the Prime Minister and the Hon. the Minister of Labour, as representing the Dominion cabinet, on Tuesday, October 20, and submitted an address embodying a number of resolutions passed by the Congress at the meeting held in the city of Quebec in September last.* The deputation consisted of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and other officers of the Congress, and the president of the Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers.

Address of the Congress.

The statement of the Congress which accompanied the resolutions presented was addressed to the Right Hon. the Premier and the members of the Dominion cabinet and was read by the secretary, Mr. T. J. Griffith. It requested the reception of the resolutions in question as the unanimous expression of the views of the Congress, which was stated to embrace a membership at the present time of about 7,000 men scattered between Vancouver, B.C., and the city of Quebec, Que. The Congress, it was further asserted, was thoroughly Canadian in its composition, was free from all foreign affiliations and control, and thus held itself to be the only representative of purely Canadian labour opinion. The Minister of Labour was thanked for not employing the Department of La-

bour to bring in foreign mechanics. The importation of foreign labourers as strike breakers was severely denounced and the employment of conciliatory methods as between employers and employees recommended. Special mention was made of the resolutions relating to the tariff, the union label, fair wage system, day labour system on government contracts, and dynamite and barrel inspection. In conclusion the thanks of the Congress were tendered for the interest shown by the Minister of Labour and by the Department of Labour in the welfare of the working classes.

Resolutions Presented.

The resolutions of the Congress to which the attention of the cabinet was especially invited by the deputation, were the following :—

No. 1.—To secure the appointment of a capable inspector of dynamite who might grant certificates to competent persons of recognized ability in the use of explosive materials.

No. 2.—Presenting a request of the Bricklayers' National Union of Quebec, that nine hours should constitute a day's work on exterior Government construction work.

No. 3.—Favouring a revision of the tariff.

No. 4.—To secure that all work for the Federal Government shall be performed by day labour instead of by contract.

No. 5.—Favouring the passing of a union label law.

No. 6.—Favouring the imposition of an additional tax of 10 per cent on all shoes imported into Canada.

No. 7.—To secure a rigid enforcement of the Alien Labour Law, especially when the imported labourers were intended to take the place of strikers.

No. 8.—Requesting the appointment of an inspector of old barrels to prevent their being used a second time without being cleaned.

No. 9.—To secure recognition by the Government of the National Trades and Labour Congress as the only purely Canadian Congress of workers in Canada.

* For a full statement of the resolutions passed at this meeting see *Labour Gazette* for October, 1903, page 332.

No. 10.—Requesting that the system of fair wages be put into force on all public contracts.

No. 11.—Approving the bill for the settlement of railway labour disputes recently introduced by the Hon. the Minister of Labour and passed by Parliament:

Reply of Ministers.

Both the Premier and the Minister of Labour replied briefly to the deputation, stating that its requests would receive the consideration of the government.

NATIONAL TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS—FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

IN the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for October, at page 330, under the heading of National Trades and Labour Congress—First Annual Convention,' the following statement was made in the opening paragraph:—

At the convention of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, held at Berlin, Ontario, in September, 1902, a resolution was introduced and carried, limiting representation in the Congress to such trades and labour organizations as had their headquarters in the United States. Purely Canadian unions were thus debarred from representation.

The President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has pointed out that the statement in this form is misleading, and the *Gazette* accordingly takes occasion to explain that the reference was to an amendment of the constitution of the Congress passed at the convention held at Berlin, in September, 1902, dealing with representation in the Congress. The clauses in question in their original form were as follows:—

It shall form organizations in localities where none at present exist, either into local unions, or assemblies of the Knights of Labour, but in no case shall any body of workmen belonging to any trade or calling at present having an International or National Union be granted a charter. In the event of the formation of an International or National Union of the trade or calling of the union so chartered being formed, it will be the duty of the proper officers of the Congress to see that the said union becomes a member of the said International or National Union.

The Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from Trades Councils, Central Labour Unions, Trades Unions, Federal Unions, and District and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labour in the Dominion of Canada.

In their amended form the above clauses now read as follows:—

It shall form organizations in localities where none at present exist into local unions, but in no case shall any body of workmen belonging to any trade or calling at present having an International or National Union be granted a charter. In the event of the formation of an International or National Union of the trade or calling of the unions so chartered being formed, it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the Congress to see that the said union becomes a member of said International or National Union. Provided: That no National Union be recognized, where an International Union exists.

The Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from Trade Councils, Trade Unions, and Federal Labour Unions in the Dominion of Canada. But in no case shall there be more than one Central Body in any city or town, said Central Body to be chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE FRUIT INDUSTRY OF ONTARIO.

The information presented in the following article was supplied by Mr. W. A. McKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division of the Commissioner's branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE labour needs of the fruit industry are confined particularly to two seasons of the year, namely, May, June and part of July, at which time planting is being done, weeds being destroyed, and the soil worked. The second busy season is during the gathering of the fruit.

Spring Work.

For the early spring work, ordinary unskilled farm labour is quite satisfactory, and a very large additional number of men could be employed on the fruit farms of Ontario to advantage. A great dearth of labour among the fruit men of western Ontario prevailed during the past spring season, though they were willing to pay above the average price for men to hoe and to plant and to use teams in orchards and fruit plantations.

The Gathering Season.

But the greatest dearth of labour is usually experienced during the gathering season. Unfortunately, this season does not last long for any particularly variety of

fruit, and the hands employed on one variety of fruit can not always be used on another. In June and July, boys, girls and women are required for berry picking. This is quickly succeeded by the tree fruits, cherries, plums, peaches and, later in the season, by apples. But it is not found practicable to use girls and women for the picking of any tree fruits except cherries. For peaches and plums ordinary unskilled labour can very soon be trained to do the work successfully. But in the case of apples, where the pickers are divided into gangs of from four to six men, two or more skilled men are very much needed in each gang. The apple-picking crisis lasts about three weeks. During the present season the boss picker, that is, the man in charge of one of these gangs, usually gets from \$2.50 to \$3.50 and his expenses. The other members of the gang get from \$1.50 to \$2 and all expenses. About one-half the men who are employed in the orchards in the fall are employed for the months of December, January and February in packing houses where the winter fruit is repacked for shipment to the old country.

Labour Conditions and Outlook in the Industry.

There is an undoubted opening for a large number of men willing to work on

fruit farms in Ontario. The labour is not heavy but the hours are long and irregular. Any ordinary intelligent farm workman can soon acquire skill in the operations on a fruit farm, but there is more responsibility attached to the work and therefore it is desirable that men of higher intelligence should be induced to take up this work. Old men do not readily acquire the deftness, nor have they the patience usually to perform neatly and well the many delicate operations, and therefore by preference it is advisable that the younger men be chosen for the work, which promises better wages than ordinary farm labour and also gives an opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of the whole fruit business that will enable these labourers to take up with advantage fruit lands for themselves and become proprietors. The outlook for Canadian fruit-growers was never brighter, and, for men who are willing to work, there are thousands of openings in this work in Canada.

The *Toronto Weekly Sun* reports that \$1.75 a day and board is being paid packers in the Whitby-Oshawa district.

In an effort to secure an expert (or 'boss') packer for demonstration work at Toronto Exhibition, \$5 a day was asked, it being stated by the men that they could easily get \$3.50 and board for such work.

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO.

The following information relating to mining in Ontario has been obtained from the Twelfth Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1903.

Notwithstanding a falling-off in the production of gold and silver in Ontario during 1902, compared with previous years, the total mineral production of the province has steadily increased, chiefly owing to increases in the copper, nickel and iron output.

General Statistics.

There were 58 mining companies incorporated under the laws of Ontario in 1902,

with an aggregate capital of \$48,650,000, compared with 47 companies in 1901, with a capital of \$27,716,000. Eighteen new companies were formed for oil and gas, four for the manufacture of cement, and three for peat.

The total output of minerals and mineral products for the year was \$13,391,634, a gain of \$1,560,548 over 1901. There were 11,774 employees, who earned the total sum of \$4,459,226, engaged in mining or in the manufacture of mineral products. The values of the principal minerals and min-

eral substances produced during the year were as follows:—Nickel, \$2,210,961; copper, \$680,283; iron ore, \$518,445; pig iron, \$1,683,051; steel, \$1,610,031. Of non-metallic substances, the values were: building stone, \$1,020,000; lime, \$617,000; petroleum products, \$1,431,054; brick, \$1,597,171; and Portland cement, \$916,221.

The Peat Fuel Industry.

The increased cost of coal, following upon the strike of coal miners in the United States last year, gave an impetus to the manufacture of fuel from the numerous peat bogs in Ontario. An account of the methods used in its manufacture, and of its value as a substitute for coal, is given in the last report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines.

In European countries, peat is successfully used as a fuel both for domestic and industrial purposes, about two million tons being annually used in Sweden alone. Bituminous coal, however, according to the report, is probably cheaper in this country for factories, and it is in the homes that the usefulness of peat is chiefly noted.

The heating power of peat is about two-thirds that of anthracite coal. Its advantages are that it contains a much smaller percentage of sulphur than coal and is, therefore, less injurious to grate bars, &c. It makes no clinkers or soot, gives plenty of heat, and is cheap, being sold at \$3 per ton. This price is equivalent to that of anthracite at \$4.50 per ton. The chief disadvantage of peat is the large proportion of water it contains, and the difficulty of drying it.

Methods of Manufacture.

In European countries, three kinds of peat fuel are used, cut, or 'stick' peat, being simply the crude peat dried in the air:

'Machine' peat, which is ground to a pulp while wet and then moulded into blocks and dried: and peat briquettes, made by artificially drying and compressing powdered peat.

'Stick' peat is used largely by the poorer classes, but is not suitable for general consumption on account of its bulkiness and triability. Machine peat, which is the most universally used, is made either by digesting the peat with the addition of water into a liquid mud, then putting it into moulds in the open air and drying it, or by grinding it into a soft plastic mass, as it comes from the bog, and then cutting it into bricks and drying it. Only four plants are known to be making peat bricquettes in Europe at present, as machine peat is found to be acceptable, and the cost of preparing it is less.

Peat Fuel-making in Ontario.

The manufacture of peat fuel in Ontario is still largely in the experimental stage, although in recent years most of the difficulties have been overcome. Owing to the prevalent use of anthracite, which is the best fuel in the world, a far better product is demanded in Canada than in Europe, and consequently new and improved methods for the treatment of peat have had to be invented. The two places where the most extensive operations have been carried on are the Welland bog, owned by the Peat Industries, Limited, of Brantford, and the Beaverton bog, owned by Mr. Alexander Dobson, of Beaverton. Other places where factories have been or are being erected are the Perth bog, near the town of Perth, the Brunner bog, nine miles north of Stratford, the Brockville bog, near Brockville, the Rondeau bog, bordering on Rondeau harbour, Lake Erie, and the Newington bog, twenty miles north-east of Cornwall.

STRIKE OF CARPENTERS AT WINNIPEG, MAN.—INTERVENTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

ON Tuesday, the twentieth of October, a strike of carpenters was declared in the city of Winnipeg. On the Saturday of

the week previous, notices had been sent by postal card to the several carpenter contractors in the city to the effect that unless they

became parties to an agreement drawn up and approved by the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Western Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Winnipeg, the members of these organizations would quit work. The contractors not having complied with the demands of these organizations a general strike was declared. There were at the time over one thousand carpenters working for contractors in the city and of this number 700 came out on strike.

The time was one of exceptional activity for the building trades, and the strike threatened at the outset to very seriously embarrass building operations. A number of the contractors, however, signed agreements with the unions almost immediately after the strike took place, the men who continued at work being also an appreciable number, the suspension of work was not complete at any time. As contractors signed the agreement they were immediately supplied with men, and the result was that by the end of a week the strikers were able to place with contractors who had acceded to their demands a large percentage of the men who had come out, which, with the number who had continued at work, helped to bring about a restoration of normal conditions more speedily than at first had been anticipated.

Nature of Demands.

The agreement, as drawn up by the several organizations and signed by some of the contractors, was as follows :

AGREEMENT

This Agreement, made and entered into thisday of.....nineteen hundred and....., by and between....., party of the first part, and by Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Western Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Winnipeg, parties of the second part ;
Witnesseth as follows :

Whereas the party of the second part desires to have a complete and thorough understanding with the party of the first part with regards to future working arrangements, and

Whereas the party of the first part is willing to enter into an agreement with the party of

the second part, up to the.....day of.....nineteen hundred and.....

Now, Therefore, in consideration of the mutual agreements herein contained, to be kept and performed by the parties hereto respectively, it is hereby mutually agreed to abide by the following Working Rules for the period of time hereinabove specified.

Working Rules.

Rule 1.—That 9 hours shall constitute a days work, from 7 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p.m. and 8 hours on Saturday, from 7 to 12 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m.

Rule 2.—Minimum rate of wages shall be 35 cents per hour, and all overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one half.

Rule 3.—That 1 hour of notice be given on either side, or 1 hour's wages paid. This notice is for the purpose of enabling the workman to get his tools in order, and his wages to be paid at termination of such notice.

Sub-section to Rule 3.—That all Carpenters be paid their wages in all cases every two weeks.

Rule 4.—That the party of the first part may employ one apprentice for every four journeymen, but that apprentice must be indentured by both parties of the first and second parts.

Rule 5.—That members be prohibited from taking any work after 5 p.m., either by the hour or by contract work.

Rule 6.—That these rules take effect within a radius of 5 miles from the City Hall.

That should either party to this agreement at the expiration thereof, wish to withdraw, add to, or otherwise change or alter one or more of the several clauses of said agreement, the party so wishing to withdraw, add or otherwise change or alter said clause or clauses, must and shall give three months' notice prior to the expiration of said agreement to party interested.

That this agreement in all its several clauses shall be in force for at least one year.

.....
Party of First Part.

.....
Witness.

.....
Party of Second Part.

While the terms of the above agreement would seem to imply that it was applicable only to members of the organizations named, the fact in reality was that these organizations represented not only their own members, but also a good number of non-union men who were desirous of securing more favourable terms of employment, and who came out on strike with the union men.

Intervention of the Department of Labour.

Immediately after the declaration of the strike the carpenters sent a communication to the Hon. Sir William Mulock, the Minister of Labour, requesting the friendly intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act. Mr. King, the Deputy Minister, left on the day following that on

which the request was received and arrived in Winnipeg on Friday, the twenty-third of the month. During the next day or two, Mr. King interviewed most of the large contractors and had frequent meetings with the committee of the strikers, and on Monday evening met the carpenters in a body at a mass meeting. On the following day the Deputy Minister gave a statement to the local press in which he reviewed the situation, both as to its causes and results, this statement may be quoted here as an official résumé.

Statement of Deputy Minister.

As already reported in the press, a large number of contractors have signed agreements with the committee acting on behalf of the several unions and men on strike which guarantee to members a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour and a maximum number of working hours of nine per day. The committee has been able, I understand, to place nearly all of the original strikers, including a large number of non-union men who came out on strike, with contractors who have signed agreements. It is true that some of the contractors who have signed are small jobbers who have work which they must complete before the season is over, but I have reason to believe that among the number who have signed are some of the most substantial firms and contractors in the city. A few contractors, including two or three of the most important in the city, have not signed agreements with the union. They contend that the strike has not embarrassed them, or that it has done so only to a slight extent. The men who are working for them are mostly men who did not come out on strike. If these contractors wish to avail themselves of the services of the men who are in the union they will have, so long as the union maintains its present attitude, to become parties, to agreements similar to such as have already been signed. Doubtless contractors themselves will know best where their interests lie in this matter.

During the course of the past few days I have had interviews with many of the contractors affected by the strike and have had several conferences with the strikers' committee. I have found the members of the committee very reasonable, both in the manner in which they have been inclined to view the action of the contractors and in their attitude towards suggestions which have been made. The contractors have also stated their position with great frank-

ness and have appeared willing to explain in some detail the conditions as viewed from their standpoint. The general feeling among them appears to be that the demands were not excessive for good men, but that there is a great difference in the quality of the labour seeking employment, and that for many to whom the agreement might apply the terms were excessive. Had the carpenter contractors during the year shown a willingness to discuss their mutual interests with the men, I don't think that the present strike would have taken place. I am inclined to believe that the action of the carpenters at this time has been rather a protest against the indifferent attitude assumed towards their organization by the contractors than an industrial struggle for better conditions, although, of course, the carpenters have been perfectly sincere in their desire to establish a standard which they believe to be a fair one to competent men in the trade.

An obstacle to joint action between the parties at the present time has been the absence of any association of carpenter contractors who could deal with the situation as a unit. I believe that such an association was in existence until recently, but, from what I can gather from interviews with the contractors, it was allowed to disappear in large part because of want of faith in the matter of allegiance by a number of its members. There are, I believe, associations of masters of this kind in practically all of the other branches of the building trades in the city, and they have either tacit or written agreements with the members of the respective trades which govern the conditions of employment over a period of time. The carpenters feel that recognition is due them similar to that accorded by their employers, to the other classes in the building trades. I believe that if an association of employing carpenter contractors, as has already existed, could be revived and action were taken in good faith by such an association to determine fair and equitable conditions of employment with workmen to be employed by its members, an arrangement could be arrived at which would satisfactorily secure the mutual interests of the parties and at the same time protect the public against the possible interruption of industrial operations from any such cause as a lockout or strike. Needless to say a step of this kind, to be taken successfully, would have to be made in all sincerity, and with a due regard to the rights of the parties, whether they be employees or employers, to have their position as independent bargaining units duly respected.

I might add that had it not been for a sense of obligation felt to be due their employers in consequence of existing written or verbal understandings under which they are at present working, other branches of the building trades would have attempted to aid the carpenters in their present dispute to the extent of a general sympathetic strike.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

NO official return relating to immigration into Canada during October was obtainable at the end of the month, but from reports which appeared from time to time in the daily press and from other sources

it may be stated that the volume of the movement, as compared with the corresponding month of previous years, showed a continuance of the marked upward tendency which has characterized the present

season throughout. With the close of navigation at Montreal approaching, however, there was a considerable diminution noted in arrivals at that port as compared with earlier months, and the period of greatest activity in the movement as a whole for the season of 1903 may be said to have closed with the past month.

With regard to the outlook for the season of 1904, statements of an official nature were to the effect that a continuance of the activity of the past year was on all sides in prospect. The experience of the past year, in emphasizing the necessity on the part of intending emigrants in Great Britain of asking advice from the various government offices and from reputable booking agencies only, and in having drawn attention to the improved arrangements made by the Canadian government for the protection of immigrants on both sides of the Atlantic, is expected to have a beneficial influence in this connection. More particularly is the increase in the movement from Ireland anticipated during the coming year. Active steps were also taken by the Department of the Interior in putting into execution its policy, previously determined upon, of recruiting for suitable immigrants among the agricultural population of France, a Canadian Commissioner of Immigration to that country having recently been appointed. A proposition emanating from the international headquarters of the Salvation Army in London, Eng., looking to an extensive emigration movement under the auspices of that organization during the coming year, was discussed by the officials concerned during the month.

The movement of 'homeseekers' from eastern Canada into Manitoba and the Territories was reported as unprecedentedly heavy considering the lateness of the season. The influx of settlers from the western United States continued during October, and prospects for a continuance of the movement on extensive scale in the early spring are reported favourable.

Colonies in Western Canada.

Very favourable reports of progress were received during October from the Galician colony in north-western Manitoba, established four years ago with about 800 settlers and now numbering some 5,000. From Lloydminster also, the chief town of the Britannia colony, until lately associated with the name of the Rev. Mr. Barr, favourable reports were received. A town site is being surveyed and building operations are active, the colonists as a whole reporting a satisfactory season's work both in connection with farming and with the building of the branch line of the Canadian Northern Railway, which traverses that section of the colony. Reports from the Mormon colonies in Southern Alberta were also favourable.

The annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the United States, which was published on October 24, contained the following comparative table relating to immigration into the United States by way of Montreal :—

| | | | |
|------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|
| From | July 1, 1896 to | June 30, 1897..... | 10,646 |
| " | " 1897 to " | 1898..... | 10,737 |
| " | " 1898 to " | 1899..... | 13,853 |
| " | " 1899 to " | 1900..... | 23,200 |
| " | " 1900 to " | 1901..... | 25,220 |
| " | " 1901 to " | 1902..... | 29,199 |
| " | " 1902 to " | 1903... .. | 35,920 |

Juvenile Immigration.

A feature of the present season has been the increasing number of juvenile immigrants arriving in Canada. Upwards of 1,200 English boys and girls, for example, were reported during the month as having arrived since the opening of the season in connection with the movement conducted by Dr. Barnardo. The demand for this class, in view of the scarcity of farm and domestic help, has been very active. A scheme was suggested by the City Children's Association of London, England, during the month to promote the emigration of children on an extensive scale to Canada.

Provincial Colonization.

Reports relating to colonization in New Ontario, more particularly in the Temisca-

mingue district, and the prospects offered to settlers in that region, were very favourable during October, good progress being announced in road construction and the general opening up of the country. The visit of the members of the Canadian Press Association to the Temiscamingue district had the effect of directing considerable public attention to recent developments in that locality.

At the annual meeting of the Colonization Society of Quebec, held October 7, the condition of the colonists in the newer portions of the province was discussed at length, the Hon. the Provincial Minister of Public Works stating that the sum of \$105,000 a year was now being spent on colonization by the province. Some 658 miles of colonization roads had been built, according to the same authority, 1,040 miles of roads repaired, and bridges to the aggregate length of 85,267 feet constructed over 165 miles of road. The statement of actual settlement during the year ended June 30 last, as presented by the society, was as follows :—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| North of Montreal..... | 1,095 |
| Lake Temiscamingue..... | 163 |
| Matapedia and Gaspé..... | 67 |
| Lake St. John..... | 55 |
| North of Ontario..... | 82 |
| The Canadian West..... | 91 |
| Total | 1,556 |

As to the places from which these colonists came, the city of Montreal and surrounding districts furnished, as in former years, the greater number, or 1,374 persons, while 119 came from the United States and 60 from Europe.

Immigration Returns for September.

Final official returns of immigrant arrivals in Canada during September totalled 9,225, bringing the number of arrivals since the beginning of the year to October 1 up to 114,744. Of the September arrivals 2,170 were English, 735 Scotch, 250 Irish and 46 Welsh. From the colonies 3 were from

South Africa, 5 from Australia, 8 from Jamaica and the other West Indies, and 1 from New Zealand. There were 58 arrivals from Newfoundland.

From the continent of Europe 398 were Russians, 241 Galicians, 140 Swedish, 119 Hungarian and 114 Italians. There were 3,828 arrivals recorded from the United States via Winnipeg and 121 via Montreal. The number of returned Canadians totalled 175.

Of the arrivals from January 1 the United States stand first with 34,712, English second with 33,562, and Galicians third with 8,177. Scotch immigrants number 7,598, Irish 2,330, Russian 4,031, Italians 2,904, Swedish 2,419 and Hungarians 2,020.

Homestead Entries for September.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of September, 1903, as compared with the month of September, 1902 :—

| Agency. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Alameda..... | 162 | 146 | 16 | |
| Battleford..... | 42 | 30 | 12 | |
| Brandon..... | 41 | 105 | | 64 |
| Calgary..... | 206 | 103 | 103 | |
| Dauphin..... | 26 | 8 | 18 | |
| Edmonton..... | 252 | 183 | 69 | |
| Kamloops..... | 7 | 9 | | 2 |
| Lethbridge..... | 126 | 104 | 22 | |
| Minnedosa..... | 21 | 15 | 6 | |
| New Westminster | 1 | 6 | | 5 |
| Prince Albert.... | 124 | 85 | 39 | |
| Regina..... | 462 | 291 | 171 | |
| Red Deer..... | 99 | 118 | | 19 |
| Winnipeg..... | 62 | 41 | 21 | |
| Yorkton..... | 214 | 172 | 42 | |
| Total | 1,845 | 1,416 | 519 | 90 |

It will be seen that the net increase in the number of entries during the month was 429.

The statement of entries made for the first three months of the fiscal year 1903-4 is as follows:—

| Month. | 1903. | 1902 | Increase. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| July..... | 3,438 | 2,622 | 816 |
| August..... | 2,288 | 1,904 | 384 |
| September..... | 1,845 | 1,416 | 429 |
| Total..... | 7,571 | 5,942 | 1,629 |

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the month of August, 1903, were as follows:—

| Nationalities. | No. of entries. |
|--|--------------------|
| Canadians from Ontario..... | 299 |
| " Quebec..... | 35 |
| " Nova Scotia..... | 9 |
| " New Brunswick..... | 5 |
| " Prince Edward Island..... | 3 |
| " Manitoba..... | 40 |
| " North-west Territories..... | 33 |
| " British Columbia..... | 6 |
| Persons who had previous entry..... | 199 |
| Canadians returned from the United States..... | 42 |
| Americans..... | 604 |
| Newfoundlanders..... | 178 |
| English..... | 78 |
| Scotch..... | 18 |
| Irish..... | 8 |
| French..... | 5 |
| Belgians..... | 2 |
| Swiss..... | 14 |
| Italians..... | 4 |
| Roumanians..... | 72 |
| Greeks..... | 99 |
| Syrians..... | 72 |
| Germans..... | 99 |
| Austro-Hungarians..... | 6 |
| Hollanders..... | 8 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders)..... | 53 |
| Icelanders..... | 11 |
| Swedo-Norwegians..... | 9 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)..... | 3 |
| Mennonites..... | 2 |
| Doukhobors..... | 1,845 |
| Chinese..... | |
| Total..... | |

Representing 5,410 souls.

Of the total number of entries made during September by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 158 were from Minnesota, 125 from Dakota, 48 from Iowa,

48 from Wisconsin, 36 from Utah and 35 from Montana.

Lands Patented in September.

The following is an abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of September, 1903:—

| Nature of Grant. | No. of Patents. | No. of Acres. |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| British Columbia homesteads..... | 5 | 719 97 |
| Commutation grants..... | 2 | 63 42 |
| Homesteads..... | 186 | 39,494 44 |
| Military bounty grant..... | 2 | 320 00 |
| Military homesteads..... | 1 | 320 00 |
| Mineral rights..... | 1 | 80 00 |
| North-west Half-breed grants..... | 31 | 5,790 78 |
| Railways:— | | |
| Canadian Northern Ry..... | 19 | 3,877 08 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. grants..... | 1 | 160 00 |
| Man. North-western Ry..... | 8 | 3,937 06 |
| Man. South-western Col. Ry..... | 42 | 8,242 81 |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. Ry. and Steamboat Co..... | 4 | 1,722 50 |
| Sales..... | 19 | 4,071 65 |
| School lands sales..... | 12 | 1,602 00 |
| Special grants..... | 4 | 153 52 |
| Yukon Territory sales..... | 7 | 31 11 |
| Yukon Territory special..... | 1 | ..... |
| Total..... | 345 | 59,585 44 |

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1903.

The department has received notice of the following organizations as having been formed during the month of October, 1903:

Nova Scotia—

Sydney—Trades and Labour Council.

" Lodge of P.W.A.

Caledonia Mines—Lodge of P.W.A.

New Aberdeen—Lodge of P.W.A.

Quebec—

Grand Mère—Stationary Engineers and Firemen.

Quebec—Trades and Labour Council.

" International Machinists.

" National Machinists.

" National Brewery Workers.

" Telegraph Operators.

Ontario—

Kingston—Retail Clerks.

Carleton Place—Blacksmiths.

London—Musicians.

Manitoba—

Winnipeg—Railroad Trainmen.

British Columbia—

Victoria—Teamsters.

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.—V. RENTS.

THE statistical table of rents of dwelling houses presented herewith is the fifth of the series of returns relating to cost of living in Canada, which the department has been able thus far to make in connection with the special investigation on the subject carried out during the opening months of the present year, full particulars concerning the character and scope of which have been published previously in the *Labour Gazette*.^{*} Retail prices of provisions, groceries, dry-goods and ready-made clothing have been the subjects respectively of the previous articles in the *Gazette*,[†] and with the present table the series of returns compiled from sources wholly outside of the department is brought to an end. In accordance with the method adopted in the preparation of the previous tables, blank forms were sent to the various real estate agents throughout the Dominion and to others who, it was thought, might be able to supply reliable information of the kind desired, with a request that the same be filled up and returned to the department at an early date.[‡] It is from the replies received to these requests of the department, together with schedules sent in by the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* (the latter being set in italics in the table), that the present table has been made up.

Arrangement of the Table.

The returns, it will be seen, are arranged in the table according to provinces, running

from east to west, and by localities alphabetically under the respective provinces. With regard to the classification of the various dwelling houses of which returns of rentals were desired, two considerations were taken into account, namely, the location of the dwelling and the character of the building. Under the first of these the residential districts of the various cities and towns represented in the table were divided into three sections on the basis of desirability for purposes of residence, designated, respectively, good residential districts, poor residential districts, and suburban or outlying districts. With regard to the class of building it was thought that this would be sufficiently indicated by a division into tenements, semi-detached, and self-contained houses, with a further subdivision in each of these classes according as the building was either with or without sanitary conveniences.

There has been no attempt made to reconcile variations, however wide, as between one schedule and another, and the value of the statistics, accordingly, consists largely in the fact that they represent a wholly original body of returns as reliable as it was possible to obtain them. It was thought that the department could in this way most satisfactorily present its information on the subject, and, on the whole, best afford not only an idea of the general level of rentals in Canada but a basis of comparison between the rates prevailing in the different provinces and at various points within the provinces.

The results of the personal investigation by officers of the department, together with the analysis of the tables previously published are reserved for future treatment in the *Gazette*.

^{*} See the article on cost of living in Canada which appeared in the April, 1903, number of the *Gazette*, at page 778.

[†] See *Labour Gazette* for May, 1903, page 869; for June, page 979; for July, 1903, page 57, and for September, 1903.

[‡] See *Labour Gazette* for April, 1903, page 783, for copy of blank schedule referred to, with accompanying letter at page 785.

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Good

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | § 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

Nova Scotia.**GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Halifax | 2 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 3 | 75.00 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 250 | 50.00 | 100 | 125 | 175 | 200 | 85.00 | 150 | 200.00 | 300.00 | 400.00 |
| " | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| <i>a</i> " | 5 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 40.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| <i>b</i> Sydney ... | 5 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 40.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amherst.... | 0 | 60.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 100 | 120 | 50.00 | 55.00 | 60.00 | 72.00 | 96.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 100.00 | 120.00 | 140.00 |
| Glace Bay.. | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

New Brunswick.**GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| St. John*.... | | 40.00 | 72.00 | 96.00 | 120 | 150 | 48.00 | 60.00 | 72.00 | 84.00 | 96.00 | 100 | 110 | 130.00 | 150.00 | 200.00 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|

Prince Edward Island.**GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Charlottet'n.... | | 3.50 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 |
|------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

*In Poor***Nova Scotia.****GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Halifax.... | ..... | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 2 | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | ..... |
| " | 3 | 50.00 | 70.00 | 85.00 | 100 | 175 | 36.00 | 50.00 | 70.00 | 85.00 | 100 | 55.00 | 75.00 | 90.00 | 110.00 | 135.00 |
| " | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| <i>a</i> " | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| <i>b</i> Sydney ... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Amherst.... | 0 | 55.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 | 100 | 40.00 | 45.00 | 50.00 | 65.00 | 72.00 | 65.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 100.00 | 120.00 |
| Glace Bay.. | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

§ These figures throughout the tables indicate the number of rooms in the houses in question.

* By the year. *a* No bath room. *b* Few houses without sanitary conveniences.

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ..... | ..... | 8.25 | 13.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14.00 | 17.00 | 25-30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 65.00 | 100.00 | 150.00 | 200.00 | 250.00 | 100.00 | 175.00 | 250.00 | 350.00 | 500.00 | 75.00 | 120.00 | 175.00 | 210.00 | 275.00 |
| | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 40.00 | | | | | |

POPULATION LESS THAN 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 55.00 | 60.00 | 65.00 | 80.00 | 108.00 | 80.00 | 95.00 | 125.00 | 150.00 | 180.00 | 60.00 | 65.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 | 120.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 60.00 | 72.00 | 84.00 | 96.00 | 120.00 | 125.00 | 140.00 | 150.00 | 200.00 | 250.00 | 100.00 | 110.00 | 120.00 | 130.00 | 140.00 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | 9.00 | 11.00 | 16.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|

Residential Parts.

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| ..... | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 29.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 45.00 | 60.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 | 110.00 | 60.00 | 80.00 | 95.00 | 115.00 | 140.00 | 48.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 | 100.00 | 120.00 |
| | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | | | | | | |

POPULATION LESS THAN 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 45.00 | 50.00 | 55.00 | 72.00 | 84.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 100.00 | 125.00 | 140.00 | 50.00 | 55.00 | 60.00 | 84.00 | 96.00 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Poor Residential

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

New Brunswick.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| St. John*.... | ... | 36.00 | 48.00 | 72.00 | 96.00 | 110 | 36.00 | 48.00 | 60.00 | 72.00 | 84.00 | 60.00 | 72.00 | 96.00 | 108.00 | 120.00 |
|---------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|

Prince Edward Island.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Charlottet'n.... | | 2.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

*In Suburban or***Nova Scotia.**

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Halifax..... | ... | 7.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 8.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... |
| "..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 12.50 | 16.50 | 21.00 | ..... | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.50 | ..... | 12.50 | 20.00 | 25.00 | ..... |
| "..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| "..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| l Sydney ... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Amherst.... | 0 | 50.00 | 55.00 | 60.00 | 80.00 | 96.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 | 45.00 | 60.00 | 65.00 | 55.00 | 65.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 | 100.00 |
| Glace Bay.. | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

New Brunswick.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| St. John*.... | | 96.00 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 84.00 | 108 | 120 | 130 | 150 | 100 | 110 | 120.00 | 130.00 | 150.00 |
|---------------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|

Prince Edward Island.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Charlottet'n ... | ... | 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 7.50 | 8.50 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.75 | 6.50 | 7.75 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 7.50 | 8.50 |
|------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

* By the year.

a No bath room.

l Few houses without sanitary conveniences.

IN CANADA—Concluded.

—Continued.

Parts—Concluded.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 50.00 | 60.00 | 72.00 | 84.00 | 100.00 | 84.00 | 96.00 | 120.00 | 130.00 | 140.00 | 72.00 | 84.00 | 96.00 | 108.00 | 120.00 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | | | 8.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | | | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|

Outlying Parts.

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | ..... | 6-8 | 10.00 | 12-15 | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 10.00 | 13.50 | 16.50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16.50 | 25.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

POPULATION LESS THAN 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 35.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 | 100.00 | 120.00 | 40.00 | 45.00 | 55.00 | 72.00 | 72.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 96.00 | 100.00 | 110.00 | 120.00 | 130.00 | 120.00 | 140.00 | 160.00 | 180.00 | 200.00 | 100.00 | 110.00 | 120.00 | 130.00 | 150.00 |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.75 | 6.50 | 7.75 | | | 7.75 | 8.50 | 10.50 | | | 6.75 | 7.50 | 9.50 |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | 12-15 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 18-25 | 20-30 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 40.00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 35.00 | 60.00 | 100.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-35 | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| | | | | | | | 15.00 | 22.00 | 30.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25-30 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 16.00 | 22.00 | 30.00 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 |
| | | | | | | | 21.00 | 27.00 | 35.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 35.00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50-70 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 20.00 | | | | | | |
| ..... | 5.50 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | ..... | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | ..... | 6.00 | 7.50 | 8.50 | 9.50 |
| 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | ..... | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 | 17.00 |
| 4-5 | 6-7 | 8-10 | 8-10 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 12.50 | 14.00 | 16.00 | ..... | 7-7.50 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| | | | | | | 8-10 | 10-12 | 12-15 | 15-25 | ..... |  | 9-11 | 10-12 | ..... |
| ..... | 5.00 | 7-8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8-9 | 11-13 | 15.00 | 17.00 | ..... | 6.00 | 8-9 | ..... | ..... |

POPULATION BETWEEN 5,000 AND 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

POPULATION UNDER 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.50 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 3.25 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | ..... |

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. | % c. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| 4-6 | | | | | | | | | | 15-18 | | | | | 6-8 | | | | |
| | | | | | 6.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 20.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 12.00 | 13.00 | 16-18 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 20.00 | | 35.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 11.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | | | | | | 14.00 | 16.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 14.00 | 22.00 | 28.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 12.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.50 | 15-25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.00 | 5.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 8.50 | 9.00 | | | | | |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | | | 4.00 | 5.50 | 6.50 | 8.00 | | | | |
| 2.00- | 2.50- | 3.00 | | | 4.00 | | 5.00 | | | 2.50- | 3.00 | 3.25- | | | | | | | |
| 2.75 | 2.75 | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | | 3.50 | | | | | | | |
| 3-4 | | | | | | | 7.50 | 8.00 | | | 6.00 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| .. | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
|----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|

[illegible]

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Suburban

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

Quebec—Con.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Hull | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal | | | 7-10 | 9-13 | 15-18 | 18-30 | | | | | | | | | 9-15 | 10-20 | 20-30 |
| " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a | 9 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | |
| " | 10 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | |
| " | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 13 | 3.00 | 4.00 | | 9.00 | 15.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 | | 8.00 | | | 6.00 | | | 18.00 |
| b | 14 | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | |
| " | 15 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.50 | 12.00 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.50 | 3.25 | 4.25 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 10.00 | |
| " | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 22.00 | 27.00 | |
| " | 17 | 4.00 | 6.00 | | | | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | | |
| c | 18 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.50 | 12.00 | |
| Quebec | | 4.50 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 15.00 | | | | | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 17.50 | | |
| e St. Hyacinthe. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4-5 | 6-8 | 9.00 | |
| St. Louis, Mile End. | 19a | | | | | | 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | | | | | | |
| Sherbrooke. | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | |
| " | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f Three Ri's | | 4.00 | 5-6 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.50-2.00 | 2.50-3.50 | 4.00-4.50 | | | | | 4-5 | 5-7 | 7.00-7.50 | | |
| " | 20a | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | | 1.75-2.00 | 2.00-2.25 | | | | | 3.00 | 3.50 | | | | |

GROUP B.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Lachine | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|-------|-------|

GROUP C.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Granby | 2 | | | | | | 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | | | | | | |
| Lachute | 5 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 |
| St. Jerome | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Verdun | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

a. West end of city (taxes extra).

b. Houses occupied by workingmen. These figures are a fair average.

c. Water tax is 7½ per cent on the rent, in every part of the city.

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

or Outlying Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18-25 | 20-20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | ..... | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.75 | 3.50 | 5.50 | 7.25 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | 7.50 | 10.50 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 18-20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.50 | 18.00 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00-2.25 | 2.50-3.00 | 3-4 | 4-5 | ..... | ..... | 5-6 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 7-8 | 2.50-2.75 | 3.00 | 4-5 | 4-6 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | 2.75-3.00 | 4.00 | ..... | ..... |

POPULATION BETWEEN 5,000 AND 10,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | 30.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|

POPULATION UNDER 5,000.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

d. Sanitary conveniences are obligatory in all houses within the city limits. The amount quoted include municipal, water and school taxes.
e. Water taxes extra.
f. Rents are from 25 to 50 cents per month higher in summer months.

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—

In Good

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

Ontario.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Belleville... | 1 | | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | | | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 |
| " | 2 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | | | 9.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 |
| Brantford | 3 | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.50 | 11.00 | | 5.50 | 6.50 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 3a | | | 8.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | | 9.10 | 10-14 | 14-17 |
| Brockville... | 4 | 3.00 | 5.00 | | | | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 5 | | | 14.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 | | | | | | | | 9.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| Chatham... | 6 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | 4.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8-9 | 12-14 |
| " | 7 | | 5.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 15.00 |
| " | 8 | | 5.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | | 4.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | | 4.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 |
| " | 9 | | 5.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 3.00 | | | | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 15.00 |
| dCollingw'd. | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| eGalt | 11 | 4.00 | 5-8 | 10-12 | 12-13 | | 3-4 | 5.00 | 6.00 | | | | 7-8 | 8-10 | 10-12 | |
| f " | 12 | | | 7-9 | | | 3.00 | 5.00 | | 10-12 | | | | 8-10 | 9-14 | |
| Guelph... | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 20.00 |
| g " | 14 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| " | 14a | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| hHamilton | 15 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | | | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| " | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | *7-9 | 10-12 | 14-16 | 18-25 |
| " | 17 | | | 10.00 | 14-16 | 18-20 | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | | | 10.00 | 14-16 | 18-20 |
| " | 18 | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | | | | | | | | 14.00 | 16.00 | 17.00 |
| i " | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.00 | |
| " | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20.00 | |
| " | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| Ingersoll | 22 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.50 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| Kingston... | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 24 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | | | | | 4.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| " | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17.00 |
| " | 26 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | | | 12.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 |
| London... | 27 | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 |
| " | 28 | | | 14.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | | | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | 23.00 |
| jNiagara Falls | 29 | | | | 14.00 | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | |
| Orillia... | 29a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa... | | | 8.00 | 12-14 | 18.00 | 25.00 | | | | | | | 6-7 | 13-17 | 18-22 | 25.00 |
| " | 30 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | | | | 9.00 | 11.00 | | | | 14.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 31 | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 9.00 | 14.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 32 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | | | | | |
| " | 33 | | | | 18.00 | | | | | | | | | | 20.00 | |
| Owen Sound | 34 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 8.50 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 |
| " | 35 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | 6.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 18.00 |
| " | 36 | | | 7.00 | 10.00 | 10.12 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.9 | | | | | |
| " | 36a | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10-12 | 14-16 | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | | 6.00 | 9.00 | 10-12 | 14-16 |

IN CANADA.

RENTS.

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | ..... | ..... | 11.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| 4.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 18.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 |
| 5.00 | 5-7 | 7-8 | 8.50-10 | 10-14 | ..... | ..... | 10-12 | 12-15 | 17-30 | 5.00 | 6-8 | 8-9.50 | 9-12 | 12-15 |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... | 11.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8-9 | 12.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 18-20 | ..... | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12-14 |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 6.50 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 10.00 | 22.00 | 25.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 8.00 | 13.50 | 18.00 |
| 4.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| ..... | 3.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| 4.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 8.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 8.00 |
| ..... | 5.00 | 6-7 | 7-8 | 9-12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12-15 | 15-20 | ..... | 5-6 | 7-8 | 7-9 | 10-15 |
| ..... | ..... | 6-8 | 8-12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15-25 | ..... | ..... | 6-8 | 8-12 | 12-18 |
| 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.50 | 12.00 | 13.00 | ..... | ..... | 13.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | ..... | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | ..... | 8.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | ..... | 7.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 |
| 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 11.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | ..... | ..... | 13.00 | 16.00 | 19.00 | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 |
| ..... | *5-8 | 9.00 | 11.00 | ..... | ..... | 7-9 | 10-12 | 14-16 | 18-25 | ..... | *5-8 | 9.00 | 11.00 | ..... |
| ..... | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9.00 | 16.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | ..... | 8.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 10.50 | 15.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| ..... | 3.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | ..... | 8.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 27.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 14.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 16.00 | 22.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 13.00 | 17.00 | ..... | ..... | 18.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| ..... | ..... | 9.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... |
| 3.50 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | ..... | 5-6 | 9-10 | 12.00 | 16-20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | 25.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 11.00 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.00 | 25.00 | 40.00 | ..... | ..... | 13.00 | 17.00 | 25.00 |
| 5.50 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10-12 | 18.00 | 20-25 | 30-40 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| ..... | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | 7.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | ..... | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 12.00 | 12.17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12-14 | 16-25 | ..... | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... |

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Good

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Ontario. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peterboro | 37 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 9.50 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| a " | 38 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 |
| " | 39 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 12.00 | ..... | 2.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17.00 |
| St. Thomas | b | ..... | ..... | 9.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | ..... | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 40 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| c " | 41 | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| d " | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 43a | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 |
| Sarnia | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15-18 | 2.50 | 3.4 | 6-8 | 12-15 | 15-18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10-12 | 12-15 | 15-17 |
| " | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| " | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 48 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 17.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14-20 |
| " | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| " | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 51 | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| " | 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25-35 | 30-40 | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 20-25 | 25-30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 54 | ..... | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 55 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 19.00 | 22.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 28.00 | 32.00 |
| " | 56 | ..... | 15.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| " | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | ..... |
| " | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | ..... |
| " | 58a | ..... | ..... | 16.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | 17.00 | 22.00 | 33.00 |
| Stratford | 59 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 |
| " | 60 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 61 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 |
| aToronto | 62 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15-20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10-15 | 20.00 | 25-30 |
| " | 63 | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| " | 64 | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 30.00 | ..... |
| " | 65 | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 35.00 | 50.00 |
| " | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 19.00 | 24.50 |
| Waterloo | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.50 | 14.00 | ..... |
| Windsor | 68 | ..... | 8-10 | 10-12 | 12-15 | 15-20 | ..... | 6-8 | 8-10 | 10-12 | 12-15 | ..... | 5-7 | 7-10 | 8-12 | 18-22 |
| " | 69 | ..... | 6-8 | 8-12 | 10-15 | 22-25 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8-10 | 15-18 | 20-25 | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10-12 | 12-18 |
| " | 70 | ..... | 8.00 | 10-12 | 12-18 | 18-20 | ..... | 4-6 | 6-10 | 10-12 | 12-15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18-20 |
| Woodstock | 71 | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3-4 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8-10 | 10-12 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8-12 | 10-25 |

IN CANADA—Continued.

Continued.
Residential Parts.

detached.

Self-contained.

| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.50 |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | 5.00 | 6.50 | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 14.00 | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 16.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12 15 | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20 30 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12 15 |
| | | | | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | | 5.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 |
| | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 |
| | 5.00 | 7.00 | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | | 5.50 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | | 5 7 | 10 12 | 12 16 | | | 10 13 | 15 16 | 18 25 | | | 7 9 | 12-15 | 16 20 |
| 4.00 | 5.75 | 6.50 | 7.50 | 8.50 | | 6.00 | 10.00 | 11.50 | 15-20 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00- |
| | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 20-30 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18-22 |
| | | 15.00 | 25.00 | | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | | | 18.00 | 22.00 | 26.00 |
| | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | | | 25.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 | | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 |
| | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 24.00 | 30.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 22.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 24.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | 25.00 |
| 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| | | 14.00 | 17.00 | 22.00 | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| | | | | | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 8.00 |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| | | | | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 30-40 | | | | | |
| | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 20.00 | 35.00 | 50.00 | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | | | | | | | 20.00 | 35.00 | 20.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 10.00 | 18.00 | 28.00 | 32.50 | | | | | |
| | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | | | 7.00 | 8.50 | 10.00 |
| | | | | | 10 12 | 12-15 | 12 18 | 15-30 | | 8 10 | 10 12 | 12-15 | 12-15 | |
| | 5.00 | 6-12 | 12-18 | 15-22 | 8-10 | 10-12 | 12-18 | 22-28 | 30-40 | 6-8 | 6-8 | 12-15 | 12-18 | 22-30 |
| | | | | | | | 10 18 | 15-20 | 18 25 | | 6 10 | 10 12 | 12 15 | 15 18 |

COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Poor

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

Ontario.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Belleville... | 1 | | | | | | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | | | | | |
| " | 2 | | | | | | | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | | | | | |
| Brantford... | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 3a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brockville... | 4 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 |
| " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | | 11.00 |
| Chatham... | 6 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 18.20 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 10.12 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | |
| " | 7 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 10-11 | 15.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| " | 8 | | | | | 8.00 | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | | | | | | |
| " | 9 | | 3.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | 3.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | 3.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| " | 10 | | | | | 8.00 | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | | | | | | |
| dCollingw'd. | 11 | | | | | | | 3-4 | 4-5 | | | | | | | |
| eGalt... | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4-5 | 6-8 | | |
| f " | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| gGuelph... | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | |
| " | 14 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 14a | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| hHamilton... | 15 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| " | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 17 | | | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | | |
| " | 18 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | | 12.00 | 13.00 | |
| " | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | |
| " | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.00 | |
| " | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| Ingersoll... | 22 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.50 |
| Kingston... | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 5.50 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| " | 26 | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | 21.00 |
| London... | 27 | | | | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 28 | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | |
| jNiagara Falls | | | | | 11.00 | | | 5.00 | | | | | | | 15.00 | |
| Orillia... | 29 | 2.00 | 3-4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 29a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa... | | | 4-6 | 10-11 | 12-14 | 16-18 | | | | | | | 6.00 | 11-14 | 13-15 | 18-22 |
| " | 30 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | | 2.00 | | 6.00 | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| " | 31 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 19.00 |
| " | 32 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | |
| " | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Owen Sound | 34 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| " | 35 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 36 | | | 3-4 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 |
| " | 36a | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 |

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER—Continued.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | | | | | | 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 |
| | | 4.50 | 7.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.50 | 10.50 | | | | 8.00 | | 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.65 | 6.85 | 7.9 | 10.12 | | 6.7 | 7.9 | 9.11 | 11.13 | 4.50 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 8.10 | 11.13 |
| 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 |
| | | 8.00 | | 9.00 | | | 12.00 | | 14.00 | | | 9.00 | | 10.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 6.00 | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 7.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| 2.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | | | | | | 10.00 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | 3.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | | | 6.00 | | |
| 2.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | | | | | | 10.00 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 6.00 | |
| | | | | | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | 3.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| | 3.4 | 5.6 | 7.00 | | | | | | | | 4.5 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 9.10 |
| | 3.4 | 5.7 | 8.10 | | | 5.6 | 7.8 | 8.10 | 10.14 | | 3.50 | 5.7 | 8.10 | 10.15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5.50 | | | |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | | 8.00 | 11.00 | 13.50 | | | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | |
| 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | 7.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | |
| 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | 4.6 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | 4.6 | 8.00 | 9.00 | |
| | | | | | | | 7.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | | 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| | | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | 13.00 | 15.00 | | | | 9.00 | 12.00 | |
| | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 8.00 | | |
| | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 9.50 |
| | 2.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 3.50 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 14.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 6.50 | 8.00 | 9.50 | 14.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.50 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | | | | 14.00 | 18.00 | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | | | | | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | | | | | | 8.00 | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | | | | | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | | 2.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | |
| 2.50 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | | 3.50 | 4.50 | 8.00 | | 12.00 |
| | | | | | | 6.8 | 10.12 | 14.00 | 18.00 | | | | | |
| 3.00 | | 7.00 | | 10.00 | | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 4.00 | | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| 5.50 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| | | | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.50 |
| | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| 2.50 | 4.50 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | | | 6.7 | | 9.00 | 2.50 | 4.50 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | |

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Poor

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | | | | | |
| Ontario. | | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | | | | |
| Peterboro' | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a " | 38 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | | | | |
| " | 39 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.50 | | 1.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Thomas. | 40 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 8.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.50 | | | | | |
| b " | 41 | | | | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 42 | | | | | | | 4.00 | 4.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d " | 43 | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 43a | 5.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | | | | | |
| Sarnia. | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 45 | 2 3 | 2 50 | | 5-7 | 10 12 | 12 15 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5-6 | 8 10 | 12 15 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 6 8 | 10 13 | 12 15 | | | | |
| " | 46 | | ±.00 | | | | | | | | | | 3.50 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 7.50 | 10.00 | | | | |
| " | 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | | | |
| Sault Ste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Marie | 48 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | | |
| e " | 49 | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 51 | | | | | | | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 53 | 5.00 | 6-8 | 8-10 | 12-15 | 15-20 | 5.00 | 5-6 | 6-8 | 10-12 | 12-15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 54 | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 57 | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 25.00 | | | | | |
| " | 58 | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | | | |
| " | 58a | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 20.00 | | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 22.00 | | | | | | |
| Stratford | | | | | | | 1.00 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | | | | |
| " | 59 | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | | | |
| " | 60 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | |
| Toronto. | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10-12 | 15-18 | | | | | | *5.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12-15 | 18.00 | | | | | |
| " | 61 | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | 25.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | | | 13.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | | | | | |
| " | 62 | | 9.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | | | | | |
| " | 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | | | | | |
| Waterloo. | 65 | | | | | | 2.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | 9.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | | | | |
| Windsor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 66 | 5-6 | 6-10 | 8-12 | 15-18 | 18-25 | 5-6 | 6-10 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 18-22 | 4-5 | 6-8 | 7-10 | 15-18 | 20-25 | | | | | |
| " | 67 | | 5.00 | 5 10 | 10-12 | 12 15 | | 5.00 | 6 8 | 8.00 | 8 10 | | 5 7 | 7-10 | 10 12 | 12 18 | | | | | |
| Woodstock | 68 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | | |
| " | 69 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 8.00 | | 3.00 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 7.50 |
| 2.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.50 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | |
| | | | | | | | 6.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7-8 | 10-12 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| | 5.00 | 7.00 | | | | | | | | | 5.50 | 8.00 | 9.00 | |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 5-8 | 8-12 | 12-15 | | | 7-9 | 10-12 | 12-18 | | 3-4 | 6-9 | 8-12 | 12-16 |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 5.50 | 6.50 | 8.00 | | | 8.50 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | |
| | 4.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| | | | | | 5.00 | 6-8 | 9-12 | 12-15 | 18-25 | | 6.00 | 7-8 | 10-13 | 12-18 |
| | | | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 25.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 25.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 25.00 |
| 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| | 10.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | | 11.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.25 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.25 | 5.50 | 6.00 |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 |
| | | | | | *6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | | | | | |
| 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | | | 16.00 | 23.00 | 35.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 |
| | | | | | | | 12.00 | | | | | | | |
| | 5.00 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | | | 13.00 | | | | | | | |
| | | 6.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6.50 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 6.50 | 8.00 |
| | 4-6 | 6-8 | 8-10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.5 | 5-6 | 6-10 | 10-15 | 15-18 | 8-10 | 10-12 | 10-12 | 20-22 | 22-25 | 6-8 | 6-8 | 10-12 | 12-15 | 15-20 |
| | 5-8 | 6-10 | 10-12 | 12-14 | | 5-7 | 7-10 | 10-12 | 12-18 | | 5-8 | 8-10 | 10-15 | 15-18 |
| 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |

COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Suburban or

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

Ontario.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|---|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Belleville. | 1 | | | | | | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | | | | | |
| " | 2 | | | | | | | | 4.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | | | | | |
| Brantford | 3 | | | | 7.50 | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.50 | | | | 7.50 | 7.50 |
| " | 3a | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | | | | | |
| Brockville. | 4 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 |
| " | 5 | | | | | | | | 5.00 | | 6.00 | | | | | |
| Chatham. | 6 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | | 3.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8-9 | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | | |
| " | 7 | | | | | | 2.00 | 3.00 | | | | | | | | |
| " | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 9 | | | | | | 2.00 | 3.00 | | | | | | | | |
| dCollingw'd. | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| eGalt. | 11 | | | | | | | 3-4 | 4.00 | | | | | | 9 11 | |
| f " | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5-6 | 7-8 | 8-10 | 10-14 |
| Guelph | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 14 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| " | 14a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| hHamilton. | 15 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| " | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12-15 |
| " | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 |
| " | 18 | | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | | | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 |
| i " | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | | |
| " | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| Ingersoll. | 22 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 11.00 |
| Kingston. | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 25 | | | | | | Same rates as in poor residential parts | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 26 | | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| London. | 27 | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | 21.00 |
| " | 28 | | | | | | Houses usually occupied by owner | | | | | | | | | |
| jNiagara Falls | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orillia. | 29a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

a No very poor residential parts. b No sanitary conveniences in outlying parts.
c Tenants paying repairs and water rates, but no taxes.
d No system of sewerage; very good houses, generally occupied by owner; house rented with piece of ground.
e Houses scarce. f No system of sewerage.

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Outlying Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER—Concluded.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|--|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | | | | | | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 |
| | | 4.50 | 8.00 | 11.00 | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | | | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.50 | 10.50 | | | | 8.00 | | 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| 4.00 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 10-12 | | | | | | 4.50 | 5.7 | 8.50 | 8.10 | 10-12 |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 |
| 3.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | | 3.50 | 4.00 | 6.50 | 8.00 | |
| | | | 8.00 | | 1.50 | 2.50 | 8.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| | 3-4 | 5.00 | 7.00 | | | | | 12-15 | | | 4-5 | 6.00 | 7-8 | |
| | | | | | | 5-6 | 7-8 | 8-10 | 10-14 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5-7 | 7-11 | 11-14 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | |
| 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | *5-7 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10-12 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12-15 | | *5-7 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10-12 |
| | 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | 7.00 | 10.00 | |
| 3.00 | | 5-6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 5.50 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 11.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 |
| | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | | | | 2.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| | | | | | Same rates as in poor residential parts. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | | | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | | | 14.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 |
| Houses usually occupied by owner. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | 3.00 | 4-5 | 6.00 | 7.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | to | 12 | |

g Very few tenement houses and few sanitary conveniences. Houses very scarce. A system of sewerage is being constructed.

h Rents have increased from one to three dollars per month within the last six months.

* Rents quoted for five rooms. i Good district. j Great demand for houses and rents at a maximum.

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Suburban or

| LOCALITY | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | | | |
| Ontario. | | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. |
| Ottawa..... | | | | 6.00 | 8-9 | 10-11 | 14.00 | | | | | | | | 7.00 | 8.10 | 11-13 | 15.00 | |
| " | 30 | | | | | | 2.00 | | | 4.00 | | | | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | |
| " | 31 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | | | |
| " | 32 | Scarcely any difference between poor residential parts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | | | | | 14.00 | | |
| Owen Sound | 34 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 5.50 | |
| " | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | |
| " | 36 | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | |
| " | 36a | | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | |
| Peterboro ^a | 37 | | | | | | 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | | | | | | | | |
| " | 38 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | |
| " | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Thomas. | | | | 7.00 | 8.00 | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | | |
| " | 40 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | | | |
| " | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 43a | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | |
| Sarnia..... | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 46 | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 7.50 | | | |
| " | 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sault Ste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Marie..... | 48 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | |
| " | 49 | | | | | | | | 10.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 53 | | | | | | | 5.00 | 6-7 | 8-10 | 10-12 | | | | | | | | |
| " | 54 | | | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 58 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | |
| " | 58a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stratford.... | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | |
| " | 59 | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | |
| " | 60 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | | |
| " | 61 | *4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | | | | | | *6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | | | |
| " | 62 | | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 10.00 | 14.00 | 25.00 | | | |
| " | 63 | | | 9.00 | | | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | | |
| " | 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9.00 | | | | | |
| Waterloo.... | 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Windsor.... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 66 | 6-8 | 8-10 | 10-12 | 12-15 | 15-18 | 5-6 | 6-10 | 10-12 | 12-15 | 15-18 | 4-5 | 6-8 | 7-10 | 15-18 | 20-25 | | | |
| " | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woodstock.. | 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | | | |
| " | 69 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

^a Sanitary conveniences in good residential street only.^b Not many suburban houses

* Very small proportion of houses without sanitary conveniences. In such cases the rent is about 25 per

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Outlying Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| | | | | | | | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 up | | | | |
| 3.00 | | 5.00 | | 8.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 4.00 | | 6.00 | |
| 4.50 | 5.50 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| Scarcely any difference between poor residential parts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.75 | 5.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| | 3.00 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 |
| | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | | | 7-8 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | 6.00 | 7-8 | 8-9 | 8-10 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | |
| 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 |
| 1.50 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 8.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 |
| | | | | | | | 6-7 | 10-12 | 15-17 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 7-8 | 10-12 | |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4.50 | 6.00 | 7.00 | |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 4.50 | 5.75 | 7.00 | .... | 5.00 | 6.50 | 7.50 | 8.50 | ..... | 4.00 | 5.50 | 6.75 | 8.50 |
| | 4.00 | 5.00 | .. | | | | | | | 2.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 |
| 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10-14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 6.7 | 8.10 | 10.12 |
| | | | | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| | | | | | | | 18.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | | 14.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.25 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.25 | 5.50 | 6.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| | | | | | *8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 12.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | 4.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | +10 | to 75. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.50 |
| 4.5 | 5.6 | 6-8 | 8-10 | 12-20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6.10 | 10.15 | 15.18 | 8.10 | 10.12 | 10.12 | 15.18 | 20.22 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 10.12 | 12.15 | 15.20 |
| | | 5-8 | 8-10 | 10-12 | | | | | | 3.5 | 5-10 | 10-12 | 10-15 | 12-15 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6-8 | | | | | | | | | | |

c Better class of houses. *d* Good part of city. *e* Residences scarce.
cent lower. *a* See schedule. *†* Generally have 5 to 10 acres of land with fruit trees. *b* See schedule.

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Good

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| Ontario. | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

Manitoba.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Brandon.... | | 12.00 | | | | | 6.00 | | | | | | | 14.00 | 16.00 | 25.00 |
| | | 45.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 | | | | | | | | | | 27.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| Winnipeg.. | 70 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 24.00 | 28.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 17.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | 26.00 | 30.00 |
| " | 71 | | 25-30 | 35-45 | | | including heating. | | | | | | | 20-30 | 25-35 | 30-50 |
| " | 72 | | | | 20-25 | 40-50 | | | | | | | | 20-25 | | 40-50 |
| " | 73 | | 20.00 | 22.00 | 24.00 | 26.00 | | | 16.00 | 18.00 | | | | 25.00 | 27.00 | 30.00 |
| " | 74 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 22-28 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20-30 | 25-35 | 30-45 |
| " | 75 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 28.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 17.00 | | | | 25.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 |
| " | 76 | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | | | 25.00 | 30.00 | 45.00 |
| " | 76a | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 40-50 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | 45.00 |

In Poor

Manitoba.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Brandon.... | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | | | | 4.00 | 6.00 | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | |
| | | | 20.00 | 32.00 | | | | 10.00 | 13.00 | | | | | 25.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| Winnipeg.. | 70 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 | 22.00 | 26.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 24.00 | 28.00 |
| " | 71 | 8-10 | 10-12 | 15-18 | 20-25 | 25-30 | 4-6 | 5-8 | 8-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | | | 18-20 | 20-30 | 35-40 |
| " | 72 | 6-8 | 8-10 | 10-18 | 15-22 | 25-30 | | | | | | 6-8 | 8-10 | 15-20 | 15-22 | 25-30 |
| " | 73 | | 11.00 | 17.00 | 23.00 | 35.00 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | | 14.00 | 19.00 | 24.00 | 26.00 |
| " | 74 | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25-30 |
| " | 75 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 17.00 | | | 8.00 | 9-12 | 15.00 | 18-20 |
| " | 76 | | | 18.00 | 20.00 | 22.50 | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | | | 20.00 | 22.50 | 25.00 |
| " | 76a | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 |

In Suburban or

Manitoba.

GROUP A.—LOCALITIES WITH A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Brandon.... | | | | | | | | | | 13.00 | 16.00 | | | | | |
| Winnipeg.. | 70 | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| " | 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10-12 | 12-15 | 15-18 |
| " | 72 | | | 10.00 | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | | |
| " | 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 74 | | | | | | Same | as in | poor | residential | par ts. | | | | | |
| " | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | 7-9 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | |
| " | 76 | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | same. | | |
| " | 76a | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 |

c Rents in modern rooms in heated blocks, from 30 to 40 per cent higher.

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 14.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 18.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35.00 | 50.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | 24.00 | 28.00 | 35.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.40 | 30.50 | 40.70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.30 | 30.35 | 40.60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 18.00 | 20.00 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 25.00 | 29.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.00 | 8.00 | 13.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 35.00 | 40.50 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 14.00 | 20.00 | 22.00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | 30.00 | 45.00 | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 40.45 | 16.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 |

Residential Parts.

POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER—Continued.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | 6.00 | 8.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 13.00 | 15.00 | 20.50 | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | 32.00 | 45.00 | ..... | ..... | 13.00 | 16.00 | 22.50 | 26.00 |
| 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 22.00 | 26.00 | 33.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 |
| 5-8 | 8-10 | 10-12 | 10-18 | 20-25 | ..... | ..... | 20-25 | 25-30 | 30-35 | ..... | 10-12 | 17-18 | 18-20 | 20-25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10-12 | 12-15 | 18-20 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | ..... | ..... | 19.00 | 24.00 | 26.00 | ..... | ..... | 16.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.00 | 8.00 | 13.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 6.00 | 7-9 | 9-15 | 15-18 | 22.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 14.00 | 20.00 | 22.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 22.50 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | 27.00 | 38.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |

Outlying Parts.

POPULATION OF OVER 10,000—Continued.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 13.00 | 16.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| 3-4 | 5-6 | 8-10 | 10-12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12-16 | 16-20 | 20-30 | ..... | 6-8 | 10-12 | 12-15 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... |
| 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 17.00 | ..... | 3-10 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 17.00 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 27.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 |

d House accommodation very limited. * Heating included.

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Good

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-----|--------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ |

British Columbia.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cascade City | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilliwack | 17 | | 5.00 | 6.00 | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | | | | 6.00 | 7.00 | | |
| a " | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nanaimo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b " | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | 27 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17.50 | 20.00 | |
| " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 17.50 | 20.00 |
| c " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | |
| " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Westminster | | 7.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | | | | | | | | | 12.50 | | |
| " | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | |
| " | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | | 18.00 |
| " | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d Phoenix | 12 | | | | | | 12.50 | | 20.00 | | | | | | | |
| " | 13 | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | | | | |
| e " | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revelstoke | 15 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | | 10.00 | 13.00 | | |
| " | 29 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| Rossland | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 22.50 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | | | | | |
| " | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f Slovan City | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver | | 12.14 | 18 | 22.50 | 25.30 | 30.40 | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 32 | | | 10-12 | 14-16 | 18-25 | | | | | | | | 12-14 | 18-22 | 28-32 |
| " | 33 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 15.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 34 | | 12.00 | 17.00 | 25.00 | 40.00 | | | | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| " | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 25.00 | |
| c " | 36 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.50 | 15.00 | 25.00 | |
| c " | 37 | 7-9 | 8-12 | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 |
| c " | 38 | | | | 16.00 | | | | | | | | | 15-20 | 17-25 | |
| " | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 40 | | | 12.00 | 18.00 | 28.00 | | 5.00 | | | | | | 14.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 40a | | 7.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 12.00 | | |
| Vernon | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 43 | | | | | | 3-4 | 4-5 | 6-7 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | | | | |
| Victoria | | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | 13.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | |
| c " | 44 | | 12.00 | | | | | | 10.00 | | | | 7.00 | 12.00 | | |
| " | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7.00 | 10.00 | |
| " | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 |
| " | 48a | | | | | | | | | | | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| " | 48b | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 |

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5.00 | 6.00 | | | 6.00 | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 7.00 | 8.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | 7.50 | | 10.00 |
| | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 |
| 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | 25.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| | | 13.00 | | | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | 27.50 | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| | | | | | | | 12.50 | 25.00 | 27.50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 5-8 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.25 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 10.00 | 12.50 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 22.50- | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 25.00 | | | | | |
| | | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | | | 8.00 | | 12.00 | |
| | | 10.00 | 16.00 | | | | | | | | | | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| | | | | | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| | | | | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | | 8.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 |
| | | 10.00 | | 16.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 18.00 | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 12.50 | | | 25.00 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | | |
| 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 8.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 17.00 | 22.00 |
| | 7.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 |
| | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 22.00 | 25.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | |
| | | | | | | | 15.20 | 20.25 | 35.40 | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 18.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 25.00 | 30-35 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 |
| | | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 45.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | |
| 5.00 | 5.00 | | | | | 10-15 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | | | | |
| | | | | | 5-8 | 7-10 | 18-25 | 20-30 | 20-35 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 20.00 | 25-30 | 35.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 20.00- | 25-35 | 40.00 | | | 18-20 | 20-22 | |
| | | | | | | | 22.50 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 16.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 9.00 | 13.00 | 20-25 | 30-40 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 5.00 | | 12.00 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 15.00 |
| | 7.00 | 10-11 | 13-15 | 17-18 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| | 6.00 | 10.00 | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| | | | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | 50.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 22.00 | 30.00 |
| | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | | | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| | | | | | | | 7.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | 25.40 | | | | 25.00 |
| | | | | | | 2.50 | 3.00 | | | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 17.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 | 19.00 |

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Poor

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

British Columbia.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cascade City | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilliwack. | 17 | | 3.00 | 4.00 | | | | 2.50 | 4.00 | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | | |
| a " " | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nanaimo. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b " " | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | 2 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 |
| " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " " | 5 | 6.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Westminster. | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| " " | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d Phoenix | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 13 | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | |
| " " | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revelstoke. | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9.00 | 12.00 | | |
| " " | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Rossland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f Slocan City | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver. | | 4-6 | 6-8 | 10-12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 32 | 5-6 | 6-7 | 8-10 | 10-12 | | | | | | | | 7-8 | 9-12 | 12-14 | |
| " " | 33 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| " " | 34 | | 9.00 | 14.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 17.00 | 22.00 |
| " " | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | 7.50 | 7.50 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| c " " | 36 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 |
| c " " | 37 | 4-7 | 5-9 | | | | | | | | | | | 10-14 | | |
| c " " | 38 | | | | 10.00 | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | |
| " " | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 40 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| " " | 40a | 2.50 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | | | | | 2.50 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | |
| Vernon. | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " " | 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " " | 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria | | 4.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | | | 4.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | |
| c " " | 44 | | | 9.00 | | | | | 7.00 | | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | | |
| " " | 45 | 4.00 | 6.00 | | | | 3.00 | 5.00 | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | |
| c " " | 46 | | | | | | 2.00 | Cabins | | | | | | | 10.00 | |
| c " " | 47 | 2.00 | 3.00 | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | | 5.00 | | |
| " " | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " " | 48a | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| " " | 48b | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 |

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| | 3.50 | 4.50 | | | | 5.00 | 5.50 | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | | 7.50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4-5 | 6-7 | 8-10 | 12.00 |
| 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12 14 | 13.00 14.00 |
| | | | | | | 7.00 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 4.50 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | |
| | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | | | | | | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 3-4 | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 |
| | | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 20.00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 12.00 | | | |
| 4.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | 6.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | |
| | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | | | | | 5.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | |
| 5.00 | 5.00 | | | | 8.00 | 11.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 21.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 |
| | | | | | 5-7 | 8-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 22-25 | 5.00 | 5.00 | | | |
| 5.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 15.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 22.00 | 27.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 17.00 | 19.00 | |
| 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.50 | to | 12.50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 22.50 | | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.50 | to | 15.00 |
| | | | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 5-8 | 6-10 | 10-15 | 12-18 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 8-10 | 15-18 | 20-25 | 30.00 | | 6-10 | 13-15 | 15-20 | |
| | | 13.00 | 18.00 | 23.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 4.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 3.00 | | 8.00 | | | 4.50 | 7.00 | 9.50 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| 5.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 5.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 5.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | |
| | 4.00 | 6.00 | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 2-3 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | | 7.50 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 22.50 |
| | | 10.00 | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 |
| | | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | | 7.00 | 8.00 | 15.00 | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 17.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Suburban or

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |

British Columbia.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cascade City | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chilliwack. | 17 | | | 6.00 | | | | | 6.00 | | | | | | | |
| a " | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nanaimo. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b " | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | 2 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New West- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| minster. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| a " | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d Phoenix | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e " | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revelstoke. | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rossland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f Slocan City | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 34 | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 16.00 |
| " | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 40a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vernon. | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c " | 47 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 48a | | | | | | | | | | | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| " | 48b | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 |

a Very few houses with sanitary conveniences.

b No drainage system.

c See schedule.

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Good

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Cranbrook.. | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| a Duncan Station... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Forks | 21 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 22 | 6-8 | 8.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Greenwood.. | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kaslo | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$12 to \$18. | | | | |
| c Moyie..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

In Poor

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cranbrook.. | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| a Duncan Station... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Forks | 21 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... |
| " | 22 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 12.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 8.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Greenwood.. | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kaslo | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| c Moyie..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

In Suburban or

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cranbrook.. | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| a Duncan Station... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Forks | 21 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 9.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 9.00 | ..... |
| " | 22 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| b " | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kaslo | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| c Moyie | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

a Including a piece of land. b Actual depression in rents. c See Schedule.

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.50 | ..... | 6.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | 12.20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Residential Parts.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | ..... | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.50 |
| 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 7.50 | 12-15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12-15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Outlying Parts.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 3-4 | 5.00 | 8.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 10.00 | 12.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| ..... | 7.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 20-25 | 25-30 | ..... | 7.50 | 10.00 | 15-20 | 25.00 | ..... |
| ..... | 7.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.50 | 10.00 | 15.20 | 25.00 | ..... |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | \$18 to \$30. | | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS

In Good

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-----|--------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | | | |
| | | 90 | c. | 96 | c. | 96 | c. | 96 | c. | 96 | c. | 96 | c. | 96 | c. | 96 | c. | 96 | c. |

YUKON

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Dawson ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

In Poor

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Dawson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

In Suburban or

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Dawson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1903.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency.

THE Department of Labour has received notice, through its correspondents and from other reliable sources of 66 accidents to workmen during the month of October, in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 49 lives and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 36.

By injuries or group of trades the record was as follows :—

| Trade or Industry. | Killed. | Seriously injured. |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Agriculture..... | 4 | 4 |
| Fishing | 2 | — |
| Mining..... | 9 | 1 |
| Building trades | 1 | 1 |
| Metal and engineering trades.... | 6 | 9 |
| Woodworking trades | 2 | 1 |
| Railway service | 15 | 13 |
| General transport | 3 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 7 | 7 |
| | 49 | 36 |

Analysis of Table.

By reference to the detailed tabular statement presented herewith, it will be seen that the most serious accident of the month was that by which four miners lost their lives by a blow of gas on October 14 at Morrissey, B.C. An accident whereby three workmen were killed and two injured at Niagara Falls, Ont., by the overturning of a bucket in which the men were being lowered into a wheel pit, and one by which three sectionmen on a hand-car were run over by an express train and instantly killed near Stratford, Ont., were the two accidents coming next from the point of view of loss of life. With the exception of an accident reported under the heading of fishing at Gloucester, N.S., one under the heading of mining at Dominion No. 2, N.S., and one under the heading of linemen at Montreal, Que., no other accident of the month resulted in more than one life being lost.

With reference to the classes more particularly affected under the different head-

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 1.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Agriculture</i> | | | | | | |
| Thresherman..... | Wardsville, Ont..... | Oct. 10..... | 1..... | | | Workman while throwing sheaves fell into cylinder of threshing machine. |
| "..... | Gainsboro, Man..... | " 2..... | 1..... | | | Workman run over by load of sheaves. |
| "..... | Pontypool, Ont..... | " 23..... | | 1..... | Loss of foot above ankle..... | Farmer, while working about the machine, had foot caught in a cylinder. |
| "..... | Mather, Man..... | " 12..... | 1..... | | | Workman, while attempting to put on elevator belt, was drawn around cylinder. |
| Farmer..... | Woodslee, Ont..... | " 29..... | | 1..... | Loss of arm above elbow..... | Arm caught in feeder of a corn shredder. |
| "..... | Springfield, Ont..... | " 26..... | 1..... | | "..... | Clothing caught in a corn shredder. |
| "..... | Dover, Ont..... | " 30..... | 1..... | | Loss of hand..... | Hand caught in corn husker. |
| "..... | Kilbride, Ont..... | " 27..... | 1..... | | | Back broken by falling from a tree while picking apples. |
| <i>Fishing—</i> | | | | | | |
| Fishermen..... | Glorcester, N.S..... | " 8..... | 2..... | | | Members of crew of fishing schooner <i>Bohemia</i> drowned in a dory on banks of Newfoundland. |
| <i>Mining—</i> | | | | | | |
| Miner..... | Dominion No. 2, N.S..... | " 21..... | 1..... | | | Workman killed by stone falling from roof. |
| "..... | Sydney Mines, N.S..... | " 27..... | | 1..... | Severe internal injuries..... | A blow of gas in Mine No. 1 caused death by asphyxiation. |
| Miners..... | Morrissey, B.C..... | " 14..... | 1..... | | | Sixteen other miners escaped. |
| Miner..... | Fernie, B.C..... | " 1..... | 4..... | | | Result of a cave-in at No. 1 Mine at Coal Creek, caused by giving way of timbers. |
| "..... | Extension Mines, B.C..... | " 13..... | 1..... | | | Neck broken by a fall of rock. |
| Miners..... | Dominion No. 2, N.S..... | " 31..... | 2..... | | | A cage became unmanageable overturning a staging at the bank head on which the men were working, the men falling to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 1000 ft. |
| <i>Building Trades—</i> | | | | | | |
| Carpenter..... | Sydney, N.S..... | " 28..... | | 1..... | | Workman fell from a roof on which he was working. |
| Builders' labourer..... | Montreal, Que..... | " 5..... | 1..... | | | Lost his balance while carrying a hod full of bricks and fell 60 feet. |
| <i>Metal and Engineering Trades—</i> | | | | | | |
| Lineman..... | Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que..... | " 10..... | 1..... | | | Workman struck by a falling telephone pole. |
| Linemen..... | Montreal, Que..... | " 4..... | 2..... | | | Workmen in attempting to assist a fellow-workman, who had come in contact with a live trolley wire as the result of a misplaced derrick, were electrocuted. Inquest pronounced death accidental. |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| " | " | " | 19 | 1 | | Workman fell from a pole to the sidewalk. |
| Employee in plough works. | St. Catharines, Ont. | Toronto, Ont. | " 16 | 1 | Loss of arm above elbow. | Workman while doing repairs came in contact with a live wire. |
| Stationary engineer. | Hamilton, Ont. | | " 30 | | | Workman had arm caught between cog wheels in a blacksmith's shop. |
| " | | | " 14 | | Severe scald. | A plug blew out of the boiler, endangering the workman in the steam. |
| Employee of steel works. | Peggs, Ont. | | " 9 | 1 | | Workman became entangled in driving belt. |
| " | Sydney, N.S. | | " 28 | | Back broken. | Workman injured by a weight falling on him. |
| " | " | | " 28 | | | Workmen fell into a pit at back of a furnace. |
| " | " | | " 28 | | | Workman injured at blast furnace. |
| " | " | | " 28 | | | Workman injured at blowing mill. |
| " | " | | " 28 | 3 | | Workmen were struck by an electric charge in the open hearth furnaces. |
| Woodworking Trades— | | | | | | |
| Employee of wheel works | Galt, Ont. | | " 27 | 1 | | Boy, aged 17, had right eye torn from socket by a projection on a driving belt of a machine he was working. |
| Sawmiller. | Winchester, Ont. | | " 29 | 1 | | Workman was struck in the abdomen by a piece of plank. |
| Turner. | Notre Dame de Masson, Que. | | " 23 | | | Workman lost 3 fingers in a turning lathe. |
| Railway Service— | | | | | | |
| Conductor. | Mill End, Que. | | " 29 | | Left hand crushed. | While coupling cars. |
| Engineer. | Kamistiquia, Ont. | | " 29 | | Severe scald. | Train left the track 125 miles west of Port Arthur, Ont. |
| Fireman. | St. Mary's, Ont. | | " 31 | 1 | Both legs broken. | In a collision between a double header freight train and 5 car loads of stone the fireman of the freight was killed and the engineer seriously injured. |
| Brakeman. | Reserve Mines, N.S. | | " 20 | | Loss of leg below knee. | Workman's foot was caught underneath wheel while coupling cars. |
| " | Havelock, Ont. | | " 10 | 1 | | Workman was making repairs underneath a car when car was moved. A jury found that insufficient protection was provided to secure his safety while at work, but disagreed as to whether deceased came to his death through no fault of his own. |
| " | Leaside Junction, Ont. | | " 18 | | Loss of arm above elbow. | Arm crushed while coupling. |
| " | Oshawa, Ont. | | " 18 | | Loss of foot above ankle. | Accident sustained 125 miles west of Port Arthur, Ont. |
| Yardman. | Toronto, Ont. | | " 17 | 1 | " | Workman stepped from a freight train in front of an engine. |
| Switchman. | " June, Ont. | | " 12 | 1 | " | Workman crushed while coupling cars. |
| Brakeman. | Havelock. | | " 13 | 1 | | " |
| " | Fort Erie, N. Y. | | " 29 | 1 | | Workman scalded by escaping steam in an engine collision. |
| Motorman. | Hamilton, Ont. | | " 12 | | Loss of both legs below knee. | Workman, who lived at Hamilton, Ont., was killed in rear end collision. |
| Carpenter in bridge building gang. | Niagara Falls. | | " 27 | 1 | | Accident sustained in a collision on the radial electric railway system. |
| Sectionman. | St. Catharines, Ont. | | " 5 | 1 | | Workman run over by an engine. |
| " | Paris, Ont. | | " 24 | | Loss of leg above knee. | Workman run over by a car on a siding. |
| Cook on boarding car. | Brantford, Ont. | | " 21 | 1 | | Workman killed in a collision in the station yards. A jury exonerated the company and employees from all blame. |
| Sectionmen. | Stratford, Ont. | | " 1 | 3 | | Hand car run over by express train. |
| Brakeman. | Hagersville, Ont. | | " 26 | 1 | | Workman fell from top of a car. |
| Station agent. | Fort Francis, Ont. | | " 12 | | Loss of both legs below knee. | While superintending coupling of cars was run over. |

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER—*Concluded.*

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---|--|
| <i>Railway Service—</i> | | | | | | |
| Sectionmen..... | Rat Portage, Ont..... | Oct. 10 | 1 | 2 | Broken thighs..... | Hand car with 7 men run over by special express train. |
| Brakeman..... | Holland, Man..... | " 5 | 1 | | | Workman run over while coupling cars. |
| "..... | Headingley, Man..... | " 8 | | 1 | Head dangerously injured. | Workman caught between two cars attached by chains. |
| <i>General Transport—</i> | | | | | | |
| Longshoreman..... | Montreal, Que..... | " 20 | 1 | | | Workman fell into hold while loading a vessel, and died 6 days later. |
| Elevator employee..... | Goderich, Ont..... | " 19 | 1 | | | Caught in ropes operating a steam shovel. |
| "..... | Port Arthur, Ont..... | " 12 | 1 | 1 | Severe fracture of leg..... | Caught in gearing of steam shovel. |
| "..... | "..... | " 19 | 1 | | | Leg caught in a screw conveyor and injured so as to cause death. |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i> | | | | | | |
| Janitor of post office..... | Springhill, Ont..... | " 5 | 1 | | | Accident caused by explosion of heating apparatus. |
| Workman on crib work..... | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | " 5 | 1 | | | Workman, in avoiding a derrick crane fell, into river and was swept over the falls. |
| Labourers..... | "..... | " 27 | 3 | 2 | Severe fractures and internal injuries. | Workmen, while being lowered into a wheel pit, were thrown out of the bucket and fell 50 feet. |
| Pulpmill employee..... | Shawinigan, Que..... | " 24 | | 1 | Seriously crushed..... | Caught in pulp cylinders. |
| Textile worker..... | Doon, Ont..... | " 26 | 1 | | | Boy, aged 15, while cleaning card machine was caught in cylinder and drawn into the pickers. |
| "..... | St. Henri, Que..... | " 28 | | | | Arm caught in a belt in cotton factory. |
| Lookout man..... | Owen Sound, Ont..... | " 30 | 1 | | Loss of arm above elbow. | Workman while scraping topmast was thrown to the deck by breaking of the mast. |

Losses in the Gloucester, N.S., Fisheries.

With the close of the season's more active operations in the Atlantic fisheries, returns of a more or less complete nature are obtainable as to the number of fatalities reported among fishermen in that section of Canada. For over a century it has almost invariably happened each year that some of the vessels which follow this vocation to the Grand Bank, Labrador, or other places, have not come back, and a yearly disaster of one sort or another to the fishing fleet has come to be considered as inevitable. To such an extent is this true that a memorial service in the month of February has become an established feature of the year at Gloucester, N.S.

It is reported from that place recently that the list of lives lost is not as lengthy as it was a year ago, though there were six

vessels from that port lost, one with all her crew of 13 men and two others with a loss of 15 and 14 respectively. The six vessels represented a valuation, with outfit and cargo, of \$82,500, carrying insurance amounting to \$57,598. The loss of life totalled 75 men, leaving 20 widows and 49 children. Last year the losses in the Gloucester fisheries were 82 men and 10 vessels. It is estimated that the total number of men lost in the fisheries since 1830 has been 5,121 and the number of vessels 738. The average for the past 25 years has been in the neighbourhood of 92 lives lost per year.

Losses in the Sealing Industry.

Advices were received from Behring's Sea at Victoria, B.C., at the close of the month, to the effect that five men, all whites, had been lost this season in the sealing industry.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

THERE were 16 instances of changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month of October, concerning which the department was able to obtain detailed information as presented in the accompanying table.

The changes recorded were all either in the nature of an increase in wages or of a decrease in the hours of labour.

From as full details as it was possible for the department to obtain, the number of work people affected was 1,807.

Changes in Wages.*

The net result of the 14 changes in wages was an increase of \$1,712.98 in the weekly wage bill, affecting 1,554 workpeople.

The change in wages by which a large increase in the weekly wage bill was affected was that resulting from the award

of the board of arbitrators appointed some time ago to investigate wages conditions in certain branches of the brass-working trades in the city of Toronto.* By this agreement an increase of 10 per cent was granted to brass polishers, finishers, buffers and lathe hands receiving \$2.25 a day or less, to the number of 300, involving an increase of over \$300 in the aggregate weekly wages of these classes. The award was retractive in its effect, dating from June 15 last.

Second in importance to the above was the change in the scale of wages of policemen in Montreal by which some 365 men received an increase aggregating \$256.25 weekly. This increase was to go into effect on November 1 and continue until December 31. Under the present arrangement second class constables will draw as much as those of the first-class, but when next

* See also the new schedule granted to blacksmiths in the employment of the C.P.R. Co. as quoted in the report of the Vancouver correspondent of the *Gazette* in the present issue.

* A special article containing the full text of this award appears on another page of the present issue of the *Gazette*.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS

| Class of Work people affected. | Locality. | Approximate number of work people involved. | Date from which change took effect. | Particulars of Change. |
|--|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Carpenters and joiners .. | Winnipeg, Man..... | 350 | Oct. 19.... | An increase from a rate of 20 to 35c. per hour to a minimum rate of 35c. per hr. |
| <i>Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.</i> | " | | | |
| Brass polishers..... | Toronto, Ont..... | 300 | June 15, '03. | Increase of 10 p.c. for all receiving \$2.25 per day or less. |
| Brass finishers | " | | | |
| Buffers..... | " | | | |
| Monitor lathe hands ... | " | | | |
| Locomotive and car builders..... | St. Thomas, Ont.... | 231 | Oct. 19.... | Before change men worked 10 hrs. per day, 5 days of week, and 5 hrs. on Saturday; since change, 9 hrs. per day, 6 days per week. |
| Horseshoers | Hamilton, Ont..... | 22 | " 10.... | 5 hours on Saturday instead of 9..... |
| Metal workers, labourers. | Shawinigan Falls, Q. | 196 | " 3.... | 15 p.c. increase granted..... |
| <i>Printing and Allied Trades.</i> | | | | |
| Ad. men and job men.... | Guelph, Ont..... | 26 | " 20. .. | { Increase from \$9.50 to \$10 per week for printers other than machine operators. Increase from \$10.50 to \$11 per week.. |
| Machine operators | " | | | |
| <i>Clothing Trades.</i> | | | | |
| Garment workers, button-hole workers.... | Hamilton, Ont.. ... | 24 | " 10.... | Average of 5 p.c. increase. There is no stated scale; piece work; increase averages \$1.50 per week. |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | |
| Rubber workers..... | Port Dalhousie, Ont. | 240 | " 23.... | Advance received (no particulars)..... |
| 1st class policemen | Montreal, Q..... | 46 | Nov. 1, '03. | Change from \$12.20 to \$12.25 a week... |
| 2nd " | " | 211 | " 1, '03. | " \$11.20 to \$12.25 " |
| 3rd " | " | 108 | " 1, '03. | " \$10.20 to \$10.50 " |
| <i>Transport.</i> | | | | |
| Street railway employees | Windsor, Ont..... | 50 | Oct. 1..... | Increase from 16c. an hour to 17c. |
| Grain elevator men..... | Port Arthur | | " 20.... | Change from 20 to 25c. an hour, an increase of 50c. per day. |
| Caretakers of public schools | Hamilton, Ont..... | 3 | Jan. 7, '04.. | { 1 from \$450 per year to \$495..... 1 " \$400 " \$440..... 1 " \$350 " \$385..... |

OF LABOUR DURING OCTOBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, Series E., No. 3.

| Estimated Rate of Wages per week. | | Estimated Hours of Labour per week. | | Change in Wages per Head per week. | | Change in Working Hours per Head per week. | | Manner in which change was brought about. |
|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|---|
| Before change. | After change. | Before change. | After change. | Increase. | De- crease. | In- crease. | De- crease. | |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | |
| { 13.00 to 18.65 } | 18.65 | 53 | 53 | (Varied)..... | | | | After a general strike, not all employees acceding to de- mands. |
| { 12.10 10.45 10.45 8.80 } | 13.31 11.49 11.49 9.68 | | | 1.21 1.04 1.04 0.88 | | | | Demand of men followed by reference to arbitrators whose award gave 10 p.c. increase to all earning \$2.25 per day or less. There is no regular scale for any of the trades affected by the arbitration except moulders. |
| | | 55 | 54 | | | | 1 | Usual change each year for economic reasons. |
| 7.50-9.00 | 8.62-10.35 | 59 8 | 55 8 | 1.12-1.35 | | | 4 | On demand. Voluntary concession. |
| 9.50 | 10.00 | 53 | 53 | 0.50 | | | | Removal of agreement in force which provided for increase on Oct. 20. |
| 10.50 | 11.00 | 53 | 53 | 0.50 | | | | |
| | | | | 1.50 | | | | On request. |
| 12.20 11.20 10.20 | 12.25 12.25 10.50 | 12 12 12 | 12 12 12 | 0.05 1.05 0.30 | | | | After a strike. Change granted by police com- mittee of city council. |
| 11.20 | 11.90 | 70 | 70 | 0.90 3.00 | | | | On demand for 18c. an hour. On demand of workmen. |
| 8.65 7.69 6.73 | 9.51 8.45 7.40 | | | 0.86 0.76 0.67 | | | | |

year's appropriations are drawn up provision will be made for increasing the first-class to \$14 a week, the second and third-class remaining as at present.

A change by which 196 metal workers and labourers employed at Shawinigan Falls obtained 15 per cent increase on October 3 involved an aggregate weekly increase of \$141.08.

As a result of the strike of carpenters which commenced in the city of Winnipeg during the month, a large number of carpenter contractors in that city were obliged to agree to a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour, and a nine hour work day. As some of the men were receiving this rate before the strike and others, rates varying from 20 cents to 35 cents per hour, it is impossible to say how many carpenters were directly affected. An average increase of five cents per hour for three hundred and fifty men would probably not be excessive as a rough approximation. This was the most important change of the month both

from the numbers affected and the amount of change involved in the weekly wage bill.

Changes in Hours.

There were two instances of a reduction in hours reported during the month, one at St. Thomas, Ont., involving a reduction of an hour a week to 231 employees in the locomotive and car shops of the Michigan Central Railway Company, and the other affecting 22 horseshoers at Hamilton to the extent of 4 hours weekly. The former of these represents a re-arrangement of work time customary at this season of the year in the establishment in question. The net result of the two changes is a diminution of 319 hours weekly.

A gratifying feature of the table is that it presents only one return indicative of cessation of employment.

The high rates of wages noted in the September *Gazette* as prevailing in the lumbering, agricultural and railroad construction industries were continued in October.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

THERE was little industrial unrest in Canada during the month of October, only two new disturbances being of much importance. Two of the largest disputes in existence before October 1 were terminated during the month, and in the case of a third one, the company which had been most seriously affected claimed to have filled all the places of the strikers. British Columbia and all the eastern maritime provinces were quite free from trade disputes, and there were only one in Quebec, one in Manitoba, and four in Ontario.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of disputes reported to the department as being in existence in October was eleven, a decrease of three compared with the pre-

vious month, and an increase of one compared with October, 1902. Of the eleven, five were begun before October 1, and six, after. Three old disputes and one new one came to an end in the course of the month, and of the remaining six, two were practically concluded, leaving only four in continuance in November. The number of establishments involved was approximately 150, and the number of employees directly affected was about 1,255. Of the four disputes which were settled, the strikers gained their demands with regard to three, and in the third case particulars were not given.

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time in working days by men directly affected was 14,000, a decrease of about 540 compared with September. The fact that many of the strikers returned to work either individually or in small

bodies while the disputes were still unsettled, makes of these figures merely a rough estimate. All care has been taken, however, to render them as accurate as possible.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The industries affected by new disputes included iron moulding, quarrying, building, piano making, marble working and leather working.

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes :—

| | |
|--|---|
| Objection of employers to unions..... | 2 |
| Demand for increase in wages and shorter hours | 1 |
| Demand for increase in wages, shorter hours and recognition of unions..... | 1 |
| Refusal of Company to discharge a union member in arrears of dues..... | 1 |
| Against change in method or wages payment involving reduction in wages.. . . . | 1 |

Disputes commenced prior to the Beginning of the Month.

Of the five disputes which began before October 1, the strikes of rubber workers at Port Dalhousie, Ont., builders' labourers at Montreal, and bookbinders at Toronto came to an end in the course of the month, the men in each case obtaining practically all their demands. No changes occurred in the strikes of iron moulders at Toronto and boilermakers at London, Ont. In the case of the former, only 25 strikers out of the original number of 275 remained out of work on October 1, and the Canada Foundry Co., the principal firm involved, reported that they were no longer affected by the dispute.

New Disputes.

Of the new disputes, the most important were a strike of carpenters and joiners at Winnipeg, quarrymen at Sherkston, Ont., and piano workers at Hamilton. The only other disputes were a lockout of marble workers at Toronto, a strike of harness makers at Montreal, and a strike of iron moulders at Smith's Falls.

In a special article in the present number of the *Gazette* an account is given of the strike of carpenters and joiners at Winni-

peg, in which the intervention of the department was sought. Brief particulars of the other disputes are given below.

Strike of Quarrymen at Sherkston, Ont.

On October 6, a strike was declared by employees of the Empire Limestone Co., of Buffalo, N.Y., at their quarry at Sherkston, a small village near Port Dalhousie, Ont. Eighty-four Canadians were directly concerned in the strike. The Empire Limestone Company had purchased this property about a year ago, and the strike was largely due to new regulations which they attempted to enforce. The chief grievance was the introduction of the piece-work system of payment for loading 'buckets' instead of daywork. On a complaint being made, about twelve men were discharged and were replacel it is alleged by Italians and Hungarians. The rest of the Canadians, to the number of 84, then went on strike, their action forcing the twenty foreigners employed to stop work also. Towards the close of the month, the secretary of the Ontario Labour Bureau investigated the trouble, but reported that the government could not interfere. On October 31, the Deputy Minister of Labour proceeded to Sherkston, as the friendly mediation of the Department of Labour had been sought on behalf of the strikers.

Strike of Piano Workers at Hamilton, Ont.

On October 7, the employees of the piano factory of Ennis & Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont., presented a demand for a five per cent increase in wages and a day of 9 instead of 10 hours. They were informed that the company were willing to arrange a piece work scale, taking the best factories of Toronto as a basis. On October 17, the new scale was offered to the men, but not being satisfied with it, on the 19th, they declared a strike, twenty-one men being involved in it. A committee was immediately appointed by them to confer with the company, and frequent negotiations were carried on in an attempt to

reach an agreement. The strikers proposed to submit their differences to arbitration, and on the 28th, the company agreed to do so. No further steps, however, having been taken by the employees by the evening of the 30th, the company concluded to enforce the following order, which had been issued on the 19th: 'As you have quit your work without notice we consider your situations vacant, and would ask that your tools be removed within a reasonable time. Should you at any future time seek a position here we will entertain your proposition without malice.' The company also announced that the factory would open for business on November 2, and would henceforth be an open shop. The strikers stated that the cause of the delay in beginning arbitration proceedings was the necessity of obtaining authority to do so from the headquarters of the union in Chicago.

Lockout of Marble Workers at Toronto.

A peculiar feature of a lock-out of marble workers, which occurred in Toronto on October 22, was the fact that it had nothing to do with conditions in Canada, the whole trouble emanating from the United States. About the beginning of the month, the Marble Dealers' Association of America locked out about 1,400 workmen, members of the Marble Workers' International Association. The chief cause of the lock-out was a demand of the union for a 9 hour day, which is the time prevailing in Toronto, among the marble workers. A Chicago firm, Messrs. Davidson & Co., members of the Marble Dealers' Association, had contracts in Toronto on the King Edward Hotel and the Bank of Nova Scotia. Their employees joined the Marble Workers' International Association during the month, and were consequently immediately locked

out. The result of the lockout was that the men obtained work elsewhere. It was reported that the firm's contracts were seriously interfered with.

Strike of Harnessmakers at Montreal.

A question of trades unionism was the only one involved in a strike of harness-makers employed by Hector Lamontagne & Co., of Montreal, which took place on October 26. About a week before, the company had dismissed the local Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Shoe Goods on the ground that he had been using his working hours to canvass the employees on behalf of the union. After his dismissal, a deputation from the employees requested his re-instatement, with a few others who had also been discharged. On October 25, the members of the union were notified that their services would be discontinued after eight days. In consequence of this, fifty hands stopped work on the following day. The company stated that they were willing to form a mutual benefit association among their own men, but that they objected to the International Union. On October 30 a conference was held between delegates of the men and a representative of the company, after which an announcement was made by the officers of the union, that an arrangement had been arrived at, and that all the men would return to work on Monday, November 2. No particulars of the agreement were given.

Particulars as to other disputes of the month will be found in the table published herewith, which is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion, which began or were in continuance during the month of October and which have been reported to the department.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 36.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected | | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Result. |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Di- | Indi- | | | |
| | | | | | rectly | rectly | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario..... | Toronto | Ironmoulders..... | Demand for 9 hour day..... | 3 | 25 | ..... | June 12..... | ..... | No settlement reported at end of month, but one company claimed to be no longer affected. |
| Ontario | Port Dallhousie | Rubber workers..... | Demand for recognition of union and the remedying of certain grievances. | 1 | 200 | .. | Aug. 10 Oct. | 21 | Increase in wages granted and other grievances remedied. |
| Quebec..... | Montreal | Builders' labourers..... | Demand for time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday labour. | 50 | 65 | ..... | Sept. 23 " | 20 | Dispute lapsed, practically all strikers obtained work at terms demanded. |
| Ontario | London..... | Boilemmakers | Discharge of an employee..... | 1 | 6 | ..... | " 21 ..... | ..... | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario | Toronto ... | Bookbinders | Apprentice alleged to have been given journeymen's work. | 1 | 27 | + 123 | " 28 Oct. | 2 | A satisfactory arrangement made. |

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

† Establishment was closed for two days, but none were indirectly affected after Sept. 29.

TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER—*Concluded.*

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No. of Firms or Establishments affected. | | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Remarks. |
|--|---------------------|--|---|--|------------|--|------------|-----------------------|---|----------|
| | | | | Directly | Indirectly | Directly | Indirectly | | | |
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | Smith's Falls. | Iron moulders | Refusal of the company to discharge a union member in arrears for dues. | 1 | 25 | ..... | Oct. 6 | ..... | No settlement reported at end of month. | |
| Ontario | Sherkston | Quarrymen | Change in method of wage payment, and other grievances. | 1 | 84 | 20 | " 6 | ..... | " " |  |
| Ontario | Hamilton | Piano workers | Demand for increase in wages and shorter hours. | 1 | 21 | 10 | " 19 | ..... | " " |  |
| Manitoba | Winnipeg | Carpenters and joiners | Demand for minimum wage of 35 cents an hour, 9-hour day, and recognition of unions. | 89 | 700 | ..... | " 20 | ..... | Agreement signed by 69 contractors at end of month.§ | |
| Ontario | Toronto | Marble workers | Lockout on account of men joining International Union. | 1 | 8 | ... | " 22 | ..... | No settlement at end of month, but some of the men obtained work elsewhere. | |
| Quebec | Montreal | Leather workers on horse goods | A threatened lockout of members of International Union. | 1 | 50 | ..... | " 26 | Oct. 30 | Particulars of settlement not given; men were to resume work on Nov. 2nd. | |

§ See special article on intervention by Department of Labour in present issue.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

The following particulars have been obtained from the latest number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record,' issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The number of patents issued by the Canadian Patent Office during the month of July amounted to 525. Twenty-eight were for electrical inventions, 25 for agricultural implements, 29 for industrial machines and 11 others for parts of machinery. Eighteen inventions related to mining and metallurgy, 12 to transportation and locomotion, 11 to lighting, 7 to heating, and 3 to fuel. The electrical inventions included 4 railway signals, 4 switches, 2 lamps, 2 telephones, and a wave-detecting device for wireless telegraphy. Those relating to agriculture included harvesters, cultivators, ploughs, &c. Among

the new industrial machines were some for knitting, sawing, welding and leather sewing. Six inventions were concerned with the manufacture of paper, five of them being beating engines for pulp, and one a valve for wood pulp digesters. The patents relating to the working of minerals and metals included 3 blast furnaces, a furnace for treating ores, method for amalgamating metals, recovering precious metals, and manufacturing incandescent mantles. The patents for discoveries in industrial chemistry embraced a process for obtaining alumina, an explosive composition, paint, alcohol, and artificial manure. There were three automobiles, two bicycles, three propellers, and an air-ship. Six inventions were for new industrial processes, the principal being methods of briquetting coal, weaving elastic fabrics and making pasted leather.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.)

Between the 1st of April and the 15th of October, 1903, the Department of Marine and Fisheries awarded the following contracts, containing a schedule of minimum rates of wages to be paid and of maximum number of hours to be worked by the different classes of labour engaged upon the works.

The fair wage schedule inserted in each of these different contracts were as follows :—

POINT AUX PINS, LAKE SUPERIOR.

The construction of two wooden range lighthouses on Point aux Pins, above Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, 10th April, 1903. Amount of contract, \$1,400.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Not less than the following : | |
| Bricklayers | 0.50 per hour, | 9 hours per day. |
| Masons | 0.45 " " | 9 " " |
| Builders' labourers | 0.20 " " | 9 " " |
| Painters | 0.25 " " | 10 " " |
| Carpenters | 0.22½ " " | 10 " " |
| Ordinary labourers | 0.17½ " " | 10 " " |
| Driver, horse and cart | \$2.75 per day, | 10 hours per day. |
| Drivers, 2 horses and wagon | 4.00 " " | 10 " " |

CANNING RIVER, N.S.

The construction of two wooden lighthouse towers at Canning River, King's County, N.S. Date of contract, 2nd July, 1903. Amount of contract, \$1,190.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Not less than the following : | |
| Carpenters.. | \$1.50 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Bricklayers.. | 3.00 | " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths.. | 1.50 | " 10 " |
| Labourers.. | 1.25 | " 10 " |

SAINT ANDREWS, N.B.

The construction of a wooden lighthouse tower on the bar east of Navy Island, at the entrance to St. Andrew's Harbour, N.B. Date of contract, 21st September, 1903. Amount of contract, \$2,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Not less than the following : | |
| Carpenters.. | \$1.50 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Masons.. | 2.25 | " 10 " |
| Painters.. | 1.50 | " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths.. | 1.75 | " 10 " |
| Labourers.. | 1.25 | " 10 " |

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following contract awarded by the Department of Public Works, received the signature of both parties to it, during the month of September, together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted. A copy of the schedule, however, was not received at the Department of Labour until October.

RED DEER, ALTA.

Construction of a Court House at Red Deer, Alta., N.W.T.; date of contract, 7th September, 1903 ; amount of contract, \$12,500.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Not less than the following : | |
| Mason.. | \$5.00 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Bricklayers.. | 5.00 | " 9 " |
| * Stonecutters.. | | |
| Builders' labourers.. | 1.75 | " 10 " |
| Plasterers.. | 0.50 | per hour, day of 10 hours. |
| * " labourers.. | | |
| Lathers.. | 0.04 | per yard. |
| * Ordinary labourers.. | | |
| Stair builders.. | 3.00 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Joiners.. | 3.00 | " 10 " |
| Carpenters.. | 2.75 | " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths.. | 2.50 | " 10 " |
| Shinglers (done by carpenters).. | | |
| * Plumbers.. | | |
| * Sheet metal workers.. | | |
| Painters.. | 0.25 | per hour, day of 10 hours. |
| Teamsters.. | 26.00 | to 33.00 per month with board. |

* There are no workmen of the classes of labour thus marked above at Red Deer, N.W.T., but the current rates at Calgary, N.W.T., are as follows :

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Stonecutters.. | \$0.40 | per hour, day of 10 hours. |
| Plasterers' labourers.. | 2.00 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Ordinary labourers.. | 1.75 | " 10 " |
| Plumbers.. | 3.50 | " 10 " |
| Sheet metal workers.. | 2.50 | " 10 " |

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES
RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE
DEPT., OCTOBER, 1903.

During the month of October the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

| Nature of order. | Amount of order. |
|---|------------------|
| Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps, also type and brass crown seals. | \$ 831 60 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type. | 34 05 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads ; rubber stamping cushions, wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink. | 484 65 |
| Making and repairing post office scale. | 138 50 |
| Supplying mail bags. | 762 50 |
| Repairing mail bags. | 1,046 39 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags and fittings | 861 20 |
| Repairing letter boxes, portable boxes and mail clerks' tin boxes. | 11 25 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores. | 27 85 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform | 466 75 |

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received by the Department of Labour, during October, 1903.

CANADIAN REPORT.

Crime in Canada.

Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1902. King's Printer, Ottawa. 1*227 pages. Price, 15 cents.

The criminal statistics of Canada for 1902, show that there was a general decrease in the number of convictions for indictable offences over 1901, in proportion to population, although the number of charges was greater by 248, and the convictions were 22 more than in 1901. The greatest improvement was in Ontario and Quebec, these two provinces showing absolute decreases in convictions of 199 and 85 respectively. With regard to sex, the males convicted during 1902 numbered 5,313, against 5,338 in 1901, and 5,430 in 1900, while the females numbered 347 against 300 in 1901, an increase of 47. For 18 years previously, however, the trend was steadily in the direction of a decreased proportion of female criminals, and 1902 may therefore be regarded as exceptional in this respect.

The statistics show that the criminal classes are becoming more and more educated, and that, as regards the use of liquor, moderate drinkers are responsible for three-fifths of all the serious crime in the country, non-drinkers constituting a very small proportion, and the number of immoderate drinkers steadily decreasing.

In the case of juvenile delinquency, there was a slight improvement in 1902, but in dividing the last sixteen years into four year-periods, the number of criminals under 16 years of age shows a steady increase from 2,301 in 1887-90, to 3,727 in 1899-1902. The number of summary convictions increased from 36,510 in 1901 to 37,876 in 1902. The greatest increases were 30.06 per cent in Nova Scotia, and 10.2 per cent in British Columbia, and the decreases were

24.7 per cent in the Yukon, 12.7 per cent in the Territories, and 3.1 per cent in Prince Edward Island.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Live Stock Associations.

Annual Reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Province of Ontario, 1902. King's Printer, Toronto. 298 pages.

The greater portion of the volume on live stock issued by the Ontario government is taken up with addresses delivered at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show. In addition to these, it contains the annual reports of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, the Western Ontario Poultry Association, and the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association. Most of the addresses are of a purely technical nature on the breeding and care of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, and kindred topics. The following statistics were given by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario at the Provincial Winter Fair which was held at Guelph. He stated that a capital of no less than one billion dollars was invested in agriculture in Ontario, and that from live stock, dairying and poultry-raising, a sum of nearly ninety million dollars is produced every year. During the last four years, the live stock on the farms of the province of Ontario increased in value by thirty-six million dollars, and the sales of live stock and their products increased eighteen million dollars in the same time.

Fruit-growing in Ontario.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1902. King's Printer, Toronto. 180 pages.

An important development in connection with the fruit growing industry of Ontario, in 1902, was the organization of 36 local Fruit Growers' Associations in various parts of the province in affiliation with the

Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. In the annual report of this association, an account is given by the secretary of the formation of the affiliated societies, with a list of rules and regulations suggested for their adoption. The report contains a large number of addresses delivered at the annual meeting of the association held at Walkerton, on December 1, 1902, among the most important of which were the following: 'List of Plants for Home and School,' by Arch. Gilchrist; 'Insects injurious to Fruit Trees,' by Dr. James Fletcher; 'Fungous Diseases and Insect Pests of 1902,' by Prof. W. Loxhead; 'Controlling Soil Moisture in the Orchard,' by Prof. J. B. Reynolds; 'The Grading and Packing of Apples,' by Alex. McNeil; 'Fruit Growing in Algoma,' by Chas. Young.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES REPORT.

Agriculture in 1902.

Annual report of the Department of Agriculture, of the North-west Territories for 1902. Government Printer, Regina. 205 pages.

In the North-west Territories of Canada, there were produced in 1902, 13,956,850 bushels of wheat, 10,661,295 bushels of barley and 158,185 bushels of flax. A special feature of the year was the appearance of flax as an export crop, but the growing of flax is still largely in the experimental stage, the yield per acre in some districts being small. The difficulty of obtaining harvest help was met by the department by the distribution of registration books throughout Assiniboia, in which farmers entered their names and the number of hands they required. Agents were also stationed at Winnipeg to send the harvesters arriving there to the places where they were needed free of charge. In this way, 742 farmers who registered were supplied with approximately 1,930 hands.

With regard to the cattle embargo in England, the report states that, in the opinion of some authorities, the final effect will be to force the Canadian farmer into grain-finishing all cattle before export, and

that it will also tend to develop the dead meat trade, and consequently may be a blessing in disguise.

The easterly portions of the districts of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia are chiefly devoted to the production of hard wheat, and western Assiniboia is rapidly becoming the centre of the ranching industry, with its exports confined to beef, wool and mutton. The chief exports of Alberta are cattle, pork, dairy products, timothy hay, oats and barley. Ranching in this district is giving way to the growing of crops, owing to the reclamation of large tracts of land by irrigation. The markets for the products of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia are found in Europe, but the natural markets for the produce of Alberta are British Columbia and the Orient. Hitherto, the two drawbacks to the development of these markets have been the mining depression in British Columbia, and the cost of freight to Vancouver. The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and other contemplated lines will provide cheaper transportation from Calgary and Edmonton to the Pacific coast, and enable the farmers of Alberta to compete successfully in the rapidly growing markets of Japan and China. The most unsatisfactory industry of the North-west Territories has been the production of wool, owing to the fact that the wool industry is undergoing a prolonged period of depression all over the world. This condition is attributed to the substitution of cotton goods for wool and the increasing manufacture of shoddy goods.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Labour Statistics of Great Britain.

Ninth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1901-1902. London, Eyre & Spottiswoode. 251 pages, price 1s.

A number of the tables contained in the Ninth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom are taken from reports that have already been reviewed in the *Gazette*. As in the previous abstracts, sta-

tistics are given for a number of years before 1902, for the purpose of comparison. A large number of subjects are treated, of which the following is a brief summary of the most important.

With regard to the state of employment, 4.4 per cent of the members of trade unions were returned as unemployed, compared with 3.8 per cent in 1901 and 2.9 per cent in 1900. The mean daily number of dock labourers in London in 1902 was 14,716, and in 1901, 16,454. There was a net decline in wages during the year of £72,701, chiefly accounted for by a fall of £73,316 in the mining industries. There was a net decrease in weekly hours of labour amounting to 1,024,868, affecting 1,057,507 individuals. The number of trade disputes was 442, being much fewer than for any previous year since 1893, which is the first year for which statistics are given, the next smaller number being 615 in 1893.

In 1901, there were 1,236 trade unions with a membership of 1,922,780, and there were 848 associations of employers in 1902. The number of cases considered by arbitration boards, in 1902, was 1,462, of which number, 678 were reported as having been settled by them. There were 1,850 workmen's co-operative societies, with a total membership of 1,865,329, and a combined capital of £31,114,424, in 1901. For the previous year the figures were 1,832 societies, with 1,775,258 members and a capital of £28,965,747.

Hours of labour of Railway Employees.

Report by the Board of Trade respecting their Proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, 56 and 57 Vict. c. 29, during the year ended 27th July, 1903.

Under the Railway Regulation Act of 1893, railway employees in Great Britain are permitted to lodge complaints with the Board of Trade when they consider their hours of work excessive, or when sufficient intervals of rest are not provided. The Board of Trade is authorized to investigate these cases, and when the complaints are found reasonable, to compel the companies

to remedy the grievances. In 1902, only twenty-eight complaints of long hours were made, a marked decrease over the previous year. Of these 13 affected signalmen, and 9 engine drivers and firemen. The Board of Trade obtained returns from the railway Companies of the hours exceeding 12 a day of certain classes of railway servants during December, 1902. Similar returns had been received for December, 1901, and December, 1891. In comparing these returns a marked improvement is shown in the length of hours these employees are required to work.

AUSTRALIAN REPORTS.

Labour Conditions in Queensland.

Report of the Officer-in-charge, Government Labour Bureau and Relief, for 1902. Government Printer, Brisbane, Queensland. 16 pages, price 7d.

The chief duty of the Government Labour Bureau of Queensland, is to procure work for the unemployed, and to provide relief when required. The year 1902 was a very unfavourable one, owing to the continuance of the drought, and consequently a large number of men applied to the bureaux of the State for work or relief. The unemployed who registered their names in 1902, numbered 7,388, an increase of 868 over the previous year. Of these 3,375 either obtained engagements or were assisted to places where they could secure work. The number obtaining work in 1901 through the Labour Bureaus was 4,659, which indicates that there was a large decrease in the demand for labour. The effect of the drought was to drive the workmen to the coast, as only a comparatively few men could find employment in the interior, almost the only work being scrub-cutting, to provide feed for starving stock. The amount expended on government relief, during 1902, was £7,378 0s. 10d., an increase of £477 16s. 3d. over the previous year. In a supplementary report, information is given of the labour conditions prevailing about the beginning of last July. From many districts it was report-

ed that there were no unemployed, or that all who were idle expected work in August, when shearing would begin, and sugar mills would be in operation. In eight districts out of 83, more than 100 men were reported out of work, the majority of whom were agricultural and general labourers.

Factory Conditions in New South Wales.

Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, Early Closing Acts; Shearers' Accommodation Act, etc., during the year 1902. Government Printer, Sydney. 26 pages, price 1s. 6d.

The principal results of the Australian drought on the factories in New South Wales were an increase in the number of smaller establishments, employing from 4 to 10 persons, and a large increase in the number of women and children employed. In 1901, there were 2,195 factories in the Metropolitan district, and in 1902, there were 2,393, over 50 per cent of the increase being in small workshops, consisting for the most part of family groups, slackness of trade having driven the workers from the larger establishments. With regard to special industries, a change in the manufacture of clothing is noticed, the custom of having garments made by skilled workmen on the premises of the tailor, having in recent years been replaced by the practice of sending them to factories or giving out the work to family groups or small workshops. More than double the number of men were employed in 1902 than in 1901 in the manufacture of soap and candles, a result attributed to the import duty on these articles. The total increase of hands employed in all classes of factories amounted to 1,557. Of this number 1,515 were under the age of 18 years.

NEW LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

During the present year a Bill was introduced in the parliament of New South Wales, to amend the Factory Act, and a hope is expressed in the report that it will be made law in the next session. The new Bill contains the following provisions

among others. The term factory is extended to constitute every laundry and bakehouse, and every place in which one or more Chinese is employed at a handicraft. The powers of the department are enlarged to include the inspection and regulation of premises connected with a factory in which employees may be lodged. The minister is empowered to prohibit the use of insanitary premises as bakeshops. Males under 18 years of age and women are prohibited from having charge of any boiler in a factory.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Conditions in Massachusetts.

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour of Massachusetts, 1903. 269 pages. State Printers, Boston.

Annual Statistics of Manufactures, 1902. Seventeenth Report. 122 pages. State Printers, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Thirty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour of Massachusetts is divided into four parts, two of which, dealing with labour chronology for the year ending September 30, 1902, and with sex in industry, have already been reviewed in previous numbers of the *Gazette*. The other parts are entitled 'Annual Report of the Chief to the Legislature,' and 'Mercantile Wages and Salaries.' In compiling statistics on mercantile wages and salaries, the investigation of the bureau was limited to the congested business section of Boston. The number of establishments visited was 455, employing 9,454 persons, of whom 5,124 were males and 4,330 females. Interesting comparisons are made between the earnings of men and women in the retail shops visited. In several cases those of females are less than one-half the weekly amounts paid to men on an average for the same class of work, in other cases they are the same, and in five instances higher salaries are paid to women, these last being assistant buyers, floor girls, entry clerks, mail order clerks, and superintendents. Women stenographers receive from \$4 to \$20 per week, and men from \$8 to \$16. The highest paid men receive \$125 per week, and the highest paid woman, \$81.

The Seventeenth Report of Statistics of Manufactures of Massachusetts is divided into two parts, the first of which, Industrial Chronology for the year ending September 30, 1902, was reviewed in a previous number of the *Gazette*. Part II contains comparative statistics of manufacturing industries of Massachusetts for 1901 and 1902, with regard to establishments and their management; investment, materials used, and product; labour and its compensation; working time and proportion of business done; general summary of industrial conditions.

Chemical Industries and Minerals in Kansas.

Oil, Gas and Glass, Chemical Industries, and Minerals in Kansas. Being a reprint of Chap-

ter XIV in the first Biennial Report of the Kansas Bureau of Labour and Industry, for 1901-1902. State Printer, Topeka. 32 pages.

In the chapter of the First Biennial Report of the Kansas Bureau of Labour and Industry dealing with chemical industries and minerals, a brief account is given of gas and oil industries in Kansas. The principal theories as to the origin of these natural products are outlined, and some statistics are given with regard to the number of wells in existence and the average production of the principal companies in operation. The report contains descriptions of the three chemical and six glass works in Kansas. The latter industry is of recent growth, but it is reported to give promise of future development.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

QUEBEC CASES.

Action under Alien Labour Law.

As a result of some trouble between the Slater Shoe Company and certain of its employees, C. J. Dionne brought six actions against the company, alleging a number of infractions of the Alien Labour Law. The penalty in such cases, if the charge is sustained, is a fine of from \$50 to \$1,000.

At the trial the actions were all dismissed. An interesting point raised in one was whether bringing from the United States a British subject to work in Canada was an infringement of the law. In the case of Olivier Dubois—it appeared that he had been engaged in the United States. It was also proved, however, that he was born in the United States—his parents being British subjects, and that he himself had never taken out any naturalization papers. The court held that he was a British subject, and that, therefore, the making of a contract with him in the United States

to come to Canada for the purpose of working there was not an act which came under the Alien Labour Law. The charge was therefore dismissed.

(Judgment given by Judge Sicotte, at Montreal, October, 1903.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Accident caused by Nature of Work.

M. was employed by F. to assist in unloading a barge. In the course of this work, a bag of oilcake fell on his leg, breaking it. He brought an action against his employers for \$600 damages.

At the trial no negligence on the part of the employers was proved, and the court held that the accident was due to the danger necessarily inherent in the work undertaken by M., and that therefore, as he had accepted the employment of his own free will, he could not recover any damages.

The action was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

(Messier vs. Ferns.—Judgment given by Mr. Justice Archibald, at Montreal, October, 1903.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Withdrawal from a Jury.

G., a minor, together with another person, who was working for an Electric Company, was directed to clear up and remove the rubbish caused by their cutting a trench in a concrete floor of an alleyway in a power-house. The alleyway was crossed at right angles with others, and on each side were electric machines and live wires, all of which were at arm's length of any one working in the trench. One of the live wires was ruptured, probably by its having been constantly bent. The person working with G. went into a cross alley way where the live wires were, although there had been a slat nailed across it when the two were put to work; and was sweeping towards the trench the litter that had been scattered about, when he suddenly became unconscious from an electric shock. The bodies of both men were found near a switchboard, plaintiff's son being dead. It was shown that there was a rupture in the insulation of a loose loop or cable hanging from the switch-board directly over where the survivor was lying, and that the insulation of the wires was, with respect to the voltage passing, insufficient for the safety of any one working among them, and that the hanging loop might easily have been guarded better than it was.

G.'s father brought an action against the Electric Company, alleging that the accident was caused by negligence or which it was responsible.

At the trial, the judge withdrew the case from the jury upon the ground that there was no definite evidence to show what had caused the accident. An appeal was taken and it was held that there was evidence which could not properly be withdrawn from the Jury. A new trial was therefore ordered.

(Griffith vs. The Hamilton Electric & Cataract Power Co. Judgment given by Mr. Justice Falconbridge at Toronto.)

Service of Proceedings on a Union.

In an action brought by the Metallic Roofing Company of Canada against Local Union No. 30 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metallic Workers' International Association, an important decision was given last month on a point of procedure. The Local Union, which is being sued, holds its charter from the association which has its Head Office in Kansas City, U.S.A. The persons served with the Writ of Summons and other proceedings were the officers of the Local Union and the members of a committee which it had appointed.

The court held that service on these persons constituted service on the other members of the Local Union.

It was held, however, that such service was not service on the association, which was a foreign body.

(Judgment given by Mr. Justice McMahon, at Toronto, October 5, 1903.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Chinese Working Underground.

An application was recently made in Victoria by the Attorney General of British Columbia for an injunction to restrain the Wellington Colliery Company from employing Chinese underground, alleging that it was contrary to a statute recently passed, and that it endangered lives of white miners.

Mr. Justice Irving held that though lives were endangered, yet it was not established that the matter affected the general public sufficiently to enable such an application to be properly made on its behalf, and that therefore the injunction applied for by the Attorney General could not be granted.

(Judgment given at Victoria, British Columbia, by Mr. Justice Irving, September 16, 1903.)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. IV—No. 6.

DECEMBER, 1903

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, DECEMBER 15, 1903.

THE first of a series of articles dealing with the hours of labour throughout Canada is a leading feature of the present issue of the *Gazette*. The scope and the purpose of the series is fully explained, together with a resumé of the legislation of the several provinces affecting the length of the working day. The subject of the hours of employment wholly disassociated from other considerations has never before been dealt with in the *Gazette*, and the more importance may therefore be attached to the special statistical tables which have been prepared in this connection, and which will be printed in accordance with a systematic plan at as early a date as possible.

The first also of two articles on the law of Canada with regard to aliens is published herewith, being a resumption of the series of articles on Canadian labour legislation which was one of the first of the fields which the *Gazette* undertook to cover after its establishment. For the purpose of the present articles, the laws regarding alien labour have been dealt with from two points of view, according

as the class of labour referred to might be considered as being present in the country with the primary intention of entering into *bona fide* citizenship or as having entered for the performance of a specific service while remaining to all intents and purposes within the citizenship of a foreign country. The laws relating to immigration make up the majority of enactments under the first heading, while in the second the legislation regulating the hiring of foreign labour under contract will be chiefly considered. It is with the former that the article in the present issue deals.

The tables relating to prices of provisions, groceries, dry goods, clothing, and to rents are in continuance of those on the cost of living in Canada, which were begun in the April, 1903, number of the *Gazette*. Inasmuch as they represent the result of personal investigations on the part of officers of the department in the various localities mentioned (the previous tables having been based on information received from sources wholly outside of the department) special importance may be attached to them as representing an accurate statement of conditions prevailing in the spring months of the present year. The series will be completed with a reference to the comparative prices in the United States, together with some references of a general nature to the series as a whole.

In connection with the usual 'general summary' of industrial and labour conditions of the month, an attempt has been made in the present issue to render material collected by the department each month more available to readers of the *Gazette* in

summarized form by the publication of a table, which will be found embodied in the article in question, in which by an arrangement of terms, conditions in the several trades and industries throughout Canada may be learned at a glance, as well as the general state of employment at any of the points mentioned.

The issue contains the usual articles on the immigration and colonization move-

ment; trade disputes of the month; industrial accidents of the month; changes in wages and hours; industrial inventions; government contracts, embodying fair wages schedules, signed; recent legal decisions; reviews of reports of departments and bureaus (a review of a bulletin of the Census Department dealing with agriculture in Ontario being published under a separate heading); new unions formed, &c.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE labour market in Canada showed a decline during November in the amount of employment available. This was largely owing to the advent of the winter season which, by practically closing navigation and by terminating operations in the agricultural industry, in railway construction, in the outside building trades, and in out-of-door work generally, threw a considerable number of men out of immediate employment. Though western Canada was particularly affected, the condition may be said to have been more or less general, the number of hours being decreased in several trades, representing a shortening of the day both because of decreasing daylight and of a lessening in the amount of work to be done. In a few cases, notably at Sydney N.S., and in the car-shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Michigan Central Railway at various points, as well as in a lesser degree at Toronto, Brantford, Brandon and other cities, small reductions were made in the working staffs of various establishments. In several other cities, however, the activity characteristic of the earlier months of the present season was maintained, and the record of new industrial concerns incorporated has shown no tendency to diminution. Thus, of the localities from which reports by correspondents of the *Gazette* were received, the following only reported anything approaching general dullness:—Sydney,

Quebec, Three Rivers, Hull, Brantford, St. Thomas, Victoria and Nanaimo.

Wages may be said to have remained stationary, the reductions reported in certain quarters being off-set by increases in others. The month, from the standpoint of industrial unrest, was also satisfactory.

Cost of living continued to show an upward tendency with increases in the prices of milk, eggs and coal oil at several points. At Winnipeg also fuel prices ruled high, hard coal being \$11 per ton, though comparing favourably with the prices prevailing at the same time last year on account of the strike in Pennsylvania. The increase in the price of illuminating oil in Ontario is traced directly to the high price of the crude product. The early closing of the Yukon River caused a sharp advance in food stuffs at Dawson.

Industrial and Trade Conditions.

Conditions of employment in the several trades and industries of the Dominion, as shown by the November reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette*, and by information collected by the Department from other sources, may be summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.—With the exception of certain districts in the province of Quebec where continued dry weather prevailed, con-

ditions for fall ploughing were generally favourable during the first half of the month, and in western Canada in particular prospects in this respect for next year's wheat crop were very favourable. This work, and the marketing of the crops, which was delayed until an exceptionally late date this year, for the most part engaged the attention of farmers, though advantage of the fine weather was also taken to continue threshing operations. With the advent of winter weather in the closing weeks of the month, the season of comparative inactivity may be said to have begun, and the extra labour engaged during the summer months was in consequence thrown in considerable quantities upon the market. The final crop bulletin of the Ontario government for the year 1903, is authority for the statement that the area of fall wheat sown in the province was increased. It comments also on the scarcity of farm labour and domestic servants, the exodus of farmers to the North-west Territories being still in continuance. Improved machinery and the devoting of more land to pasture, however, are stated to be operating as off-sets to the high wages obtaining. The fall wheat crop in Ontario is about 4,000,000 bushels behind that of last year, but oats were exceptionally good, and the general yield is considerably above that of the last twenty-two years. Potato rot at the time of digging seriously diminished this crop in some localities of the province. Taking values into account crop returns for Ontario are little short of those of the exceptional harvest of last year. Cheese and poultry also recorded an exceptionally prosperous season. In Nova Scotia the grain crops are described in the official returns as excellent, though the hay crop was poor. There has been, as in the case of Ontario, a very heavy yield of apples for which a good market was found. In this connection reference may be made to the action of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture in undertaking to operate a number of orchards of from 50 to 100 trees for the encouragement of the fruit industry, the government fur-

nishing the trees and planting them, and the owners signing an agreement for ten years that they will attend to the cultivation of the orchards according to directions, receiving the product in return. The North-west Grain Dealers' Association issued the following estimate of the wheat and grain crop of 1903, for Manitoba and the North-west Territories:—

| Grain. | Acres. | Ave. Yield per Acre. | Yield. Bush. |
|--------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|
| Wheat | 3,123,663 | 16.1 | 50,290,974 |
| Oats | 1,101,333 | 36.5 | 40,198,654 |
| Barley | 381,135 | 29.7 | 11,319,709 |
| Flax | 64,639 | 9.0 | 581,751 |
| | 4,670,770 | | 102,401,088 |

Though the above represents a considerably falling off in the size of the crop as compared with last year, when there were over 61,000,000 bushels of wheat, 45,000,000 of oats, 12,000,000 of barley, and 720,000 of flax, the enhanced price prevailing, it is expected, will make the cash returns of this year's harvest all but equal to those of last.

Fishing.—Conditions are dull, the active season in the more important branches having closed. In the Atlantic fisheries large catches of mackerel were reported early in the month off the Nova Scotia coasts, and the oyster fishing season in Prince Edward Island closed satisfactorily. The mackerel catch, it is expected, will largely compensate for the shortage in cod and haddock, and thus render the year an average one. The total value of the Nova Scotia fisheries last year, from estimates arrived at during the month, was \$7,989,548 or \$180,395 better than the previous year. There were paid in bounties to vessels and crews, \$69,091 and \$86,850 to boats and boat fishermen. Nova Scotia paid \$7,344 in claims, of which 1,513 were from Halifax county. Fishermen making claims must have caught at least 2,500 pounds of fish. The total capital invested in the fisheries of Nova Scotia is estimated at \$3,319,334, and 5,607

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference to kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information conditions are favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet, dull, very dull.]

| City and District of Correspondent. | Agricultural Operations. | Fishing. | Lumbering (including Saw-milling). | Mining. | Manufacturing. | Railway Construction. | Building Trades. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>Nová Scotia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Sydney..... | | | | | Dull. | | Active |
| Halifax..... | Dull. | Quiet. | | Very busy | Active. | Busy. | Active |
| <i>Prince Edward Island</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | Active. | Active. ² | | | Active. | | Busy. |
| <i>New Brunswick</i> — | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | | | Busy. | Busy. | | Active. | Active |
| <i>Quebec</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | | | | | | | Quiet |
| Three Rivers..... | Dull. | | Busy. | | | | Quiet |
| Sherbrooke..... | Quiet. | | Busy. | | Quiet. ³ | Dull. | Active |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | | | | | Busy. | | Busy. |
| Montreal..... | | | | | Active. | | Busy. |
| Hull..... | | | | | Quiet. | | Very dull |
| <i>Ontario</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa..... | | | Active. | | | | Quiet |
| Kingston..... | Active. | | Active. | Active. | Active. | | Active |
| Belleville..... | | | | Active. | Active. | | |
| Toronto..... | Active. | | | | Busy. | | Busy. |
| Hamilton..... | Dull. | | | | Busy. | | Active |
| Niagara Falls..... | Quiet. | | | | Active. | | Busy. |
| St. Catharines..... | Quiet. | | | | Busy. | Quiet. | Active |
| Brantford..... | Dull. | | | | Quiet. | | Active |
| Guelph..... | | | | | Active. | | Active |
| Stratford..... | | | | | Very busy | Dull. | Quiet |
| London..... | Active. | | | | Very busy | Quiet. | Quiet |
| St. Thomas..... | | | | | Active. | Quiet. | Active |
| Chatham..... | Quiet. | | | | Busy. | | Busy |
| Windsor..... | | | | | | | Busy |
| <i>Manitoba</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | Active. | | Busy. | | | Very dull. | Active |
| Brandon..... | Busy. ¹ | | Quiet. | | Quiet. | Dull. | Active |
| <i>British Columbia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Rosland..... | | | Quiet. | Busy. | | Busy. | Active |
| New Westminster..... | | Dull. | | | | | Active |
| Vancouver..... | | Dull. | | | | | Fair. |
| Victoria..... | | | Active. | | | | |
| Nanaimo..... | | Very dull. | Dull. | Dull. | | | Very dull |

¹ Completing threshing, &c. ² Oyster fishing. ³ Low water in streams caused loss of time. ⁴ Plumbers Longshoremen dull.

DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA;
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 1.

issue, and is intended to present in a brief and accessible form a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing no account being taken to wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull.]

| Metal, Engineering, Ship- building. | Wood- working. | Printing. | Clothing. | Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion. | Leather. | Transport. | Mis- cellaneous. | Unskilled Labour. |
|--|---|--|--|---|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Very dull. Busy. | Quiet. Active. | Active. Busy. | | | | Busy. Busy. | Active. Active. | Active. Busy. |
| Busy. | Busy. | Busy. | Active. | Active. | Quiet. | Busy. | Active. | Quiet. |
| Busy. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | | Busy. | Active. | Active. |
| Busy. Busy. Busy. Active. | Active. Active. Busy. Very busy. | Dull. Busy. Active. Busy. | Dull. Active. Very busy. Busy. Active. | Active. Busy. Active. Busy. | Very dull. Busy. Dull. | Dull. Active. Quiet. | Dull. Quiet. Active. Busy. | Active. Busy. |
| Active. Active. | Quiet. Active. | Busy. Busy. | Quiet. Busy. | Busy. | Dull. | Dull. Active. | Active. | Busy. |
| Busy. Active. Active. Active. Busy. Busy. Active. Very busy. Busy. Active. Active. | Busy. Active. Active. Busy. Busy. Active. Very busy. Busy. Busy. Active. | Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy Busy. Very busy Busy. Active. Active. | Busy. Active. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Very busy. Active. Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy Quiet. Active. | | Busy. Active. Busy. Busy. Active. Busy. Quiet. Busy. Active. | Very dull. Quiet. Active. Active. Quiet. Quiet. Active. | Very dull. Quiet. Active. Active. Quiet. Active. |
| Busy. Active. | Busy. Dull. | Busy. Active. | Busy. | Active. Very busy | Very busy Busy. | Busy. | Quiet. Active. | Quiet. Dull. |
| Busy. Busy. Dull. Active. | Active. Dull. | Busy. Quiet. Active. | Busy. Busy. Dull. | Active. Dull. Busy. | Active. | Quiet. Active. Dull. | Quiet. Active. | Busy. Dull. Dull. |

busy. ⁵ Plumbers and lathers busy. ⁶ Moulders busy. ⁷ Organ workers dull. ⁸ Shoe workers fa

men are employed in fishing vessels, 18,367 in boats, and 5,555 in lobster factories. At Gloucester several vessels of the Newfoundland salt herring fleet arrived and preparations are already under way for the winter fishing season. On the great lakes conditions were fair for the season. The government has abolished the close season for pickerel in Lake Huron and St. Clair river, bordering on the county of Lambton, similar action having been taken in regard to whitefish in Lakes Erie and St. Clair, bordering on the county of Kent. In British Columbia the fishermen following the small catch of salmon, are dull. The sealing fleet, however, returning to Victoria in the first half of the month, reported an increase in the catch of over 3,500 skins. There are now also some eleven Canadian vessels engaged in the sealing fisheries off Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands.

Lumbering.—General activity prevails. The saw-mills in the Ottawa district closed at an early date in spite of the high prices and good demand for the manufactured article. There was a falling-off in the total cut amounting, according to some authorities, of about 10 per cent. Some difficulty was also reported between British lumber dealers and the Ottawa manufacturers of deals, an advance in price in view of the high rates of wages and increased cost of supplies being asked by the latter. The closing of the mills referred to released a number of men for the woods, and the number added to the shanty gangs was exceptional for the season. The weather was also favourable for the getting in of supplies. The cut of lumber on the Georgian bay is expected to be considerably less than last year, and although about 8,000 men are in the bush in this region, the scarcity of labour as well as the apprehension of a limiting of the market in the United States, is held to account for the shortage in the cut. In British Columbia the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the Manitoba and North-west Territories trade have caused a marked slackening in the industry.

Mining.—Reports from the Nova Scotia collieries are of increased outputs at nearly

all of the mines, though the total shipments by the Dominion Coal Company for the 10 months ending October, show a decrease over last year, accounted for by the fire at Dominion No. 1. Large extensions in the near future are promised by this company. In British Columbia coal mining on Vancouver Island has been quiet. The metalliferous mines have had a good month, both in British Columbia and in Western Ontario. An important event of the month was the action of the Ontario government in withdrawing from sale a belt ten miles wide on each side of the Temiskaming and Northern Railway, from New Liskeard, the present terminus, southward to the border of the township of Widdifield, owing to the important discoveries of nickel, cobalt, silver and arsenic, recently made in this district, the discovery being thought about the most valuable ever made in the province.

Manufacturing.—The record for November is that of a busy month, with only local exceptions such as the depression in the steel industry at Sydney, the disturbance in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry at Quebec, Que., and other instances due to particular causes. In the majority of industrial centres, including the most important in the Dominion, active and satisfactory conditions prevailed. At Sault Ste. Marie the saw-mill and pulp-mill, employing altogether about 240 men, were reopened; the reorganization committee has extended the time for making deposits and joining the underwriting until December 1, while reporting generally satisfactory progress. From the beet sugar industry reports indicating an improvement in the saccharine test for beets in Ontario was reported, together with a satisfactory initiation of the factory at Raymond, Alta., on the 9th of the month, there being 5,000 tons of beets in the sheds and 150 men employed.

Railway construction and transportation. The season of activity in railway construction is closed and in certain districts a considerable number of men are in consequence

out of employment. Work on the Temiskaming and Northern Railway, however, will be continued during the winter, and at points in western Canada an attempt will be made to continue tracklaying. An event in this connection was the completion and opening for traffic after five years' work of the double track of the Grand Trunk Railway between Toronto and Montreal. It was also reported that the surveys of the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Abitibi to Winnipeg, a stretch of 1,100 miles, had been completed. With regard to transportation proper, a shortage of cars and consequent congestion of traffic at several points in Canada was reported, though grain shipments in view of the largely increased elevator capacity and rolling stock of the railways was larger than last year. The laying-off of a number of men in several car-shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a feature unfavourably affecting employment. General traffic employment, however, was normal, though the weekly earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the first time in a long period were less during November than the earnings of the corresponding period of the year previous. For October, however, the earnings of the company showed an increase of about \$350,000. The gains on the Canada Atlantic during the eight months ending November 8, were \$15,213. The closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence in the last week of the month enabled a résumé of the business of the port of Montreal for the season of 1903 to be made, showing a very heavy increase in traffic as indicated by an increase of \$1,241,975 in customs receipts and of about \$25,000 in the revenue of the port. Ship labourers and longshoremen, accordingly, are generally short of employment throughout Canada. The Sault Ste. Marie canals carried 3,623,304 tons of freight during October, an increase over September but a decrease from October of last year. The decrease was altogether in the business of the United States canal, the Canadian canal having an increase of 80,149 tons.

Building trades.—Weather conditions brought outside operations to a close at several points, and masons, bricklayers and stonecutters in consequence reported a falling off in employment. This, however, was not universal, and as the inside trades with very few exceptions have been actively employed, the month may be considered satisfactory. The records of the season's building operations at many points, notably at Winnipeg, Man., at Calgary, N.W.T., and at Guelph, Ont., are much in excess of previous years.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions have varied according to locality though activity, except in a few instances has been the rule. Sydney, N.S., and Victoria, B.C., alone report depressed conditions.

Woodworking trades.—Fair conditions of employment are generally reported, with quietness prevailing at Sydney, N.S., Brandon, Man., and Vancouver, B.C.

Printing trades.—A very active month was almost universally reported by the correspondents of the *Gazette*.

Food and tobacco preparation.—A good month was experienced.

Leather trades.—The lockout at Quebec and consequent cessation of employment on a large scale injuriously affected returns for the month in this branch of trade. At several other points in the Dominion, however, fair conditions were reported.

Miscellaneous.—The groups of trade included under this heading were for the most part well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Though the beginning of winter threw large numbers of unskilled labourers upon the market in consequence of the cessation of railway construction, farm employment, &c., the conditions of this class was fair at several points. At the various ports affected by the close of navigation, however, and at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man., there were considerable numbers of unemployed.

Meetings of Associations, &c.

The 23rd Convention of the American Federation of Labour was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, from November 10 to 24. Many resolutions of importance to labour were adopted, notably that in opposition to the adoption of the principles of socialism, which was carried by a vote representing 11,282 for and 3,185 against. Resolutions favouring woman suffrage, against the 'open shop,' condemning the employment of young children, and refusing to charter associations of insurance agents as affiliated bodies, were also passed. On November 14 a resolution instructing the executive to insist on local unions in Canada affiliating with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada with the least possible delay, was carried. The annual address of the president contained an extended reference to the status of the Federation in Canada, there being reported a gain during the past year of 4,686 in Canadian membership, while the total new unions added to the entire federation were 1,333, and the average membership upon which the per capita tax was paid amounted to 1,465,800. The amount expended for organization in Canada, viz., \$12,682.13, was stated to represent payment of officers, organizers and other representatives in Canada to the number of 362. From replies to a circular issued to International Trade Unions it was shown that the membership in Canada was 19,710. The President also referred to the report of the Royal Commission on labour disputes in British Columbia and to the action of the Federation in opposition to certain legislation introduced into the Dominion Parliament. At the session of November 21, President Gompers was re-elected with Mr. Frank Morrison of Chicago as secretary. San Francisco was chosen as the place of meeting for the next convention.

A conference of Canadian dairy experts was held at Ottawa on November 4, 5, and 6. Among the subjects dealt with were, co-operation among farmers; the export trade; transportation of products; defects in cheese and butter-making; sanitation of

dairies (in which connection it was stated that sixty per cent of the factories in eastern Ontario were unsanitary); milk testing, &c. Resolutions were also passed urging that the price of cheese and butter be quoted in fractions of tenths of a cent instead of in halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths, as at present; that a third grade of cheese and butter be adopted; that cheese and butter makers before being allowed to conduct tests of milk, should be required to pass a prescribed examination; that butter and cheese be made only in factories free from sanitary defects and duly licensed by the province; defining the duties of dairy inspectors; that means be taken to secure a uniform curing of cheese at a cool temperature; and recommending a close study by dairy men of bacteriology and chemistry.

The 28th annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held at Leamington, Ont., opening on November 24, with delegates present from all parts of the province. Among the topics discussed were: transportation rates; the market in Western Canada; fruit experiments; new varieties; co-operative purchases of boxes, spraying material, &c.; co-operative packing and marketing; fruit exhibition, &c. The association recommended that the commercial apple box for Canada should be 10 in. x 11 in. x 20 in., and the pear box half the depth and capacity of the apple box. It was also decided to hold a winter fruit fair in Toronto, and to hold the next meeting of the association in the same city.

A convention of Ontario Sugar Beet Growers and Grocers was held at Berlin, Ont., on November 24-27, the object being to demonstrate to those attending the process and methods by which pure granulated sugar may be manufactured from home-grown beets. Addresses by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province, the principal of the Ontario Agricultural College, and by other experts were delivered. The general opinion expressed by the farmers present was that the raising of sugar beets was profitable. The manager of the

Ontario Sugar Company stated that the company would continue to pay the rate authorized by the government, namely, 12 per cent for 12 per cent beets, and 12 cents for every per cent over twelve instead of a rate of \$4.50 per ton as petitioned by a number of farmers.

Canadian Revenue.

A statement issued by the Department of Finance shows that the revenue of the Dominion for October reached \$5,902,610.68, a total of \$23,735,715.07 for the first four months of the current fiscal year. The receipts, as will be seen from the accompanying table, show increases under the heading of customs, excise and post office for the month, and for all departments except miscellaneous for the four months. The betterment for the four months amounts altogether to \$2,790,982, while the expenditure is upwards of two millions less than in the same months of 1902. The table, however, takes no account of certain obligations due by the country, the settlement of which has not yet been sanctioned by the Auditor General.

The statement of revenue and expenditure in full is as follows :—

For the month of October :—

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Customs..... | \$3,207,720 72 | \$3,398,137 64 |
| Excise..... | 1,112,901 12 | 1,173,560 65 |
| Post Office..... | 300,000 00 | 350,000 00 |
| Public Works..... | 810,844 42 | 736,269 09 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 325,899 44 | 244,643 30 |
| | \$5,757,365 70 | \$5,902,610 68 |

For the four months of the fiscal year ending October 31 :—

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Customs..... | \$12,306,806 52 | \$14,418,173 36 |
| Excise..... | 3,947,357 11 | 4,306,284 84 |
| Post Office..... | 1,190,000 00 | 1,350,000 00 |
| Public Works..... | 2,561,590 94 | 2,768,515 26 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 938,978 91 | 893,741 61 |
| | \$20,944,733 48 | \$23,735,715 07 |

The expenditure on capital account was \$471,854.93 for October and \$1,226,763.50 for the four months, whereas the totals for last year were respectively \$1,413,237.30 and \$2,989,307.29. During October, \$265,265.31 was spent on public works, including railways and canals, and \$35,872 in railway subsidies.

The Post Office Department was advised during November of the adhesion of the colonial administration of British North Borneo to the arrangement initiated by the Honourable the Postmaster General for imperial rate on newspapers.

Foreign Trade.

An increase of about twenty-two millions in the aggregate foreign trade of Canada for the four months ending October 31, as compared with the same period of last year is the most prominent feature of the accompanying tables, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs. Of this total the increase in imports amounted to \$15,918,713. The falling off in exports is chiefly accounted for by the fact that very little wheat was exported, whereas October, 1902, was a heavy wheat month.

IMPORTS.

| | Month of October. | | Four Months ending October. | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | 1902. | 1903. | 1902. | 1903. |
| dutiable goods..... | 11,529,974 | 12,744,001 | 44,700,502 | 52,323,911 |
| free goods..... | 7,319,128 | 8,387,446 | 25,033,040 | 33,328,344 |
| | | | | |
| Total merchandise..... | 18,849,102 | 21,131,447 | 69,733,542 | 85,652,255 |
| Gold and bullion..... | 668,266 | 524,230 | 1,289,594 | 2,899,259 |
| | | | | |
| Grand total..... | 19,517,368 | 21,655,677 | 71,023,136 | 88,551,514 |
| | | | | |
| Duty collected..... | 3,189,287 | 3,463,559 | 12,123,485 | 14,183,053 |

EXPORTS.

| | Month of October. | | | | Four Months ending October. | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1902. | | 1903. | |
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| The mine..... | 3,969,550 | 25,784 | 3,403,499 | 37,954 | 13,792,126 | 105,110 | 14,918,888 | 96,159 |
| The fisheries..... | 1,826,688 | 347 | 930,103 | 1,143 | 4,329,628 | 10,008 | 3,333,918 | 6,811 |
| The forest..... | 3,905,767 | 848 | 3,839,677 | 122,926 | 18,071,834 | 4,891 | 16,551,974 | 245,789 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 7,632,657 | 109,512 | 8,464,874 | 42,596 | 28,696,198 | 372,808 | 30,288,812 | 287,273 |
| Agriculture..... | 4,327,729 | 1,054,691 | 3,450,944 | 1,398,771 | 9,959,181 | 3,107,518 | 11,599,895 | 5,573,947 |
| Manufactures..... | 1,907,222 | 269,948 | 1,713,028 | 238,476 | 6,239,370 | 858,869 | 6,586,344 | 914,674 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 10,148 | 131,232 | 2,182 | 48,824 | 45,000 | 384,451 | 10,360 | 148,440 |
| Total merchandise..... | 23,639,761 | 1,592,272 | 21,804,307 | 1,890,690 | 81,133,346 | 4,844,455 | 83,284,191 | 7,273,093 |
| Coin and bullion..... | | 27,541 | | 27,635 | | 230,055 | | 145,847 |
| Grand total exports..... | 23,639,761 | 1,619,813 | 21,804,307 | 1,918,325 | 81,133,346 | 5,074,510 | 83,284,191 | 7,418,940 |

Heavy shipments of Canadian apples, especially from the maritime provinces was a notable feature of the export trade of the month. Cattle shipments were also exceptionally heavy, the total at the beginning of the month being 134,738, whereas the total for the entire season has never before passed one hundred thousand.

A commercial agent for the Dominion in Japan was appointed in view of the prospect of an increase in trade between the two countries.

Imperial Trade.

The following is an official statement of imports to Great Britain from Canada during the month of October :—

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Cattle, head..... | 20,695 | £355,746 |
| Sheep and lambs..... | 9,648 | 14,383 |
| Wheat, cwts..... | 758,800 | 266,265 |
| Wheat, meal and flour, cwts.. | 260,200 | 175,552 |
| Peas, cwts..... | 19,240 | 9,165 |
| Bacon, cwts..... | 55,041 | 142,495 |
| Hams, cwts..... | 10,526 | 27,425 |
| Butter, cwts..... | 47,289 | 221,919 |
| Cheese, cwts..... | 291,270 | 783,910 |
| Eggs, great hundreds..... | 142,274 | 50,451 |
| Horses, head..... | 13 | 460 |

The heavy importation of Canadian iron and steel into Great Britain from Canada was a subject of discussion in the former. Canadian bacon, it was reported, was also growing in favour in England.

The publication of the report of the special commissioner appointed by the Board of Trade of Great Britain on the position and prospects of British and foreign trade in South Africa showed that South African imports had increased by 250 per cent in the last ten years, excluding war stores. It is thought probable that fully \$250,000,000 will be spent in the Witwatersrand on new machinery plants within the next few years.

A good opening for increased trade in Canadian dead poultry with South Africa was announced, of which product the imports into South Africa during the past nine months have amounted to \$259,000. The winter sailing schedule of the two steamships engaged in the carrying trade between Canada and South Africa has been arranged with one departure booked each way every month.

The Canadian trade agent in Australia reported an improved demand for Canadian bread-stuffs.

The growing importance of Canadian trade with the West Indies in hay, oats and dairy products, as well as the increase in imports of sugar from the West Indies, was noted. The chief lines of Canadian manufactures which have found a market there are boots and shoes, brooms and

brushes, rubber goods, ready-made clothing, biscuits, furniture and soap. The increase in the Canadian cheese and butter trade was notable.

Domestic Trade.

Trade, wholesale and retail, was satisfactory during October, being favoured especially in the latter half of the month by the setting in of winter weather throughout the Dominion. Sales of dry goods in particular were stimulated. Paper maturing early in the month, however, was also well met. The absence of over-production and supply in the domestic market generally is regarded as of particularly good omen for the continuation of prosperous conditions. The money market was on the whole easy, the demand for the moving of the crops being less than was expected, though grain deliveries were on an increased scale, the delay in marketing being considered an additional proof of the prosperity of the farming community. The lateness of the grain movement probably accounted for the fact that bank clearings showed an increase over the corresponding month of last year amounting to \$4,975,432. Canadian securities continued to rule on a low basis, though extensive liquidation was not a feature of the month. The commercial depression which is stated to be threatened in the United States cannot, accordingly, from the record of October, be regarded as imminent in Canada.

October insolvencies numbered 75 as compared with 88 last year, and 118 two years ago. Defaulted liabilities, however, were higher than last year, being \$747,312 as against \$502,183. Manufacturing losses numbered 20 and trading losses 52. Liabilities were largest in general stores and miscellaneous. The suspension of some large saw-mills and one mining failure swelled the aggregate of manufacturing defaults.

The chartered bank statements for October showed a very heavy note circulation, the extension for the month being \$6,739,341, against an increase of \$4,963,172 in October of last year. Deposits in Cana-

dian banks also continued to grow. Call loans showed a contraction and current loans increased \$7,000,000. The Bank of Montreal's statement for the half year ending October 31, shows net profits of \$917,156 as against \$869,842 a year ago.

The trade of the city of Vancouver with the Canadian Yukon during the six months ending October 31, showed a large increase over the corresponding period of 1902, total shipments by the upper and lower river routes being 30,675 tons of freight, as compared with 24,469 a year ago.

Notes of the Month.

The assessors' figures for London, Ont., show a total of \$18,989,622, an increase of \$472,513 over last year.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association established a railway bureau during the month, and made the appointment of a railway expert to take it in charge.

The closing of barber shops on Sundays in the city of Montreal was discussed, the local international union publishing an open letter in the press in favour of the same.

The amount of coal shipped from the lower ports to Montreal this season has exceeded that of any previous year, the amount received from the opening of navigation to November 1 being 959,098 tons.

At the first annual banquet of the Calgary Board of Trade held on November 19, it was announced that the total receipts from freight and passenger traffic in Calgary for the past year amounted to \$1,032,467, whereas in 1899 the total was \$437,892.

The number of transatlantic passengers sailing from Montreal during the past year was far in excess of any previous year. The Allan Line, for example, had a total of 38,864 passengers as compared with 29,033 last year.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia, at Kamloops, on November 23, a number of important amendments

to the existing Mining Act were drafted and adopted by the committee, for presentation to the legislature.

In connection with municipal ownership, the city of Belleville will submit a by-law to the electors in January to authorize the council to acquire the local gas works and conduct them as a municipal concern. The city of Winnipeg will also submit a by-law for the starting of a municipal gas plant.

A number of mill owners and users of steam power in the counties of Drummond, Bagot and Yamaska, Que., were recently brought before the courts and fined for refusing to allow boiler inspection and neglecting to report certificates of inspection to the Department.

The Employers' Association of Toronto addressed a circular letter to its members during the month asking them to forward weekly to the secretary a full report regarding any additional labour they might require according to a special report card to be kept on file at the office of the association. It is stated as the intention of the association to place this information at the disposal of workmen seeking employment.

The lectures and classes established by the Grand Trunk Railway Literary and Scientific Institute of Point St. Charles were begun on November 27. The classes will be continued throughout the winter months on subjects covering a variety of technical knowledge. The library of the institute has now about 8,000 volumes, the annual circulation among the members being about 11,000.

In connection with the arbitration of trade disputes, the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council made a proposition to the Board of Trade to form a conciliation and arbitration board for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. The

Building Trades Council of Toronto also made request of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects that the members of that body should co-operate with the council in securing the submission to arbitrators of matters in dispute between workmen and their employers in the construction of buildings. The council proposes that clauses should be inserted in all contracts between owners and contractors providing for the arbitration of all disputes.

The Provincial Board of Health of Ontario on November 19 adopted a number of hygienic regulations for barber shops and recommended that they be put into practice. The principal recommendations are as follows :—

No person suffering from any disease of the skin, scalp, or hair should be allowed to act as a barber.

If any contagious disease exists in a barber's family, he should temporarily change his residence.

A person suffering from any disease of the skin, hair or scalp, or who has recently recovered from any contagious disease, should not go into a barber shop.

The floor of a barber shop should be of hardwood or else covered with sound oilcloth, or some other impermeable material.

Customers should be encouraged to have their own razors, brushes, &c., and in the case of one having any disease this should be compulsory.

All razors, scissors, clippers, &c., should be disinfected by being boiled 10 minutes in soapy water or in water containing a little carbonate of potassium, or they may be held in a stream of boiling water for 30 seconds and then put in cold water for a short time and carefully dried. They may also be disinfected by being exposed for 15 minutes to the action of Lebra's solution, which consists of two parts of soft soap, one part of alcohol and a little perfume.

Brushes, combs, and strops may be disinfected by washing in sodium carbonate and then placing them in an air-tight case.

Shaving brushes may be disinfected by being placed in boiling water for five minutes.

The powder puff should be replaced by the powder blower, and a piece of alum once used to stop the flow of blood should be thrown away. An astringent pencil should be disinfected every time it is used.

Sponges should not be used at all and each customer should have his own toilet wax. Vaseline in collapsible tubes should be used.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffat, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Except in Sydney labour has been well employed throughout the month. There is

abundance of work in the unskilled lines, but the trades are getting gradually dull. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. discharged 250 men during November, consisting of machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, riggers, carpenters, locomotive engineers, electrical workers, blast furnacemen, moulders, foundrymen, steamfitters, pipe-fitters, riggers, patternmakers. Helpers in these trades have also been discharged. The remaining workmen have been notified that a reduction of wages will take effect on December 1, 1903. Labourers' wages are to be reduced 10 per cent; machinists, 15 per cent; blast-furnacemen, 20 per cent; and salaried men 33½ per cent. A delegation of the Provincial Workmen's Association, with the Grand Secretary, and Grand Officer J. J. Fraser, met Mr. Plumber, of the steel works in the presence of the Finance Minister of Canada, Premier H. H. Murray of Nova Scotia, Alex. Johnston and D. D. McKenzie, of Cape Breton county. The reduction was debated, the representatives of the Provincial Workmen's Association showing the difficulty for a labourer of Sydney, with its high rents, of living on the reduced pay. Mr. Plumber replied that the Sydney Steel Co. could pay no more. An attempt was made to have Mr. Plumber meet the employees of the steel Company, but no meeting took place.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Steel manufacturing is dull and probably will be until the new rail and rod mills are completed. The Sydney foundry which employs about 15 men is entering into keen competition with the few Glasgow foundries, and securing orders which formerly went out of the island. A large foundry, known as the A. C. Thompson foundry, has been running since October 24, and giving splendid results. The foundry and machine shops occupy a long two-story building, 350 by 70 feet. A milling room, moulding flour, nickeling and plating rooms, as also a dynamo, form part of the plant, and place the foundry among the best in the province of Nova Scotia. Sixteen new cottages have been built by

the company for the use of its men. About 40 men are now employed, but when the foundry gets in full running order 100 will find employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers are not so active as last month. Carpenters and joiners find work falling off with approach of winter. Lathers and plasterers are fairly well employed. Plumbers are busy. Gas and steamfitters are experiencing a scarcity of work. Builders' labourers are busily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are very dull, numbers having been discharged during the month from the Sydney steel plant. Numbers of machinists and engineers are out of employment owing to the depression in the steel trade, and the inability of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. to proceed with the construction of its mills. Electrical workers and linemen are all very busy. With blacksmiths and boilermakers trade is dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are fairly well employed. Patternmakers are not steadily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—All engaged in these trades are busily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are very busy. Clerks and stenographers are fairly employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors are all very busy. Locomotive engineers and locomotive firemen on the Intercolonial Railway are very busy, and on the Short Line actively employed. Railroad trainmen, railroad switchmen and railroad trackmen are all working full time.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is satisfactorily employed.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the past month has been, on the whole, very active, and

while in a few cases relaxation has been manifest, it has been fully as busy as the previous month, and remarkably good for the season. A new industry, for the manufacture of biscuit and confectionery, operated by G. J. Hamilton & Sons, and employing a large number of hands, was one of the industrial features of the month; while Moir, Son & Co., whose premises were consumed by fire in February of last year, have rebuilt, and will open their new baking establishment about Christmas, when another large force will be employed. Particular activity prevails in the plumbing and pipe-fitting trade, while commercial activity is marked by the arrival of the *Pretorean*, the first boat of the winter service. The grain elevator is busily engaged with grain from the West, which is being shipped to England. Wholesale and retail trade has enjoyed a good month, and with the Christmas season is expected a particularly busy era. The quiet of the labour field is pronounced, and no movement in wages is immediately anticipated.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The arrival of potatoes, turnips, cabbage, &c., from Prince Edward Island, marks the only stir in this branch of industry, potatoes selling from vessel at 39 cents and 40 cents per bushel.

Fishing.—During the early part of the present month there were quite a few mackerel taken along the coast, but other branches were only about normal.

Manufacturing.—The new industry of Messrs. G. J. Hamilton & Sons, manufacturers of biscuit, confectionery, &c., which was started up this month, and that of Moir, Son & Co., who have rebuilt, were the features of manufacturing activity worthy of note this month.

Mining.—This branch of industry continues remarkably brisk, and promises to maintain its activity.

Railroad construction.—The Southwestern Shore Railway is making rapid progress, and affords much employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—The various branches of labour connected with the building trades have been fairly active during the past month, but in some cases relaxation has set in.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders continue busy. Iron workers and helpers are also busy. Machinists are well employed. Boiler makers are very busy. Shipwrights and caulkers are enjoying a good season. Horse-shoers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon builders are fairly busy. Coopers are enjoying normal activity.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have had a fairly good month, the latter part particularly so. Pressmen are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and delivery waggon employees are busy, while hotel and laundry workers are also active.

Transport.—All branches of transport employment have been busy, especially freight handlers, longshoremen, teamsters &c.

Unskilled labour has been much employed.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during November showed little change from that of October, but the unusual prevalence of rainy and stormy weather has its natural effect on outdoor work in the present month. The building trades continued active, and the construction of new market house, and repairs and alterations to the post office gave employment about ninety men. The completion of the pneumatic work on the Hillsborough bridge, at the latter part of the month, moved a source of employment for eight

compressed air workers, twenty of whom belonged to the province, and the remainder to Quebec and New York. The men earned each about \$220 during their two months strenuous toil at this difficult and dangerous calling. There were five cases of paralysis and a large number of cases of the 'bends' while the men were engaged at the caisson, where they had to work under a maximum pressure of 44 pounds to the square inch and at a depth of 98½ feet, the greatest depth of water in any pneumatic work in America.

Work on the city streets had to be abandoned before the month was out, owing to wet weather. Commercial men report business better in November than October. Shipments of produce were heavier, and there was more money in circulation with collections easier at the banks. Trade, wholesale and retail was good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—With ploughing generally completed before the middle of the month farmers were enabled to devote their attention to shipping their large surplus stock of produce. Prices remained good.

Fishing.—Oyster fishing was over for the season in the third week of the month. The fishermen report a good season, with high prices prevalent.

Railroad construction.—It is expected that the first week in December will see the completion of the track-laying on the Murray Harbour branch railway from Murray River to Southport, a distance of 45 miles. Ballasting has yet to be done over the greater portion of the road.

Other industries.—Large quantities of hogs were handled at the two packing houses in the city. Prices were lower than the same month of last year, but a larger number were handled.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The demand for bricklayers and masons exceeded the supply. Carpenters and joiners were in great demand. Lathers and plasterers were busy.

Stonecutters, plumbers and builders' labourers had steady employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists engineers linemen and blacksmiths, were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Car builders and coopers had a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and boot and shoe workers were steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, leather workers and saddlers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees and laundry workers were steadily employed.

Transport.—Locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, freight handlers, steamboat men, ship labourers, longshoremen, teamster and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers found November slightly quieter than October.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of November continued active among several of the building trades, notably bricklayers and carpenters. The winter port business opened on November 21 with the arrival of two steamers, the Donaldson liner *Concordia* and the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer *Lake Champlain*; on the 22nd the *St. John City*, of the Furness line, and the *Manchester Trader*, of the Manchester line, also arrived. The shiplabourers report business as good in consequence. The street railway company is installing new machinery in its

power house, which will double the capacity of the plant. The York cotton mill recently added a warp-dyer to its plant. The Union Foundry, West St. John, is placing new machinery in its establishment. At the Portland Rolling Mills, the twelve and eighteen-inch mills resumed work on November 9, after being closed down for some time; and a new building, 120 x 50 feet is in course of construction for the manufacture of spikes, &c. Two buildings are in course of erection for the Maritime Nail Works—one will be 140 x 70 feet, two stories high, and the other will be 90 x 30 feet, one story high. Work on Murray & Gregory's new mill is being pushed along rapidly, and will be in running order before next season's operations begin. Several of the saw mills will shortly close down for the season, but it is thought Cushing's mill will be run all winter, as it is the only mill which has a supply of logs. The transportation companies are doing an extensive business, and the Dominion Atlantic Railway is compelled to run extra trips of the steamer *Prince Rupert* on account of the heavy local and through freight. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending November 26 amounted to \$4,131,253, against \$3,635,216 for the corresponding period last year, and \$54,109 greater than October of the current year. Closing of navigation on the St. John river has given an impetus to wholesale and retail trade, and merchants report business as active. Representatives of the several steamship lines and the ship-labourers' association, held a conference on November 5, and fixed the rate of wages for the winter at 30 cents per hour, day and night; half time will be charged for all hours lost after the men are called out for night work; 40 cents per hour for trimming grain, and double time for Sundays and holidays; ten hours will constitute a day. The city labourers will receive the summer rate of pay during the winter months—\$1.10 and \$1.40 per day. The Intercolonial Railway conductors have received an increase of 50 cents per day, and the trainmen 40 cents per day, to date from July 1, 1903.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Prospects for lumbering this season are good. About 200 men and many horses are at work in the vicinity of Sugar Brook, ten miles above McAdam, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it is estimated that 3,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut. It is expected that the cut on the St. Croix will exceed 40,000,000, and that about one quarter of the total cut will be used for pulp. In the vicinity of Skin lake and Eel river about 2,000,000 feet will be cut.

Mining.—During the months of October and November six oil wells have been struck—four at St. Joseph's and two at Dover. The average depth is 350 feet.

Railroad construction.—The St. Martin's railway has recently been put in good working condition, about \$4,000 having been spent to complete this line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers are enjoying an unprecedented briskness for this season of the year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen report business as flourishing. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers continue busy. Horseshoers report work plentiful.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are doing a rushing business. Shingle weavers report work dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders state that business is improving.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are all well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are busy. Cigarmakers report work as fair.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brushmakers say that work is good.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers are extra busy. Shiplabourers are busy. Street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen report business good.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bathurst.—A new opera house was opened here on November 10. The hall will seat 700 persons, is heated with hot air and lighted by acetylene gas. It is 110 feet long and 40 feet wide.

Hampton.—A new butter factory started operations on November 18, when ninety-one pounds of butter were turned out.

Hillsboro.—A company has been organized by J. L. Peck, H. O. Steeves, Walter B. Steeves, Beecher C. Steeves and Harvey L. Steeves, with a capital of \$5,000, to establish a wood working factory.

Marysville.—The output of manufactured cotton from the Gibson mill since June last amounted to the sum of \$500,000.

Clarendon.—John A. Adams, John Bidington, Alfred Clark, and others, are entering into shingle manufacturing on a large scale this fall in the vicinity of Clarendon. A portable plant, with a capacity of 90,000 shingles per day, is being installed, and fully forty men will be employed.

Moncton.—A new hospital was opened on November 11. The main structure is 46 x 46, and the two wings each 31½ x 80 feet.

Richibucto.—Electric lights have been installed on the streets and in the stores and dwellings.

Salem.—The wood-working establishment operated by Eugene Burke is to discard its steam boiler and use the town water in running its machinery.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Edward Little and P. J. Jobin, Correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions cannot be regarded as having been satisfactory during October.

The closing of navigation necessitated the laying up of vessels for the winter and threw a number of crews out of employment, while the continuance of the lockout in the shoe manufacturing industry, also exercised an injurious effect on the situation. It is estimated that over two hundred of the men have left the city.

Amongst the resolutions passed by the Federated Trades and Labour Council at its meeting on the 18th inst., was one recommending the taking of steps to have a representative of the council upon the Board of Trade in order that when labour questions come up they might also be discussed and dealt with from the point of view of the workingman.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A number of buildings are still under construction, but not enough to provide employment for the entire body of bricklayers and masons. Carpenters and plasterers had a full month, as have also builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders had a very good month, but the prospects for next month are not bright. Electrical workers and linemen have had a full month's work.

Printing and allied trades.—Depression continues among printers, and although a few men have left the city, there are still a number in idleness.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers had a slack month owing to the lockout in twenty factories by which about 3,800 employees are directly effected, as well as a large number of others in the leather trades, and the making of card board boxes, packing cases, &c.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers have had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—The closing of the tourist season has caused a dullness among hotel employees.

Transport.—Railways are running on their winter time schedules, and the only

boats now running on the river are the winter boats. Ship labourers and long-shoremen have had a dull month and a number have left for American ports for the winter season.

Eight steamers of the Manchester line took general cargoes from Quebec during the summer, lifting an aggregate cargo as follows :—368,184 bushels of grain, 21,794 tons of general cargo, 1,899 cattle, 76 sheep, 1,768 standards of deals, 5,225 loads of timber. Direct steamers of the Leyland line from London lifted 770,291 bushels of grain, 28,348 tons of general cargo, 6,258 cattle, 2,940 sheep, 3,897 standards of deals, and 825 loads of timber. These figures show a large addition to the original trade secured by this line.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A slight change has taken place in the labour market, conditions being not quite so favourable as for the preceding month. Work has fallen off in the building trades. The trade has been active during the season, which fact has attracted a number of outsiders to the city. In some lines, however, men are in demand, namely, plumbers and tinsmiths. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade excellent and several firms have found it necessary to increase their staffs. There have been no changes in wages. All factories are in active operation: Harmony prevails between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen have since a couple of months made preparation for a good season, and there are altogether now on the St. Maurice nearly 6,000 men working making logs and no doubt if weather is favourable more logs than last winter will be made.

Agriculture.—Crops have been very favourable as a general rule. The fall season has been very dry and ploughing has not

been satisfactory. In fact in this district generally the farmers have great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water for their animals.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Only a few bricklayers and masons are working. Carpenters are a little better employed than bricklayers and masons. Plumbers are doing very well and have more than they can do. Gas and steamfitters are doing well.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers report steady employment. Electrical workers have had a good working month. Stove muncnters are very busy. Blacksmiths have had plenty of work. Bicycle workers are very dull. Horseshoers are very busy. Jewellers and watch case makers are better employed than last month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are quite busy. Carriage and wagon makers are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are doing well.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers have work enough. Glove makers have plenty of work. Boot and shoe workers are well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers report conditions about the same as last month.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees are quiet.

Transport.—Carters have been well employed during the month.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of labour during the month has been very good. The weather conditions were very good also, and the building trades have not suffered from broken time through wet weather. The only setback to labour has been caused by the continued

dry weather and the low condition of the Magog river, on the waters of which the woollen mills depend for power. For the past two months the mills have suffered considerable inconvenience in this respect, but the situation has been more acute during the latter part of the month. Even with steam power, the Paton mills have only been able to run a portion of their plant in the day time, and a portion at night, and on several occasions they have had to close down for days at a time. The A. Lomas & Son's mill and the Magog Woollen Mills are worse off, as they have no steam power, and have been closed down for nearly a week. The lighting system is also seriously interfered with, and on several occasions the Rand drill shops and other smaller industries had to close in the afternoons for want of light. Unless rain comes soon, and plenty of it, the mills will be seriously handicapped throughout the winter. The Paton Woollen Mills are greatly inconvenienced, because while other mills in Canada are reported to be running on short time for want of orders, this company has sufficient orders booked to keep the mill running at its full capacity for several months to come. It is stated that the directors of the company are considering the advisability of installing a steam plant, and thus be independent of water. An agreement with the city council and owners of the water power on the Magog river, whereby the channel at the outlet of Lake Memphremagog will be deepened, and a foot more of the lake be secured. This arrangement would give the full power for at least 60 days, it is estimated. The cost will be borne by all the interested parties.

All classes of labour have been fully employed, and the building trades have had an uninterrupted summer and autumn. There are several business blocks and dwelling houses which are being rushed, and preparations made on other proposed buildings for the spring. The work of excavating for a foundation for the court house has taken longer than expected, and a large number of men have been employed.

The contract calls for Argenteuil granite, and the stone will be dressed during the winter months so that there will be no delay in the spring.

The machine shops are still very busy, and overtime is the rule in the Jenckes machine shops and the Rand drill works. There is a demand for good machinists. Men for the lumber camps are still in demand, but the high wages offered is not sufficient to induce men to leave the work in the city.

Wholesale and retail men report business very good, and the latter are making arrangements for a big Christmas trade.

The Customs returns for October were \$300 over the corresponding month last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have finished their ploughing, but are suffering greatly from want of water. They have to carry water for their stock long distances in many cases. Those who attend the market here meet with a ready sale for their produce at good prices.

Lumbering.—The lumbermen are busy in the woods, but complain of the scarcity of help. The swamps are frozen over, and in some instances there is sufficient snow for hauling purposes.

Manufacturing.—All lines of manufacture are fully employed. The Modern Bedstead Factory Company, which started here some months ago, is looking for larger quarters, as the present premises are inadequate for its growing business. Geo. Long & Co. will erect a large sash and door factory on the Lennoxville Road this winter, their present quarters being too limited. C. B. W. Bryant is also erecting a sash and door factory in the same locality, his business having outgrown the quarters which he rented in the city.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has finished work on the track between Sherbrooke and Birtchton. During the summer a large gang of men were employed

who have been transferred to another portion of the system.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are still well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The demand for men in these trades has been well maintained, and no competent man need be out of work: Horse-shoers report work as being plentiful, and electrical and telephone linemen have been in demand during the month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades report work as being plentiful during the month.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades have had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors have been scarce, and custom tailors cannot find a sufficient number of hands to get out their orders in time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are busy, and cigarmakers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers report work as being but fairly plentiful.

Unskilled Labour.—This class is in good demand at good wages.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Work of construction of the new bridge at *Bromptonville*, which was to have begun during November, has again been deferred to a later date on account of the scarcity of workmen.

The men working in the Johnson Co.'s asbestos mines at *Black Lake*, went on strike, but met defeat, as the company was about to close down for the winter. As there is plenty of employment at present, the men are not in fear of idleness.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been little change noticeable in the labour market. The building trades

have continued active, the construction of several dwellings having been commenced since the beginning of November. Woodworkers, iron workers and masons have had a very busy month especially in the sash and door factories, where extra work is being performed. The *Côté* boot and shoe factory was able to resume operations towards November 15, with a staff of about 75 men. This number has been increased to 90 owing to a large number of orders for spring. The managers of the *Eastern Clothing Company*, the large manufacturers of ready-made clothing, have rented for ten years the upper stories of the building at present being erected by Messrs. L. Bourgeois & Co. Wholesale and retail merchants report a fairly satisfactory month, but appearances for the month of December are more favourable. There have been no changes in hours, except those who do outside work and who work only eight and nine hours per day. Amicable relations have existed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—All local industries are fully employed and several of them have a large number of advance orders.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have had a fairly good month in spite of the weather conditions. Carpenters and joiners working on buildings have been very busy. Plumbers and steam and gas fitters report full employment with promising appearances.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and machinists have been very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage makers report satisfactory conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades have had a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors have been busily engaged. Merchant tailors state trade has been better with them

than last year. Boot and shoe workers say that just now things are going along well.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers have had a busy month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers state that they have experienced extremely active conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers have done a good business. Furriers are very actively engaged preparing for the winter season.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market has undergone but little change during the month. The building trades have had no reason to complain this year ; carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, masons, plumbers, roofers, plasterers, electricians have had an abundance of work and ordinary labour has been scarce in certain cases. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has recommenced repairing cars and work has thus been given to hundreds of men who were laid off during the summer. The short days only allow of eight and one-half hours in outdoor work instead of nine hours as during summer. General commerce has been good. Navigation is nearly closed for the season, the passenger boats plying between Montreal and Quebec having gone into winter quarters. The steamboats *Quebec, Canada, Terrebonne, Berthier, Chambly, &c.*, have ceased their regular trips. In so far as ocean steamships are concerned several have made their last trips, which will throw a number of men out of employment until the snow falls. There have been practically no strikes during the month. In the builders' labourers strike, though some of the employers have not as yet acceded to the demands of the strikers, the men are all working as usual. An era of prosperity reigns in the city of Montreal and district owing to the abundance of work and the good salaries paid on account of the scarcity of ordinary labour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—At the present time all of the building trades are well occupied owing to the abundance of work. Painters are in much demand for decorating the shops in view of the Christmas and New Year's trade. Stonecutters and carpenters are scarce.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers, machinists and electricians have a plethora of work. Blacksmiths are also well satisfied with conditions in their line.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and cabinet makers and upholsterers do not complain. Carriage makers and polishers are extremely busy, this being their best season, as well as for the pattern makers and wood carvers.

Printing and allied trades.—All are working in these crafts and are well satisfied.

Clothing trades.—These trades have plenty to do on account of the approaching holiday season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers are pressed with work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are fully occupied. Hotel, restaurant, theatre employees, laundry workers, &c., as usual are very busy.

Transport.—Steamboat men, ship labourers, longshoremen have little to do owing to the close of navigation and the approach of winter. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen have sufficient to do.

Unskilled labour.—There is much work for this class.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was a marked drop in the labour market here in the month just passed. The supply of work fell short, and there are in the city in consequence a considerable number of idle men. The cause was the suspension in part of construction opera-

tions at the cement factory. About five hundred men were employed, and half were discharged, those remaining to be further reduced shortly to about one hundred and twenty-five. It is stated, however, that this lull is temporary only, and that idle labourers will get employment in the bush. However, fifty stone masons and cutters who were deprived of work will find some difficulty in securing employment as there is practically no construction work going on. Other work, mostly in factories, is steady. What contributed, also, to the fall in the labour market during November was the closing down of saw mills in Hull, Deschênes and Aylmer. On the other hand the staff of boat builders and caulkers was slightly increased, and they will be busy till late in the spring. Grocers say that their fall business has been better than ever before. The usual credit system is still prevailing, but was better met by buyers than usual. Banking affairs were for some time in a dull condition, but are gradually improving with the fall of snow and approach of winter weather. Paper, generally speaking, is being promptly met. The supply of coal and wood is very good, at a considerable reduction in price over that of last winter's figures.

The Cement Co., of Hull, is paying its labour from \$1.50 up to \$2 per day. It is the best wages ever paid for common labour in this vicinity. Teamsters are also extra well paid.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—As previously stated, the building trades will not be busy for some time. Stonemasons and stonecutters, for instance, may possibly be idle till next spring. The few employed get union rates of wages. Carpenters at the cement factory are getting \$2.50 a day, whilst those employed in the city are receiving \$1.75 and \$2. The schedule of wages remains the same as last month.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The advent of winter caused some change in labour conditions, but not nearly so much as has been experienced in other years. There was a slackening in outdoor employment, but the most reliable information went to show that the trades were all active. The usual number of railway employees were laid off in connection with the reduction of staffs for the winter, and the closing of the mills threw a considerable number out of work. A goodly percentage of the millmen were sent to the shanties, thereby reducing the number out of work to a minimum.

The comparatively mild weather for the first two or three weeks of November had a weakening influence on trade, but the winter conditions which set in towards the end of the month had a reviving effect and business was considerably brisker.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The severe winter conditions of the latter part of the month were highly favourable to the lumber trade, greatly facilitating the transport of supplies to the camps. There was a dead-lock for some time between the Ottawa lumbermen and the large English buyers over the former advancing prices for next season's cut by ten to twenty per cent. This was done on the plea that the increased cost of labour and supplies justified it. The English buyers claimed that the prices asked made the trade unprofitable to them. It was understood, however, that at the end of the month the dead-lock was broken, and some very large sales were made at an advance, averaging ten per cent. The deals and high grade lumber only is bought for the British market, the ordinary quality finding an outlet in the American markets.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades naturally slackened with the approach of winter, but a lot of unfinished work prolonged the season somewhat.

Metal and engineering trades.—The metal trades were busy, machinists particu-

larly so. One foundry reported orders sufficient to keep the men busy until April. More machinists were needed, first-class men finding ready employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were fairly active.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors complained of the mild weather during the early part of the month, but later on there was no cause for complaint.

Transport.—A considerable number of railway men were laid off during the month.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour continued fully employed during the month of November without diminution in the demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. While no new industries or public works were instituted, extensive repairs, alterations and improvements are being made to public and private places. Queen's University finance committee has decided to install electric lighting into the old arts' building and other buildings which to date have had only gas fixtures. The city council by resolution, during the month, decided to allow the board of works to exceed its appropriation by the sum of \$500 in order to place street-crossings, &c., in proper condition. Mariners are busily engaged in getting their craft into winter quarters and laying them up for the season. The transportation and shipping business is extremely brisk. Clearings at local banks were in excess of last month and the corresponding period of last year. The approach of Christmas has given an impetus to the wholesale and retail trade. There were no changes in the rates of wages, hours of labour, nor important strikes, or lockouts during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy making preparation for winter, hauling hay and

other produce to market, &c. Many cheese and butter factories are still working. A number will continue to work all winter in this locality.

Fishing and lumbering are not extensive enterprises here, but there is more going on than has been in some years past. *Manufacturing* continues to go on actively. *Mining* is also brisk.

Railroad construction and employment.—Considerable railroad construction is going on.

A staff of expert linemen from the east have been employed for some time past in making repairs and extensions for the *Bell Telephone Co.*, who recently acquired property here to be used for storage purposes, &c.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Inquiry show all lines in the building trades to be still fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—As yet there has not been any falling off in the opportunities for employment in connection with the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. A few temporary delays occurred from unexpected causes during the month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All branches of the woodworking and furnishing trades are fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy. One of the job printing houses was moved into larger and more convenient premises during the month, the manager having acquired the same by purchase.

Clothing trades.—Clothiers report an excellent fall trade.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Those engaged in the preparation of foods, cigars, &c., continue busy.

Leather trades.—The leather trades are still rather quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotels, furriers, laundrymen and other miscellaneous trades report good business.

Transport.—All lines of transport workers are well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers are still much in demand.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Herbert MacDiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour conditions during the month of November were excellent, and there are but few idle men in the city. In fact, it has been a repetition of the previous months of this year. Everything took favourable for a continuance of these conditions. A large number of men from this city are employed at the Belleville Cement Company's Works at Point Ann, situated about five miles from the city, where work is being rapidly pushed ahead. The spur line of railway from the main line of the Grand Trunk has all been laid with the exception of about half a mile over a small bay, and as soon as it freezes this work will be completed. Five of the large kilns have been completed, as well as several other buildings, and if good weather conditions prevail it is expected that the works will be in good running order in the spring.

The only important change in the hours of working has been the order which came the second week in November, notifying the men employed in the shops and yards of the Grand Trunk that hereafter nine hours would constitute a day's work with Saturday afternoons off, making the week's work five days. As this city is a divisional point, quite a large number of men are affected, and as these men receive large salaries, the decrease in the pay roll will be considerable. It is said this arrangement is only for the winter months.

This city will vote on a by-law on January 4, as to whether the city will purchase the local gas plant, and run it as a municipal concern.

The recent purchase of the Belleville Iron and Steel Company by the Carbonneau Company has been the means of bring-

ing in a large number of skilled mechanics to the city, principally from Montreal. The new company have made extensive improvements to the plant, and it is expected that the works will be in full running order some time in December, when about 200 men will be employed. They have now about 1,000 tons of scrap iron on hand, and more arriving every day. They received one vessel load from France.

The death of Mr. E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, on November 24, removed the largest individual employer of labour in this district. His son, E. Walter, succeeds in the business.

There have been no strikes, lockouts or trouble of any kind reported between employer or employees during the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The closing down of the Cordova mines, near *Marmora*, during the month, has cast a gloom over that district, but it is reported upon reliable authority that the 250 employees will soon be at work again. The directors in England, it is said, were dissatisfied with the management, and decided to close down the mines until new arrangements were made.

The Canada Corundum Company, at *Craigmont*, now employs about 300 hands, and requires even more. They have just erected a new mill of seven stories. The Armstrong property also have a new mill, and are treating the ore before shipment.

At the 'Wolf' lead mine, at *Bannockburn, Ont.*, which was originally owned by the Meyer Syndicate, of New York, but which has within the last year been bought up by the present owners, the Ontario Mining and Smelting Company, for the past two months the miners have been working through a solid galena ore 30 inches wide, and running 85 per cent lead, the smelted or pig lead of this mine having run by assay of Messrs. I. D. Dewar & Sons, of Toronto, 90.955 pure, a very close second to the best refined lead of the finest properties on this continent or Europe. The buildings at the mine are

just about completed, the company having decided to put in a specially adapted plant.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

While skilled labour is, generally speaking, in good demand in most lines, with a comparatively small proportion of old residents out of employment, there is a decided surplus of unskilled labourers, many of whom are in destitute circumstances. These are mainly recent immigrants, many of whom have come to Toronto from other parts of the country since the close of the harvest season. In some departments of skilled labour there are also more men looking for work than can obtain it at present.

A considerable number of the immigrants who arrived this season, have returned to England; others are looking for assistance from the city or the charitable societies. The condition of the labour market is distinctively less favourable than earlier in the season, and to all appearance the upward tendency of wages has been checked, and any changes in that direction in the near future are likely to be of an exceptional character. The approach of the holiday season has given a stimulus to many lines of trade and industry, buying having set in somewhat earlier than usual.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing in nearly all lines continues brisk and profitable, though in some establishments there has been a slackening of production, and men have been laid off, at least temporarily. So far as staples of general consumption are concerned, however, the situation continues satisfactory, and many houses are working hard to fill orders, while the increased demand for goods, owing to the general prosperity of the country and the rapid development of the west, appears to foreshadow a continuance of steady employment for some time to come.

Agriculture.—Threshing has taken place earlier than customary in many localities, and deliveries of grain during November were heavy. The farmers have enjoyed a highly prosperous season. The chronic difficulty of obtaining the help needed during the busy season remains unsolved.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These report conditions very good considering the season; the weather until the last week or so of the month was favourable for out-door operations. The new contracts which have been started on recently are mostly small, however, and there will hardly be as much opportunity for indoor work throughout the winter as was the case last season. Meanwhile, all departments have been busy, plumbers and steamfitters especially. Warned by the experience of the disastrous strikes of this year, the Building Trades Council have set on foot a movement to secure arbitration in case of future disputes. It is proposed to have a clause inserted in all building contracts providing for the submission of all difficulties between contractors and employees to arbitration. The Council are endeavouring to secure the co-operation of the architects in carrying the proposal into effect. The Granite Cutters' Union will present a new scale of wages to the employers early in the new year. The present agreement expires May 1.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The workers in these lines are generally well employed, though the equilibrium has been not a little disturbed by continuous disputes, affecting some large establishments and an extensive influx of immigrants. A large number of union moulders are still out of employment. Machinists find trade a little quiet, and some of that trade are looking for work. Boiler-makers and blacksmiths are generally busy; the marine trade having been brisk since the close of navigation.

The Canada Foundry Company have laid off a large number of men. Jewellers and silversmiths have had a very good

month, and some of the factories are working overtime to overtake orders.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Trade in these branches is generally good, and the men, as a rule, well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Reports as to the condition of the printing trade continue to be unsatisfactory. There is a considerable amount of surplus labour, largely owing to immigration, and a number of members of the union are unemployed. Bookbinders find trade a little slack at present, and have also had to compete with an influx of labour from abroad in excess of nominal requirements. The agreement of the bookbinders' union with their employers expires in June next, in view of which a movement has been set on foot to demand an increase in wages and a reduction in the hours of labour. The precise details of the changes to be asked for have not yet been agreed to.

Clothing trades.—The custom tailors have had a good month, and are well employed. The request of the city authorities in requiring the union label on clothing for firement has been declared illegal by the courts at the suit of the Crown Tailoring Company. Garment workers and boot and shoe operatives are busy. Female help in particular is in demand.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The approach of the Christmas holidays has stimulated business considerably, and there is at present abundant employment.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers find trade a little dull. There are continued complaints of the scarcity of domestic servants, and a project is being canvassed for the introduction of girls from Britain to fill situations as domestics and also to work in factories. The pavers and labourers employed on the construction of concrete and asphalt pavements were laid off for the season early in the month. A number of the labourers have found work in connection with railway grading. Another attempt is to be made by the city firemen to organize as a trade union.

Transportation.—Railway workers, teamsters and expressmen are all busy and will have abundant work for some time to come.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The cold weather having set in, the building trades and outdoor construction have abated some. Many of the unskilled workers will likely secure employment at the harvester works which now employs over 800 men. The Westinghouse Company is pushing the construction work of its new plant in spite of the weather. During the month letters patent were granted to a local company to manufacture and sell specialties in woodenware, hardware, and wire work, &c. The share capital is \$25,000 of \$100 each. The Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Company's plant was burned out, at a loss of \$40,000 and a large number of men thrown out of employment. The company has already started to rebuild.

The piano and organ workers' strike is all settled and an agreement has been signed by both parties, and those who desired have returned to work. The local Trades and Labour Council has submitted a plan to the Board of Trade asking that a joint committee be appointed to act as a conciliation board in times of labour troubles so as to avoid strikes ; it is expected that the Board of Trade will act favourably, and that the committee will be formed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing continues to be fairly busy, the iron trades, clothing, broom manufacturing, tobacco and cigars, &c., are doing favourably.

The local retail markets have secured fair prices during the month, although pork, per cwt., reached 6 cents per pound, the lowest price in four years. Some of the quotations the last of the month were as follows :—

| | Cts. | Cts. |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Butter, farmers, per lb. | 23 | to .. |
| Butter, creamery, per lb. | 25 | to .. |
| Cheese, per lb. | 12 | to 12½ |
| Chickens, per pair. | 60 | to 1 10 |
| Ducks, per pair. | 80 | to 1 25 |
| Eggs, new laid, per doz. | .. | to 25 |
| Geese, each. | 75 | to 1 00 |
| Turkeys, per pound. | 13 | to 15 |
| Beef, choice steer, per lb. | 06 | to .. |
| Beef, cow, per lb. | 04 | to 05 |
| Beef, bull, per lb. | 03½ | to 04 |
| Live hogs lean. | 4 50 | to .. |
| Live hogs, fat. | 5 10 | to .. |
| Dressed hogs, per cwt. | 06 | to 06½ |
| Mutton, per lb. | 05 | to .. |
| Yearling lamb, per lb. | 05 | to 07 |
| Spring lamb, per lb. | 06½ | to 07½ |
| Veal, per lb. | 06 | to 08½ |
| Barley, per bushel. | 45 | to 48 |
| Oats, new, per bushel. | 27 | to 30 |
| Rye, per bushel. | 49 | to 50 |
| Wheat, new, per bushel. | 75 | to .. |
| Goose wheat. | 65 | to .. |

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were fairly well employed, including painters, plasterers, plumbers, carpenters, &c.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Most of the metal trades are fairly busy for this time of the year. Moulders, both stove plate and machinery, stove mounters, machinists, metal workers and horseshoers are in fair employment. Jewelers are fairly busy for the holiday trade.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades are also fairly well employed. The strike of piano and organ workers is over and was settled on the following basis :—Each side had an arbitrator and the two chose a third, all points were considered and the award was as follows :—The men get an increase in every department of from 3 to 5½ cents per hour, and to the piece workers about 15 per cent over the old prices. Formerly the men worked 60 hours a week ; this has been reduced to 55 hours. Part of the men have returned to work but others were dissatisfied with the small wages and secured situations elsewhere.

Printing and allied trades.—All printing trades are well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are a little past season and are not very busy. Garment workers are very busy and all hands are well employed. Boot and shoe workers are also enjoying plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar and tobacco workers are fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers are very busy and one new firm has adopted the union label, making now three firms using the same in the city.

Transport.—Delivery drivers are very busy and have recently formed a local union in affiliation with the International Team and General Delivery Drivers' Union. Transport workers are fairly busy, including street railway employees. Shiplabourers and longshoremen are doing very little at present as work is slack.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is not in so great a demand as last month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—All manufactories here are fairly busy and workers well employed. The glove workers has been re-organized ; the moulders, machinists, woodworkers, garment workers and axe workers are fairly engaged. At a recent meeting of the town council a letter was received from Cullen & Johnson, of Toronto, asking what inducements the town would give to a concern to locate here and manufacture plumbers' brass goods, the company to guarantee to employ twenty-five men within three months, thirty-five men within a year and fifty men within two years. The company has just been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000. The mayor will look into this proposition.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labouring men of all classes, without exception, are well employed and a remarkably satisfactory balance exists between supply and demand. Occasionally there is a slight unsatisfied demand for men but it is never of pressing nature or of long duration. Every branch of industry continues active and in this respect there is nothing

of importance to report since last month. Wholesale and retail trade is active and healthy. Railway business shows the usual autumn activity. With the exception of the cut in wages of labourers on the power works there are no changes in wages or hours; this reduction was from $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 15 cents per hour.

The most serious strike in the history of the place began on November 2 as a result of the above cut in wages. The strikers proper numbered about 200 but they were joined by hundreds of men who were forced to quit work till the total number affected by the cut who quit working numbered fully 850. The entire power development works were tied up for three or four days by the strikers' violence. A few days after work was resumed full gangs were again at work. Over two hundred men went away but were quickly replaced. The strikers were Poles, Hungarians and Italians. No unions were involved.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers experienced a shortage of labour through the season now closing. The end of the busy period diminishes this demand for the present but it is likely to be evident again in the spring.

Manufacturing.—Factories generally report business satisfactory.

Railroad construction and employment.—The number of men employed in all departments of railway work is rapidly increasing on account of the winter rush of freight. The several large wine manufacturing concerns in this district have closed a successful season and fruit canneries and evaporators report having handled large quantities of fruit and vegetables.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The constant rush of business in the building line would seem to indicate a shortage of labour in these trades but the fact that all work is completed without unusual delay shows that there is a sufficient force of men to handle it.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Supply and demand for labour are

nicely balanced and conditions are very satisfactory.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Coopers have had a remarkably busy season; there has been a most unusual shortage of apple barrels.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are all employed at satisfactory wages. All shops are working with full staffs.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades are busy. Coat, pants and vest makers have been advertised for recently.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers find steady employment.

Transport.—At this time of the year the Wabash, Michigan Central and Grand Trunk railways always take on large additional forces of train, engine and yard men of all classes to handle the great volume of freight diverted to rail routes by the close of lake navigation.

Unskilled labour.—Local unskilled labour was not affected by the labourers' strike on the power works. The strikers who left the place and the men who took their places were foreigners and the effect on local men was not noticeable.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of November the general condition of the labour market has been very satisfactory, comparing very favourably with last month, and the corresponding month of last year. Great activity has prevailed in all branches of the building trades. Contractors have all the work they can handle before cold weather sets in. Freight traffic has been unusually heavy, almost in a congested condition, taxing the railways to their fullest capacity. Business men report business very good. Bankers state that business in their line was never better, deposits being larger, and more numerous than in years past. The money market, locally speaking, is in

a very healthy condition. The manufacturers are busy, with full complement of hands, and working full time, to fill orders, with one exception, viz., the Whitman & Barnes, manufacturers of farm implements; in this case it is only a temporary reduction of hours of labour. In the farming community, crops of fruit and grain have been heavy, with good prices, in fact in many instances high, while labour has been scarce, not equalling the demand, even though greatly increased wages were offered. There have been no strikes or lockouts during the month. One or two minor differences have been settled by a conference of employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Heavy crops and fine weather have favoured the farmer, and with the exception of a scarcity of farm labour, general prosperity is reported.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers, as a rule, are working full or overtime to fill orders. The canning factories have been very busy giving employment to a large number of hands. They are working principally on apples, which have been a heavy crop here this year.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company has completed the construction of the line along Ontario street, connecting the two lines of their service.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades are well employed at fair wages (union) and prospects are good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades report trade as good. Machinists and linemen are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, electrotypers, and bookbinders, have been fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are very busy, and report trade as brisk this month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers report a good month's work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, and laundry workers report steady employment for the month.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen and freight handlers have been extra busy. Street railway employees, carters and teamsters, have been fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has found steady employment, with a slight demand for more labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—A number of buildings in the course of construction is giving plenty of work to the building trades. Nearly all the old hands are back in the rubber factory and are working full time.

Merritton.—All labour has been well employed for the month.

Thorold.—The local labour market is in a very healthy and prosperous state.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The past month in some respects does not compare favourably with the preceding month, or the corresponding month of last year. The Bailey Cutlery Co., capitalized at \$90,000 and employing 50 men, has closed down and may not resume, and the Massey-Harris Co. is working 9 hours a day. During the entire month much skilled and unskilled labour, from the United States, and different parts of Canada, reached the city. A few found employment. In the building trades much work is little more than commenced, and men in those vocations will have steady employment for some time if the weather is favourable. The Waterous Engine Works shut down three days for stock-taking. The plough factories continue to be busy and much overtime has been worked. Large shipments have been made during the month. Colder weather

would increase the trade of merchants, although the month has been satisfactory. There have been no trade disputes during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fall work in the rural districts is practically completed. The dry fall made it very difficult to plough the clay land and rain toward the latter part of the month was welcomed. The root crop, much of which was harvested during the first week of the month was an average crop, suffering less from rot than was at first expected.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have still a great amount of unfinished work to complete, inclement weather interfered during the latter part of the month. Platers, plasterers, carpenters and painters, have all been steadily employed. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters have had a full month.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron and brass moulders, coremakers and machinists, have worked full time, but there is no demand for men. Electrical workers have had a brisk month. Metal polishers and stove mounters, blacksmiths and boilermakers have all worked a full month. Sheet metal workers have had an exceptionally busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers have been busy; some have worked overtime. Pattern makers and millwrights have had an average month. All local coopers have been employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have had steady employment. A linotype composing machine has been added to the equipment of the Brantford *Expositor* Printing Co. The working force will not be reduced.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors have had a remarkably good trade for such a mild month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report steady employment. The price of bread has advanced 1

cent per loaf, 2-pound loaves now selling at 6 cents or 18 loaves for \$1; 1½-pound loaves at 5 cents or 22 loaves for \$1. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers report an average month and all local men employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, have had steady employment. Furriers report a brisk fall trade. Hotel and restaurant employees have had steady employment. Waitresses are in demand. Laundry workers have all had steady work.

Transport.—Freight handlers have been working overtime. Street railway employees have been fully employed. Trackmen, especially on the Grand Trunk Railway, have been very busy. Carters and draymen, teamsters and expressmen have had a full month.

Unskilled labour.—There is no demand for more men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The building trades have been active. The new public library will be completed next month. Labour generally has been well employed.

Blue Lake.—The plant of the Portland Cement Co. is nearly ready for operations and will afford employment to a number of men.

St. George.—Local labour is pretty fully employed. The agricultural factory has been running overtime.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been steadily employed during the month. The only time lost by any number of men was occasioned by bad weather affecting the building trades and one large shop shutting down for a week to take stock. Quite a number of men who have done outdoor work during the summer have found factory employment, which has tended to meet any slight scarcity of unskilled workers which has existed during the summer. A feature of the month has been the departure of a large number

of the Italians employed on sewerage work and at the tube mills. Their places have been taken by local labourers. A number of Scotchmen have also arrived to work on tapestry carpet in an addition to the carpet works, and are the first of their trade in Canada. The season's erection of buildings will amount to over \$400,000, the largest in many years. Retail trade of all kinds is extra good. There have been no changes in wage rates during the month and there is also no unrest among any class of workers over wage matters or conditions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing in all lines has been good. In some shops where there has been a scarcity of unskilled help men who have been at outdoor work have been given employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have been affected during the month by the severity of the early winter. There is still a large amount of finishing to do. Bricklayers and masons have worked all the time it was possible to set brick and stone during the month. Carpenters have had a good month with a lot of work yet ahead. Painters and paperhangers had only a fair month. Stonecutters have worked as the frost permitted, but will soon be under shelter.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders have had a good month. There is a demand for both union and non-union men in this trade. Ten cents over the rate (\$2.60) is being paid to some men in one shop. Machinists and machinists' helpers have had a good month, with the exception of one large shop where stock-taking was in progress for a week.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers report a steady month's work. Upholsterers are extra busy. Carriage workers and trimmers are fairly well employed on cutters. Piano workers are busy and new men have been taken on. Organ workers are slack and are temporarily working nine hours a day. Coopers are all

steadily employed on flour and beer barrels. One staff of woodworking machine-men are working during the hours of natural light only, owing to their power plant being incapable of supplying power for heavy machinery and lighting purposes at the same time. It has been found impossible to get a new boiler plant for some time back, and the present conditions are expected to continue until spring.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have worked considerable overtime in the job branches of the trade.

Clothing.—Tailors have had an extra good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers are fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, hotel employees, delivery employees and bakers, have all had a steady month, the winter being the best season for these trades here. Textile workers have had a steady month. Carpet weavers are busy and a large number of skilled workmen have recently come out from the old country to work in the addition to the factory here.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour for outdoor work is about over for the season, with the exception of some sewerage work yet to be done.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. T. Carlin, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were well employed during the month and a busy winter season in most lines is expected, with the exception of the building trades whose work has slackened. The new Kalbfleisch factory which has been in course of erection for some time is at a standstill waiting for material, also the Young Men's Christian Association's new building, owing to a scarcity of pressed brick. The same activity prevails in the local industries as during October, with no change in the working hours or rate of wages. A particular feature of the labour market in this

city is the scarcity of domestic help on account of so many being employed in the factories. Domestics are getting from \$8 to \$12 dollars a month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing establishments are running to their full capacity, this month, to keep up with the demand as they are well supplied with orders.

Railroad construction.—There is no railroad construction at present in this locality.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades on outdoor work are not so active, while painters, plasterers, paperhangers and plumbers are fairly well employed.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron trades are well employed, machinists especially. Electrical workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers have had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Factory workers are steadily employed this month and prospects are for a busy winter.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are busily employed, especially 'ad.' and job printers.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers report trade as good; no idle hands during the month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and butchers have their usual amount of work in this month, while cigarmakers report trade good.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers report having plenty of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers had steady work with satisfactory condition.

Transport.—Railroad men report work plentiful, especially trainmen had a very busy month. Cabmen, draymen and teamsters have had plenty to do.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is generally well employed in all branches.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Mary's.—The flax mill resumed operations after being closed down for some

time owing to the men going out on strike. They refused to work for lower wages than they are at present getting. The Maxwell works, which is undergoing repairs, will resume work about December 15, or as soon as the new engine is set up.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the advent of winter, outside work has eased up to a considerable extent, and somewhat earlier than the two preceding years; but it has given an impetus to retail business generally, and more especially to the clothing trades. There has been about twelve miles of new cement sidewalks laid here this year, but this work has been discontinued owing to the cold weather setting in. A favourable feature however, has been that the majority of those laid off from outside work have secured work inside. The foundries and factories continue to experience extra busy conditions. On the railroads traffic is about normal. Four of the striking machinists and boilermakers of E. Leonard & Sons were arraigned in the police court for picketing, but at the end of the month the case was still unsettled, although the magistrate stated that he would send a number of the cases to a higher court. The boilermakers at Leonard's continue their strike, and no new men have yet been engaged.

The price of coal oil has risen from 18 cents to 20 cents, and the milk dealers increased the price of milk from 5 cents to 6 cents per quart; eggs have risen from 20 to 26 cents a dozen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers of this district have experienced considerable difficulty in securing apple barrels in which to ship the apples; and the price of barrels has risen to 60 cents each. They could be bought two years ago for 25 cents. North-corn Spies are bringing from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel on the local market. Turkeys are

scarce, and are selling at 10 cents a pound for live birds.

Railroad construction.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has completed the double tracking of their line between Sarnia and Wyoming, and trains are now running over it.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are not as busy as they were at this time the last two years, and they expect a long idle winter; a call has been issued for the second provincial conference of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, Ontario branches, at Brantford, December 1. H. Rymill and W. Toll are to represent London. Carpenters continue to be well employed. Lathers, plasterers and painters are becoming slack, and a number of them are idle. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are very busy. Builders' labourers are all working, although they expect soon to be idle. Wm. Burleigh, secretary of the local builders' labourers' union, has been elected secretary of the Builders' Labourers' International Union of America.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders are exceptionally busy. McClary's moulders expect all to get into their new foundry at the beginning of the year, as the power house there, is completed. Machinists are very busy. Metal polishers and stove mounters have been working overtime some.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are doing a rushing business. Car builders are busy. Coopers are in demand, and have more work than they can do.

Printing and allied trades.—All workers in the printing trades are exceptionally busy, and during the month the different job offices have been adding to the staffs, and overtime is the rule in almost every office. A number of printers who arrived in the city have secured work, and there is no person connected with these trades idle in this city.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are exceptionally busy; the early coming of cold weather has caused an extra demand for overcoats and winter clothing; they are working overtime. Garment workers and boot and shoe workers report trade as fair.

Food and tobacco preparations.—At the two local biscuit and confectionery factories the employees are working until 10 o'clock five nights and enough hands cannot be secured to get out the orders for Christmas, although \$4 per week and extra for overtime is being offered to girls and boys for this work.

Cigarmakers continue busy, and there are still some situations open in the city.

Transport.—Railway train hands report traffic as about normal. A number of section hands have been laid off all through this district, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the construction train has discontinued for the winter.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The past month while showing a general activity in industry has nevertheless been marked by signs of a decreased demand for labour. General outside work has been curtailed. On November 18 the Michigan Central Railway Company laid off 48 men employed in the mechanical department of the local car and locomotive shops. The reduction represents 10 per cent of the staff and the occurrence is usual during winter for economic reasons. Transportation of through freight is brisk and traffic hands are making good time. In financial circles several changes occurred during the month. An agreement for the amalgamation of the Southern, Star, and South-western Loan Companies of this city has been consummated, and went into effect on November 25. The Dominion Bank of Canada announce the opening of a branch in this city about December 1, and it is also announced that negotiations are about com-

pleted for the establishing of a branch of the Huron and Erie Loan Company of London. It is probable that the city will receive an impetus in industrial activity by the locating of the Père Marquette Railway Companies' repair shops at this point. An agreement has been arrived at whereby in consideration of a \$20,000 bonus, with exemption from taxation for ten years, excepting for school purposes and water supply at six cents per 100 cubic feet, the company agrees to erect repair shops at a cost of \$125,000 for buildings and equipment, and employ not less than 100 hands. A by-law to this effect will be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers at the time of the municipal elections, and if ratified, the company agrees to have the shops completed within nine months from April 1st, 1904.

In the matter of wages and hours, the Typographical Union has effected an agreement with their employers to take effect November 16th and last for at least one year. The agreement was largely a compromise, terms, and the concessions granted were mainly in the line of adjustments. About 15 men have their work day reduced from 9 to 8½ hours. And about 10 men receive an increase of pay averaging in the aggregate to about \$1.50 a week. Machine operators who formerly worked by the piece are changed to weekly wages system.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing industries continue to enjoy favourable conditions, all local concerns are busy. The Erie Flour Mills have been running 24 hours per day during the past month. The local broom, brush and woodware factory report a better supply of labour than during the summer when the output was curtailed for lack of labour in the factory line of work.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction in track work is more lax than during the summer, the usual reduction of staff has been made.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are fairly well employed for this season of the year. Bricklayers have little or no work. Carpenters have a considerable amount of inside work. Plumbers are busy while painters and decorators are quite slack.

Metal and engineering trades.—These trades are quite busy. Moulders, machinists and boilermakers report plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The Woodworking and furnishing trades report steady employment. Wood benders and turners are very busy at the local factories.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy, job work is brisk. As mentioned before the printers' union has revised their scale of prices, the principal points of their new agreement are as follows :—

Hand scale.—Job printers and compositors, ad-men, make-up, &c., shall receive \$9 per week and overtime at rate of 25 cents per hour. Foremen of job rooms and news rooms, \$12 per week with a raise to \$13 per week at the end of six months from date of agreement.

Machine scale.—Monoline and typograph operators not less than \$12 per week, overtime at rate of 30 cents per hour. Operator-machinists, \$13 per week, overtime 30 cents per hour for composition. Hours of work on all typesetting machines and for ad-men, make-up, &c., in news rooms shall be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., eight and one-half hours to constitute a day's work. Hours of work in job rooms, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., nine hours to constitute a day's work. On all Sundays and statutory holidays, work to be paid double time and on municipal holidays, overtime. Other minor arrangements regarding regulation of apprentices, measuring type, &c., are contained in the agreement.

Clothing trades.—In this line work has been plentiful during the past month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There are no changes to report in these industries. Trade is normal.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is little change to note in industrial conditions over the preceding month. The labour market has been quite as active and the demand for labour quite as great, nearly all classes of workmen being fully employed. At present it is almost impossible to get carpenters to do the work required, and throughout the building trades the prospects are good for steady employment for some time. Most of the paving, sidewalk and sewer contracts will have been finished this month, so there will not be so much demand for labour of this class in the near future. Transportation continues active both by rail and water; lumber dealers are getting their yards filled up before the close of navigation; train loads of sugar beets are being shipped from here to the beet sugar factories in Wallaceburg and Dresden. Wholesale and retail trade continues active. The hours of labour in the building trade have been shortened from ten hours to eight and one-half hours, the rate of wages per hour, viz., 20 cents per hour. The coopering trade continues exceptionally brisk. The labour market is free from unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farming operations are about over for the season; farmers are busy marketing their crops.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevails in all departments of the manufacturing industry; in some shops men are working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report work fairly good. Carpenters and joiners have plenty of work. Painters and decorators are fairly well employed. Plumbers, gasfitters and stonecutters are very busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, engi-

neers and electrical workers have all the work they can do.

Woodworking trades.—Carriage and wagon makers have plenty of work. Coopers are exceptionally busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders have steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journymen tailors report trade exceptionally good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers have steady employment.

Transport.—All men employed in transport work are busy.

Unskilled labour is not quite so much in demand as last month.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continues in about the same general condition noted for some months back. There is no lack of employment for all lines of trade. Owing to the fine weather the outside trades are working full time and there are as many buildings going up at the present time as there were at any time this summer. All connected with the building trade are fully employed. The city council has plans ready for remodelling the central school and making a city hall out of it; they expect to let the contract this week, amounting to \$15,000. Commercial operations continue active. Wholesale and retail trade is good and merchants are looking forward to an unusually large Christmas trade. There was a change of wages in the Windsor Turned Goods Company. The company has reduced the wages from 5 to 10 per cent. There are from 60 to 70 hands employed outside of this firm. There were no other changes to note in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are fully employed and have plenty of

work on hand for the present. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers are all very busy. Painters and paperhangers report plenty of work. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters and builders' labourers have all the work they can do.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists are well employed. Electrical workers, linemen, iron workers and blacksmiths have had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers are all fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy with no idle men.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have had a good month's work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters report a splendid month. Cigar and tobacco workers are very busy and in some cases are working overtime.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report plenty of work; two new shops have started this month.

Transport.—Business in connection with the various railways is very active.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour is not so brisk, owing to the approaching completion of the street paving and the cement sidewalks for the year, but there are very few idle men.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

November has witnessed a very extensive labour movement in Western Canada. From the railroad construction camps, and from the farm, thousands of workmen have migrated to the city. The early advent of winter, a few weeks earlier than usual, put a stop to railroad construction, and outside work on the farms. This movement usually extends from the beginning of November to the early part of December, but the third week of the former month this year saw the

completion of the movement. Large numbers of the workmen are crowding the employment offices making their winter engagements for work in the woods. This is the principal source of employment for the winter months, and the district between Rat Portage and the Rocky Mountains will absorb approximately ten thousand men.

Building operations have been practically suspended, except such as can be carried on in new buildings, the roofs of which were put on before the sudden advent of winter. This occurred about the third week in November. With the exception of deep sewer work all civic undertakings are now being operated by small winter staffs. Several hundred workmen being discharged during November. The quarry operated by the city usually employs about 150 men during summer, but in winter the staff is reduced to approximately 30. Street paving and the asphalt plant is entirely suspended.

No new manufacturing enterprises have actually commenced during the month, but many are pending. Their materializing largely depends upon the supply of power at a price that will be practicable. A project to supply this is under way at the Winnipeg river, near Lac du Bonnet, about 60 miles from the city. Already some \$300,000 has been expended in developing this source of hydraulic power. Next summer an additional outlay of \$1,200,000 will be made, and in all probability electric energy will be supplied at a very much lower cost than at present. In addition to this probable power supply the city council are submitting a by-law to the ratepayers to authorize the issuance of debentures, the proceeds of which will be applied to the development of power on the Assiniboine river. The cost of such undertaking is estimated by the city engineer to be \$500,000. With the exception of those compelled by climatic conditions to cease operations in the winter, all other trades are busy. Commercial activity, measured by bank clearings and the transportation returns, shows no material signs of abating. The annual grain blockade, or failure to carry the staple product of the west to the market as rapidly

as delivered to elevator and directly to cars by the farmers themselves, has interfered with collections, but has not affected trade. At the time of writing the total wheat shipments are about 2,500,000 bushels less than last year for the corresponding period, and with the elevators filled and the closing of navigation a somewhat serious position was created, and this is causing some anxiety in commercial circles. Ordinary retail trade is exceptionally good. Circumstances combining to stimulate retail trade in the city are the sudden advent of winter weather and the consequent migration to the city of thousands of labourers with the summer's earnings in their pockets.

October and November were characterized by one or two strikes, none of which seriously interfered with business.

Wages in skilled work have been maintained and in some cases advanced, but the number of men offering for bush work has had the effect of slightly weakening the price of such. What ordinary manual labour is required to be done in winter, is keenly sought for by men anxious for work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Early in November the farmers took advantage of favourable weather for ploughing, and a large acreage was prepared for crop in the spring.

Lumbering.—Work in the woods commenced earlier than usual this year, and a larger number of men are employed than usual. The wages for the largest classes of such workmen are as follows: Axemen, \$26 to \$35 per month; hewers, \$35 to \$40; logging, \$26 to \$35. For chopping, \$1 per cord is the price generally being paid.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are out of work until spring. Carpenters are well employed, especially on inside work. Other trades will only get intermittent work until spring. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are busy and will be during the whole of the winter.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, &c.,

continue to be fully employed, and prospects in their particular trades are excellent.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Sash and door factories have a lot of work ahead of them, and the winter will not interfere with their work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing and allied trades continue to enjoy good business and their prospects are excellent.

Clothing trades.—Garment workers and tailors are busy and enjoy continued good demands on them.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and tobacco workers, as last month, are satisfied with conditions of trade.

Leather trades.—Saddlers and leather trades have all the work they can cope with.

Miscellaneous.—Miscellaneous occupations are made precarious to some extent by the pressure of immigrants who shelter in the city during winter. Where skill, however, is necessary, and experience, the competition from such a source is not material.

Transport.—Some of the transport staffs have been reduced in numbers. This takes place every fall. In view of the large amount of work that is necessary, the workmen laid off do not take it very kindly.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The favourable conditions of the weather during the first week of November, kept all men employed in the building trade busy. Those engaged in thrashing operations in this district have also been busy up to that time. Threshing operations throughout this province have since been completed. A large number of men who came from the eastern provinces have returned home. There has been quite a number of men coming into this city, and the towns throughout the district, looking for work.

A citizen of Brandon advertized in the *Winnipeg Press* for a man to look after cat-

tle on his ranch for the winter months, and had one hundred and fifty applications inside of two days. At present there are quite a few idle men in the city. Owing to the change to winter weather at the end of the month, all outdoor building operations have stopped, but there is a large number of carpenters working on buildings that were roofed before the weather changed. With the exception of a new mill, there has been no new industry started. The Hanbury saw-mill has closed down for the winter months. From a commercial point of view and from the extent of trade in transportation and shipments, trade seems to be very active at present. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade very good. Some firms say that the present trade exceeds that of any previous year. There has been no change in rates of wages or in hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The reports from this district show that although the yield of grain has not been as heavy as that of last year, yet farmers are well pleased with the result of the year's crop.

There was considerable difficulty felt during the taking off of the crop, owing to the unfavourable conditions of the weather. But the bettered condition of the weather set everything to rights during the month of October.

No delay was made in threshing, and the amount of acreage ploughed will exceed any previous year. The movement of grain has not been very extensive, owing, it is thought, to a slight drop in prices and also owing to the majority of farmers taking advantage of the splendid weather for fall ploughing. It is estimated that there has been more wheat moved out from the branch lines this year than there has been any previous year. All the elevators throughout the district are reported to be full, and there is a steady shipment of grain into the Brandon elevators, particularly into the one attached to the flour mill, which is doing a very heavy business.

Lumber.—The lumber trade is a little slack at present, owing to the close of the building season.

Manufacturing.—Sash and door factory and planing mills, are a little slack; machine shops are reducing the staff. The binder twine factory has reorganized and is asking for letters patent to establish warehouses throughout the district and other points in Manitoba, under the name of the Consumers Co-operative Company, Limited, for the manufacture of rope, sacks, and such articles as may from time to time be deemed advantageous to the company. There were six hundred shareholders represented at the last meeting.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction is about completed for the season, owing to the winter having set in. A very bad accident occurred on the Kirkella branch, owing to an open switch. A work-train ran into a boarding car and killed three men, two Galatians and one Englishman.

Other industries.—The Cruithers Tanning Company has increased its staff of men. The company is now carrying on an extensive trade in furs and skins. The work done by this firm is by a special process. The firm is continually increasing its staff so as to keep up with the demand for the many tons of goods that they manufacture.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are through for the season. Carpenters and joiners are steadily employed. Lathers and plasterers are still employed finishing contracts. Painters'—trade good. Plumbers'—trade very good. Stonecutters are working overtime.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders report trade slack. Machinists in contract shops are slack; in railway shops they are working overtime. There are no openings in this line. Linemen find trade somewhat slack. Blacksmiths and boiler-makers report trade good, with no openings. Jewellers and watchmakers are well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Varnishers and polishers are dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade very good. With boot and shoe workers' trade also is good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are very busy. Butchers and meat cutters are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Ice-cutters and drivers are very busy, with clerks and stenographers' trade is good, but without openings. Furriers report trade very good. Steam and hand laundry workers are very busy.

Transport.—Men engaged in the various departments of railroad are fully employed, particularly those running on regular trains. Delivery employees are very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There is a large number of men out of work in this city and district, and no doubt will continue so till spring opens.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Reports from all parts of the district go to show that industrial conditions are very satisfactory. The best evidence of the prosperity, not only of this district, but of the province generally, is shown in the erection of places of business, new dwelling houses and additional elevator capacity in every town and shipping point. The town of *Arcola*, which is only a few years settled, has now six elevators and is getting to be an important business centre. The business done by land companies in this district exceeds that of any previous year. There has been a steady advance in land values. This also applies to the territories.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. A. Laird, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

DISTRICT NOTES.

The month of November witnessed no radical change in conditions affecting labour. The entire interior of British Columbia has been absolutely free from any disturbing influences, the tendency has

been in the direction of increased employment of labour, with the possible exception of the lumbering industry in which slight curtailment is reported; and the outlook for the winter now fairly commenced is for gradual but steady improvement in all that appertains to the welfare of workingmen.

In the *Rossland* district some slight increases in the actual working forces of the principal employing mines is reported, but the changes in this respect are not of special importance. It is a fact daily becoming more apparent that the tendency in the big mines is to curtail working forces although no diminution of activity is thereby entailed owing to the perfecting of mining practice enabling mining companies to accomplish similar results with reduced crews. During the past month practically a new branch of the mining industry has been introduced in the *Rossland* camp, *i.e.*, the employment of workingmen as millmen in the concentrators handling the gold-copper ores of the camp. Heretofore, there has been no such industry here, and the workingmen engaged have required special education and training that places them in an entirely new class. The success attending the initial enterprise in milling has been so marked that similar undertakings will be carried out by other mining companies, so that in the next year or two this branch of the mining industry will have attained important dimensions and the demand for men trained in the work will grow in the same ratio as new mills are constructed. The work does not require any special expenditure of muscle, but it does necessitate close attention to details, constant watchfulness and an aptitude for mechanical details that enables the intelligent workman to excel his less intelligent or industrious fellow-workmen. As new plants are instituted the bright men now in the trade will find ample room for preferment.

In *Trail* there is marked activity. The Canadian Smelting Works has approximately 400 men on its pay-roll, the Canadian Pacific railway has nearly 100 men at

work in the immediate vicinity of the city and the Rossland Power Company, subsidiary to the War Eagle and Centre Star Mining Companies of Rossland, employs about 75 men at the concentrating works now well under way.

Reports from the *Slocan* silver-lead mining sections indicate that the expected increase of activity in silver-lead mining is now likely to materialize at an early date. The advent of winter has stimulated the operation of the smaller mines dependant in large measure upon teaming and raw-hiding for the transport of ore between mines and railways. Some disappointment has been expressed as to the lack of enterprise in taking advantage of the Federal bounty on lead, but one of the explanations for this undoubtedly is the exceptionally low price to which lead has recently dropped. This winter and next spring is certain to see a marked change for the better throughout to the *Slocan* according to authorities on the ground.

In *East Kootenay* some slight curtailment is reported in connection with the lumbering industry and one of the reasons given for this is an alleged demoralization of greater or less magnitude in the Northwest Territories market whence all *Kootenay* lumber is exported. It does not appear as yet that the situation in *East Kootenay* has been seriously complicated. Mining in *East Kootenay* would seem to be looking up. The big *St. Eugène* mine is reported on the eve of a resumption of activity, but this report has cropped up so frequently in the last two years as to be received now with more or less doubt. In other sections—*Kimberley* and *Windermere*—metalliferous mining is progressing while the coal mining industry of *Fernie* and district is growing constantly.

Boundary gold-copper mines are producing an enormous weekly tonnage and, despite the serious drawbacks early in the year, the twelve months now drawing to a close will be the banner year in the annals of *Boundary* country.

NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is little change in labour conditions since October. A demand is still made for unskilled labour, and considerable work is being carried on in the building trade.

Exceptional activity prevails in railway construction at the present time; a large force of men being steadily employed.

The British ship *Forteriot*, of Liverpool, has arrived with 4,800 tons of steel rails for the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway.

A new cigar factory has been opened by Mr. F. Lynch, formerly of the British Columbia Cigar Factory. Six or seven hands will be employed at the start. The local grocers have formed an association for their mutual protection and benefit. This move does not necessarily mean an advance in prices, though it is likely to result in a slight advance in a couple of lines upon which at present there is a loss at current rates. The main object is stated to be to protect themselves and their customers against abuses of the credit system.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Following are the imports and exports at the Port of New Westminster during the month of October:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Imports, dutiable goods.. . . . | \$ 67,198 00 |
| Imports free goods.. . . . | 35,723 00 |
| Total imports.... . | \$ 102,926 00 |
| Duty collected.. . . . | \$ 19,312 19 |
| Other revenues.. . . . | 28 20 |
| Total revenue.. . . . | \$ 19,340 39 |
| Increase, 1903.. . . . | \$ 9,111 24 |
| Exports.. . . . | \$1,267,134 00 |

A list of market prices as furnished by market clerk, is as follows:—

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Beef, hindquarters.. . . . | 8c. to 8½c. |
| Beef, forequarters.. . . . | 5c. to 6c. |
| Mutton, whole.. . . . | 8c. |
| Veal, small.. . . . | 8c. to 9c. |
| Veal, large.. . . . | 6c. to 7c. |
| Pork, small.. . . . | 8c. to 8½c. |

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Potatoes.. . . . | 90c. to \$1 per sack, \$15 per ton. |
| Carrots.. . . . | 60c. per sack. |
| Onions.. . . . | \$1.25 " " |
| Beets.. . . . | 75c. per sack. |
| Parsnips.. . . . | 75c. " " |
| Turnips.. . . . | 50c. " " |
| Cabbage.. . . . | 60c. " " |
| Eggs.. . . . | 50c. to 55c. per doz. |
| Butter.. . . . | 25c. to 30c. per lb. |
| Chickens.. . . . | \$4 to \$5 per doz. |
| Ducks.. . . . | \$7 to \$8 per doz. |
| Fowls.. . . . | \$5.50 to \$6.50 per doz. |
| Apples.. . . . | 50c. to 90c. per box. |
| Pears.. . . . | 70c. to 75c. per box. |

Fishing.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the British Columbia Fishermen's Union was held to consider several proposed changes to the new fishery regulation, which it is intended to ask the Dominion Government to grant. The trade with the east for frozen fish remains good, large shipments being made of both salmon and halibut.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Members of these lines are doing well, considering the late season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work is plentiful in shipbuilding; two new tugs are under construction.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The factories in connection with the mills are running full time, with orders ahead. Car builders report work steady, with prospects good for the winter.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers' work very brisk, with overtime to keep up with orders.

Food and tobacco preparation.—With cigarmakers, work is steady at present and prospects are good.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour and business in general during the month of November was above the average, and the prospects for the holiday trade were never brighter, it having already started. As usual, at this time of the year, there is a large amount of employment offering. This is due to the fact that a large number of workmen arrive from outside districts and the min-

ing camps, to winter in the city and incidentally obtain work where it is possible. This naturally increases the supply of labour over the demand. At the same time the volume of work, especially in the building lines, done, is above expectations. As yet, there are no reductions in wages reported, though in some quarters they were expected. Collections among traders are stated to be very favourable, and everything in the ranks of organized labour is satisfactory.

The city has passed a sign by-law. It provides that signs illuminated by electric lights shall not be of greater area than 50 square feet, and the total illuminating power thereof shall not be less than 10 candle power for each square foot of surface of such illuminated sign.

The city may borrow \$130,000, under a by-law introduced to that effect, for sewers. The hospital by-law has been passed to raise \$50,000 by debentures, bearing interest at 4 per cent, said debentures to run 40 years. The city's indebtedness now amounts to about \$3,000,000. A by-law regulating the number of passengers allowed to be carried on street cars is also before the city council, having passed the committee stage. It provides that no person shall be allowed to travel on the forepart of any car, excepting in the open cars with a seat in front part, when in such case no more than five persons shall be allowed to travel. The by-law also provides against expectoration in cars. Any violation of the by-law is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100 and costs or two months' imprisonment in default of payment of same.

Mining.—The general manager of the Cariboo Consolidated Hydraulic Gold Mining Company, has stated to the press :—

'That, owing to the unusually dry season and consequent lack of water, the season's operations have been disappointing. Hydraulic mining was carried on for only 53 days and on August 4th, the mines were forced to shut down, owing to lack of water. The clean-up for that period amounted to about \$60,000. In September heavy rains were

general throughout Cariboo, and there was a plentiful supply of water, but it was too late then to gather the men together again and resume operations. The water has been stored, however, in huge reservoirs and it is estimated that there is 108 days' supply on hand, so that with the coming winter's precipitation, there should be plenty of water for next season.

'During the past summer a large amount of development work has been done and the surrounding country has also been thoroughly surveyed for sources of new water supply. Two lakes and creeks have been found, one 10 miles distant and the other 15 miles off.'

Considerable activity has been in progress of late in Cariboo mining, and it is not unlikely that a large number of prospectors from these parts will leave in the early spring for this district, especially in view of the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific will run through the northern portion of the placer mining section.

In the Yukon.—Mining expert Temple, recently engaged by the government, will begin work shortly with diamond drills. Commissioner Congdon announces the fact that he will begin work where the property, already located and held by companies or individuals, is the most promising. Mr. Temple will also do some prospecting for the government with placer drills, such as are used extensively in California and elsewhere. However, quartz development is the chief object at which the government is aiming at present, and he will confine his work to that line for the time being.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building trades for this season, generally speaking, are well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are busy and the outlook promising. Electrical workers report that contractors have plenty of jobs and that the men are well employed. Blacksmiths are all at work. Jewellers all at work, some are working overtime.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers report trade quiet and work dull. A large number of shingle weavers are out of work and some mills are closed down.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report work good, seamstresses being especially in demand.

Food and tobacco preparation.—With bakers and confectioners trade is poor and there are plenty to do the work.

Miscellaneous.—There are plenty of clerks on the ground for the holiday extra work. Among stenographers the supply exceeds demand. Laundry workers are all at work.

Transport.—Among steamboat men and firemen, it is reported that there is plenty of room for good men. Longshoremen report a surplus of men. All work is done by the hour. Teamsters and expressmen are fairly busy; a large number own their own teams and wagons.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the past month has not been so favourable as for the month of October. In some lines, however, men are well employed, viz., stove moulders, plumbers and cigarmakers. Owing to wet weather, outside work has not been very brisk. With the exception of the stove moulders the metal trades have had a quiet month. Owing to a reduction in the force employed on sewer extension, the supply of unskilled labour more than equals the demand. There has been no trouble between employers and employees during the month. The report of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, for the year ending June 30 last, states that business has largely increased in all departments, and the profits made show a corresponding increase. The company has a profit-sharing arrangement with its employees, and the financial state-

ment shows the sum of \$7,260.85 as the employees' share of the profits for the year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The final figures of the salmon pack of British Columbia for the year 1903 have been arrived at, showing the smallest grand total since 1892. The total of the whole province including the Fraser river and northern points, is 473,547 cases. The varieties put up were as follows: Sockeyes, 368,709 cases; red and white springs, 25,533 cases; humpbacks, 25,537 cases; Cohoes, 53,570 cases. In 1892 the total pack was 228,470 cases, and at that time there were only eleven canneries on the Fraser, and sixteen on the northern waters, while this year there were thirty-five canneries operated on the Fraser and twenty-five in the northern waters. The pack for the past nine seasons is as follows: 1895, 566,395 cases; 1896, 601,570 cases; 1897, 1,150,470 cases; 1898, 484,106 cases; 1899, 732,437 cases; 1900, 585,418 cases; 1901, 1,235,156 cases; 1902, 625,982 cases; 1903, 473,547 cases.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Victoria sealing fleet has returned to port, having had a fairly successful season. Twenty-four schooners were operated. Of these one was disabled after having taken three pelts, and returned home, another having been lost after securing 29. The total catch for the year was 13,940 skins. The average per schooner is a big improvement over that of last year, when 35 vessels obtained 13,166 pelts. The greatest success was achieved in Behring Sea, where 8,166 skins were taken; 1,910 were taken off Copper islands, and the balance (3,864) were caught off the British Columbia and California coast. The catch made by the Indians, and also that of the two vessels sent to Faulkland islands is not included in the above.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and stone-masons are fairly well employed, and lathers and plasterers have all the work they can attend to. Carpenters report work very dull. Painters are not as well employed as

they were last month. With plumbers trade is very brisk, owing to the great amount of work in connection with the sewer extension. Stonecutters report work very scarce. Builders' labourers are fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders are well employed, particularly in the stove department. Machinists and engineers report work as fair, a few being out of employment, and the same conditions exist for electrical workers and linemen. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and shipwrights and caulkers all report trade as dull, and many out of employment. Horseshoers are fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Work is slack with printers, but pressmen and bookbinders are well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors complain of a scarcity of employment. Garment workers are still very busy, and the factories are continually adding to their plants to keep up with the requirements of the trade.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report trade as good, and all hands employed. Butchers and cigarmakers report similar conditions.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are fully employed, and report trade as good. The master barbers have organized an association for the better protection of their interests.

Transport.—The conditions existing among transport workers may be summarized as follows: Steamboat men and steamboat firemen, good; longshoremen, fair; street railway employees, good; cab-drivers and dray-men, fair; teamsters and expressmen, good.

Unskilled labour.—Owing to inclement weather and a partial closing down of sewer extension, there are many labourers idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chemainus.—The saw-mills are running night and day, the output being principally for the foreign market. The British ship

Semantha sailed on the 10th with one of the best timber cargoes ever shipped by the Chemainus mills. Some of the sticks are wonderful samples of the size and quality of British Columbia timber, a large percentage of the cargo running 22 x 22, 110 feet long, and 24 x 24, 90 to 100 feet long. The shingle mill is running with a small crew. The demand in the North-west has fallen off for the winter months, and very few cars are being shipped.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district during the month has not been as good, in some branches of labour, as it was during October, as there has been very little outside work during the month, owing to bad weather. In commercial circles business is quiet, but fairly good for the time of year. There have been no changes in the rates of wages during the past month, but the mills are working short time.

Everything is quiet among the labour unions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There is nothing doing in the fishing industry at present.

Lumbering.—In the lumbering trade work in the woods has been greatly hampered by bad weather. In the mills the local mill has stopped one shift altogether, and are only working short time on the day shift for local consumption, the mill owners claiming to have lost their trade in the North-west. At the other mills they are only working in the day time, owing to a scarcity of logs caused by bad weather.

Mining.—In the coal mining industry matters are normal, the mines running steadily, but there are a great many idle men still on the island. The different companies are, however, pushing development work, which, it is expected, will give employment to a good many of those now idle. In the quartz mines, matters are quiet for the winter, some of the mines are working full time and the smelters are running steadily.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report hardly anything doing. Carpenters report work as very scarce. Painters report business quiet. Labourers report work as very scarce.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers report business as fair. Blacksmiths and carriage makers report business good for the time of year.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report business as fair.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report business as slack.

Transport.—Express men and teamsters report work as scarce.

Unskilled labour.—There is very little work for unskilled labour at the present time.

DISTRICT NOTES.

On *Texada Island* there is quite a lot of development work going on in a quiet way on the different properties there.

Everything is quiet from a labour standpoint at *Alberni* and the west coast.

At *Cumberland* the coal company is rushing work on the new field of anthracite coal there, and expect to have some on the market soon.

THE HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA—SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE term, 'hours of labour,' is commonly used to signify the length of an average

working day, exclusive of time allowed for meals and of overtime. A distinction, however, is made in many trades and localities between the time worked on each of

the first five days of the week, and the time worked on Saturdays, and to enable a complete return, accordingly, of hours of labour to be made in any particular industrial branch, a statement of the weekly as well as the daily average hours is required.

Importance of the Subject.

It will be easily understood that the question of the hours of labour, or what constitutes an average working day, is one of the most important in modern industry. Its practical bearing, in relation to the productivity and remuneration of labour, is appreciable at once. It is a fact, moreover, that the hours of employment prevailing in a trade or locality are an important criterion of the entire status of labour in a community at any given time. Since the evolution of the modern industrial system, the question of the hours of labour has therefore naturally been one with which economic opinion has been deeply engaged; it remains one of the most involved and complicated problems of both economics and industry. Any statement or return, accordingly, in the way of furnishing material for an intelligent examination of the subject will be of value, especially when it relates to a country of such wide geographical extent as Canada, presenting economic and industrial condition of the most varied character. The field, moreover, is one which, so far as Canada is concerned, has never before been covered in a systematic way.

Previous Investigations of the Department.

The Department of Labour has, from time to time, collected and published much statistical information relating to hours of employment. An investigation into the subject, and the kindred one of wages, was one of the earliest duties to which the Department turned its attention after its establishment in 1900, the results of this investigation being published in a series of articles in which the printing trades ⁽¹⁾,

cigarmaking trade ⁽²⁾, metal trades ⁽³⁾, building trades ⁽⁴⁾, woodworking trades ⁽⁵⁾, carriage and wagon making trades ⁽⁶⁾, and coopering trades ⁽⁷⁾, were dealt with in turn, the information given being based for the most part on returns received from employers and trade unions in various localities throughout the Dominion. Statistical tables were prepared to accompany each of these articles, the investigation reflecting condition prevailing during the period during which the articles appeared, namely, a portion of 1900, the whole of 1901 and a portion of 1902. The eighteenth and last of the articles in question appeared in the *Gazette* for May, 1902. There have also appeared in the *Gazette* from time to time special articles dealing with conditions in particular trades and industries, in which the subject of hours of employment have received due attention. Another important series of articles relating to hours of labour published in the *Gazette* has been that in which current changes in the prevailing rates of wages and hours of employment have been reviewed from time to time. In this connection attention may be specially directed to an article which appeared in the September issue of the *Gazette*, 1903, reviewing the changes which have taken place since the opening of the present calendar year, and to the series of monthly articles and tables which have appeared as a regular feature of the *Gazette* since that date.

Apart altogether, however, from the information relating to hours of employment collected in this way, the Department has been gradually accumulating through other channels a quantity of material relating to this important subject. The monthly reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette*, for example, from the beginning, abounded

(2) See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. I, page 310.

(3) See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. I, pages 355, 429, 501.

(4) See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. I, page 571; Vol. II, page 45; Vol. III, pages 227., 741.

(5) See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. II, pages 299, 345, 399.

(6) See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. II, pages 452, 516, 619.

(7) See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. II, page 659.

(1) See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. I, page 233.

in references, incidental and otherwise, to the hours of labour prevailing in their several localities. Similarly, in the article dealing with trade disputes, which has appeared from month to month in the *Gazette*, there have been many authentic references to hours of employment current in different sections of the country, disagreements concerning which, between employers and employees, have constituted a not infrequent cause of industrial unrest. The numerous fair wages schedules prepared by officers of the Department for insertion in government contracts, and which have been published periodically in the *Gazette* may also be considered as a valuable return relating to the hours as well as the wages of labour. Every issue of the *Gazette*, in fact since its establishment, has contained numerous references, specific and otherwise, and under a variety of headings, to this important feature of the condition of labour.

Special Investigation by Department.

It has seemed to the Department that this and other information of the kind already in its possession, might be made of greater value to the public, if collected and published in a form suitable for ready reference, the presentation of this material to be made the occasion for instituting a further and special investigation into the whole subject of hours of labour in the Dominion. It will be noted that in all previous investigations of the Department the question of working time was dealt with only in connection with the subject of rates of wages, and no separate inquiry made into the hours of labour alone.

The present article is intended to serve as an introduction to a series of articles which the Department now proposes to publish in this connection, and it is the question of the hours of labour in the various trades throughout the Dominion disassociated from any other consideration that will receive attention. The various sources of information above mentioned have been carefully gone over, and the results collected into tables under the headings of

the various classes of trades into which, for the general purposes of the *Gazette*, the Department has classified the different groups of workpeople of the Dominion. In addition to these statistics the Department has obtained from its correspondents in the different cities of Canada, carefully prepared reports of the hours of employment of the workpeople represented in their several localities. A special letter has also been addressed to the secretaries of the different trade unions of the Dominion, of which the Department has now some 1,600 in its directory of labour organizations, requesting a statement as to the hours of labour current in their trades. The returns from these various sources will be presented in tables relating to the trades in the following order :—

- (1) Building trades.
- (2) Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.
- (3) Woodworking trades.
- (4) Printing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, unskilled labour and miscellaneous trades.
- (5) Transport.

Each of the above tables will be accompanied with a brief analysis and explanation, the entire series to be concluded with a general summary and analysis of the results of the investigation as a whole.

Other Features of the Investigation.

There will in this way be presented to the readers of the *Gazette* a basis of comparison in connection with the subject of hours of labour, both between Canada as a whole and other countries, and between the several provinces and localities within the Dominion. The investigation will thus possess the two-fold value of presenting a practical guide to working conditions in the Dominion in a very important particular, and an illustration of the influence of locality, population and other economic and industrial factors upon this vital phase in modern labour conditions.

It may be further stated that an historical view of the tendencies in regard to the working hours of labour in force throughout the Dominion over the past fifteen years will be given, in so far as the report of the Royal Commission on labour and capital appointed in 1886 contains information relating to this subject.

II.—LEGISLATION REGULATING THE HOURS OF LABOUR.

Before proceeding to a consideration of the special statistics of hours of labour prevailing in the several trades, the extent to which the subject has been made a matter for legal regulation in Canada may be referred to. No specific legislation applying to the entire body of workpeople in the Dominion has been enacted in this connection. There are, however, a number of provisions in the factories, shops and mines Acts of certain provinces inserted with a view to protect women and children from excessive hours of employment, and though these cannot properly be regarded as legislation affecting working time in Canada in the true sense of the term, they may be briefly summarized here both as throwing light upon the general conception of what constitutes a proper working day, as well as furnishing information as to the hours in certain employments of a specific class of work-people.

Limitation of Hours in Factories.

Ontario ⁽¹⁾, Quebec ⁽²⁾, Manitoba ⁽³⁾, and Nova Scotia ⁽⁴⁾, are the provinces which have enacted factory legislation and in all four of the Acts in question, provisions regulating the duration of employment of children, young girls and women are inserted.

Terms.—As a preliminary, it may be stated that in all four provinces the term 'week' is understood to mean the period between midnight on Sunday and midnight

on the Saturday following, in recognition of the principle of Sunday observance.* The term 'woman' likewise is defined usually as meaning a female of 18 years of age and over. With regard to the terms 'child or young girl,' different provinces have different definitions. In Ontario and Nova Scotia a person under the age of fourteen is a child. In Manitoba the limit is raised to sixteen years, and in the Quebec Act a child is taken to include boys under fourteen years of age. In Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, a 'young girl' means a girl of the age of fourteen and under eighteen years; in Manitoba it means one of sixteen and under eighteen.

The general rule.—As to the limitation of the length of the working day in factories for the above classes, the provisions of the law may be stated as follows: In Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, it is not lawful for a child, young girl or woman to be employed for more than ten hours in one day, or for more than sixty hours in a week, unless some different apportionment of the hours of labour per day is made for the purpose of giving a shorter day on Saturday. In Quebec, provisions are added that the day in no case must commence before six in the morning or end after nine at night. In Manitoba the rule is more strict, the limit being placed at eight hours for the day and forty-eight hours for the week. In all four provinces it is provided that an hour, not to be considered in the total of the day's employment, shall be allowed at noon, though in Quebec this provision is qualified by a clause placing the matter at the discretion of the factory inspector.

Exemptions.—Certain exemptions to the above regulations are allowed under particular circumstances. The Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia statutes have identical provisions in this respect under which an inspector in the case of an accident to motive power or to machinery, or in cases where the customs or exigencies of certain

1. R.S.O., 1897, Chap. 256.
2. Q.S., 57 Vic., Chap. 30.
3. Man., 63-64 Vic. Chap. 13.
4. N.S., 1901, Chap. 1.

* For a special article on Sunday Labour in Canada, see *Labour Gazette* for January, 1902, Vol. II, page 415.

trades require it, may grant permission for such exemption from the observance of the Act as may make up for the loss of labour resulting from the accident, or meet the requirements of the trade custom referred to. These exemptions, however, are carefully guarded in all three provinces by rules preventing the employment of a woman or young girl before six in the morning or after nine in the evening, and providing that in no case shall they work more than twelve and a half hours in any one day or more than seventy-two hours in any one week. (In Manitoba the limit is placed at ten and sixty per day and week respectively). It is added that such exemption must not be extended over more than thirty-six days in any one year, and that where the day is prolonged to a later hour than seven in the afternoon an allowance of forty-five minutes for an evening meal between five and eight o'clock must be made. In Quebec overtime to the amount of 12 hours per day or seventy-two hours per week may be required for a period not exceeding six weeks (the day in no case to commence before six in the morning or end after nine in the evening) in the case of an accident to motive power or machinery 'or when any stoppage occurs whatsoever'. In Ontario and Nova Scotia a special exemption is made to enable persons engaged in canning or desiccating fruits or vegetables during the months of July, August, September and October, to be carried on as expeditiously as possible. Women may be employed at this labour until a later hour than nine o'clock, though not for more than twenty days in the whole. Where employed till later than seven p.m., an allowance is to be given in addition to the noon hour of forty-five minutes between five and eight p.m. for the evening meal.

Posting of notices.—In all of the provinces due provisions are made for the hanging up in factories of various notices relating to the hours between which children, girls and women may be employed, such notices to remain in a conspicuous place during the period affected thereby. The keeping of a register of the hours by

the employer in this connection is also enjoined by the acts of Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

Hours of Labour in Shops and Stores.

As in the case of the factories acts, the hours of labour in shops and stores are regulated only by way of restricting the duration of employment for persons under a certain age for women. Ontario (¹), Manitoba (²), Nova Scotia (³) and British Columbia (⁴), are the provinces that have Shops Regulation Acts. In Ontario the definition of the terms 'child,' 'young person' and 'woman' are the same as in the factories acts of that province. In Manitoba, Nova Scotia and British Columbia the application of the acts is limited to 'young persons' who are defined in the two first mentioned provinces as including boys under fourteen years of age and girls under sixteen years of age. In British Columbia a 'young person' means any boy or girl under sixteen years of age.

In Ontario none of the classes mentioned may be employed before seven a.m. or after six p.m., except on Saturdays or on a day immediately preceding a statutory holiday, in which cases employment is permitted until ten p.m. An hour is permitted for the midday meal and on Saturday a further interval of forty-five minutes for the evening meal. Employment may be continued until ten p.m. on any other day than Saturday provided that work is closed on the Saturday of the same week at six p.m. The period between December 14th and December 24th each year is exempted from the application of the Act. It is not permitted for a child, young girl, or woman employed in a factory for the number of hours specified in the Factory Act, to work also in a shop on the same day, though if the full number of hours has not been put in in the factory in question,

1. R.S.O., 1897, Chap. 256.

2. R.S.M., 1891, Chap. 140.

3. N.S.S., 58 Vic., Chap. 19.

4. B.C.S., 1900, Chap. 34.

the balance may be devoted to employment in a shop.

In *Manitoba*.—Duration of employment for a 'young person' (persons employed as drivers of delivery wagons excepted) is not permitted about a shop for longer than seventy-four hours in any week, or for more than twelve hours including meal times on any day except Saturday when fourteen hours of employment is permissible. A different apportionment of the daily working time, however, may be made for the purpose of giving a shorter day's work on some other day of the week. An hour is allowed for the midday meal, and, in cases where employment is continued after 7 p.m., an additional forty-five minutes for a 'second' meal between five and eight o'clock.

In *Nova Scotia* a twelve hour day, ordinarily, with a fourteen hour day on Saturdays or a seventy-two hour week is made the rule, with the same provisions as to the apportionment of the hours of labour for the purpose of giving a shorter day's work on another day, and as to an allowance for an evening meal, made as in the *Manitoba* and *Ontario* Acts.

Exemption of the application of the acts is made in all of the above mentioned provinces in cases where the only persons employed in the shop are members of the same family dwelling there or are members of the employer's family dwelling in a house to which the shop is attached.

In *British Columbia* sixty-six and a half hours is provided as the maximum week, and eleven hours as the maximum average day, including meal times, though on Saturdays the time may be lengthened to thirteen hours. Provisions relating to the different apportionment of hours and to an evening meal time allowance are the same as above quoted.

An amendment to the *British Columbia Act of 1900*, has specific reference to *Bake shops*. The hours of the employees are fixed at not more than twelve hours in any one day, or more than sixty hours in any one

week, except by permission of the inspector. Sunday labour is especially prohibited. Persons under the age of eighteen years are not to be permitted to work in a bake shop between nine p.m. and five a.m.

Hours of Labour in Mines.

Nova Scotia, *Quebec*, *Ontario* and *British Columbia* are the provinces in which the Mining Acts take special cognizance of hours of labour.

With regard to *terms* one or two points are of importance in this connection in addition to the definitions referred to above. The term 'week' in the *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia* Mining Acts is defined as the period between midnight of Saturday and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night. In *Quebec* and *Ontario*, however, the working day does not include Sunday, the term week applying to the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night. In *Nova Scotia*, *Ontario* and in the coal mines in *British Columbia*, the period of employment of boys below ground is considered to begin at the time of leaving the surface and end at the time of returning to the surface.

In *Nova Scotia* a boy between the ages of 12 and 16 may not be employed about a mine of any kind, either below or above ground for more than 10 hours per day, nor for more than 55 hours per week, except in cases of accident or emergency (1).

In *Quebec* the limit per week is set at 48 hours for boys between the ages of 15 and 17 years (2).

In *Ontario* the age restriction specified is the same as in *Quebec* and the time limit is placed at 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week. Sunday labour below ground being expressly prohibited (3).

In *British Columbia* a distinction is made between metalliferous and coal mines as

(1) N.S., 56 Vic., Chap. 9, Sec. 14.

(2) *Quebec*, 55-56 Vic., Chap. 20, Sec. 1548.

(3) R.S.O., 1897, Chap. 36, Sec. 61.

regards provisions applying to hours of labour. In the former no person may be employed under ground for over 8 hours in any 24 hours. In coal mines a boy of the age of 13 years or under 14 may not, as a rule, be employed under ground at all, though the Minister of Mines may permit such employment in mines where the thinness of the seams may render it necessary. In such cases, however, the boy may not be employed for more than 5 days in the week or for more than 6 hours in any one day. Provision is also made for an interval of not less than 16 hours between each period of employment, though this interval may be reduced to 8 hours as between Fridays

and Saturdays. With regard to employment above ground, women, young persons and children may not be employed between the hours of 9 at night and 5 on the following morning, or on Sunday, or after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoons. Intervals for meals must amount to at least half an hour for each period of employment which exceeds 5 hours and to at least one and one half hours for each period of employment exceeding 6 hours. The provision relating to the stopping of work at two o'clock on Saturday afternoons may be abrogated by order of the Minister of Mines in writing.

LEGISLATION IN CANADA IN REGARD TO ALIENS.

I.—THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

The Subject Defined.

IN the present article dealing with the legislation that has been enacted in Canada in regard to Aliens, publication is resumed of the series of reviews of the Labour Laws of Canada, the compilation of which was one of the first matters to which the Department directed its attention after its establishment in 1900. The subject here dealt with follows in order an article on the law relating to apprenticeship which appeared in the March, 1902, issue of the *Gazette* :—*

* As was explained in connection with the article referred to the Department had, at that time, covered in its survey the labour legislation of the Dominion in so far as it had been framed with reference to particular classes of employment, (viz., employees in factories, shops and mines, about machinery, and on ships and railways) and had now to deal with the laws affecting the relations of employers and employees as such and by virtue solely of the labour contract, in existence between them whatever the nature of the service to which that contract had reference. The labour contract, it was pointed out, was governed by the law of contracts in general; at the same time the fact that it existed for the performance of personal service had served to differentiate the law relating to it in many important particulars. One of the first subjects to arise in this connection was the question, who might be the parties to the labour contract, and it was in definition of this aspect of the case that the status of minors and aliens had to be taken into consideration. The first of these classes was dealt with in the article on apprenticeship already mentioned, and it is to the second, or the subject of alienage as it affects the entering into a contract for the performance of labour under the Canadian law, that attention is now directed.

The question of the legal status of the Alien Labourer in Canada arises chiefly in two connections, namely, in connection with the subject of immigration—a most important one in a new country capable of great expansion in population—and in connection with the hiring of labour in a foreign country under contract to perform service in the Dominion. What is commonly spoken of as the Alien Labour Law has reference to the latter division of the subject only, and it is frequently taken for granted that this is the only aspect of the law regarding Aliens that has any direct bearing on the condition of labour. This, however, is to a degree misleading, for although the immigration laws do not ostensibly partake of the nature of legislation in the interests of any particular class as apart from the whole community, it will be found, as a matter of fact, that inasmuch as the great body of immigrants into a new country is composed of artisans and labourers, (though agricultural labourers are the only class especially recruited for by the immigration agents of the Dominion in foreign countries) any legal enactments governing their entrance into the country belongs in a marked degree to the class of legislation which may be designated as particu-

larly affecting the interests of labour. It is desirable, accordingly, that this aspect of the case, more particularly in so far as the laws in question may have been designed for the protection of the Canadian workman, should first be dealt with, leaving the other branch of the subject, namely that which has to do with the legal status in Canada of a citizen of a foreign state while remaining to all intents and purposes a *bona fide* citizen of that state (in which connection the hiring of foreign labour under contract is the most important subdivision from the present point of view) for future treatment in the *Labour Gazette*.

Definition of the Term 'Alien.'

Before proceeding to a detailed review of the laws relating to immigration and the subject of Alienage generally, it will be well to attempt some definition in its broadest significance of the term 'Alien.' Though, this is necessary chiefly in connection with the second branch of the subject, it will be a benefit in this place as well, in connection more particularly with a passing reference to the process of naturalization.

No express definition of the term 'Alien' appears in the Canadian Statutes, but from various provisions of the Naturalization Act ⁽¹⁾ and its amendments, it may be said to include the following:—

(1.) All persons born out of the Dominion of the Crown of Great Britain, who have never become naturalized citizens of Canada in accordance with the forms prescribed by law.

(2.) British born subjects, who have voluntarily become naturalized citizens of a foreign country, ⁽²⁾ the terms 'statutory Alien' being applied to such as have thus given up their British connection ⁽³⁾. So likewise all legally naturalized citizens of Canada, who may have by a subsequent declaration of alienage returned to their

original status as citizens of a foreign country, are Aliens.

(3.) A woman under the law of Canada is regarded as of the same nationality as her husband, and if married to an alien becomes a subject of the state to which her husband has acknowledged his allegiance. Her status as an alien thus acquired is not in any way affected by the subsequent death of her husband, and an alien's widow even though herself a natural born British subject remains, in virtue of her marriage, an Alien ⁽⁴⁾.

(4.) The children of aliens, whether statutory or otherwise, are aliens, and follow generally, in regard to naturalization processes, the status of their parents ⁽⁵⁾.

Naturalization of Aliens.

A statement of the qualifications which entitle an alien to become a duly qualified British subject within Canada may be of assistance in further illustrating the meaning in the term 'Alien.' The procedure ⁽⁶⁾ of naturalization, which need not be referred to in any detail, consists in the main in the taking of an oath, supported by evidence, in which the Alien sets forth his intention of residing in Canada or of serving under the government either of the Dominion itself or of any of the provinces. The Alien is then given a certificate of citizenship in accordance with certain forms. It is, however, the grounds of past conduct on the part of the Alien upon which he is entitled to apply for the certificate in question that are of interest here. These are, ⁽⁷⁾ that he should have resided in Canada for a term not less than three years, or have been in the service of the government of Canada or the government of any of the provinces for a term not less than three years. A woman, as above stated, ceases to be an alien upon the natura-

(1) R.S. Canada, 1886, Chap. 113, Sec. 22 & 23.

(2) R.S. Canada, 1886, Chap. 113, Sec. 24, 25 & 26.

(3) R.S. Canada, 1886, Chap. 113, Sec. 8 to 21.

(4) R.S.C., 1886, Chap. 113, Sec. 11. Amended S.C., 1903, Chap. 28; See also S.C., 1902, Chap. 23.

(1) R.S. Canada, 1886, Chap. 113.

(2) R.S. Canada, 1886, Chap. 113, Sec. 6.

(3) R. S. Canada, 1886, Chap. 113, Sec. 2; Sub-Section G.

lization of her husband or on her admission during widowhood by certificate, and children also cease to be aliens upon the naturalization of their parents. Statutory Aliens may receive their status on admission by certificate under various provisions of the Act ⁽⁸⁾.

An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization has once been granted, is entitled to all the political rights, powers and privileges and is subject to all the obligations of the natural born British citizen. An exception of some importance, however, is made in the case of a naturalized alien in the event of his temporary return to the state to which he was a subject previously to his obtaining a certificate of citizenship in Canada. While within the limits of that state, he is not in the eye of the Canadian law a British subject unless he has also ceased to be deemed a subject of that state either by the law of that country or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect ⁽⁹⁾.

A somewhat similar provision is inserted in the clause ⁽¹⁰⁾ relating to the repatriation of Canadians, by which a Canadian who has become naturalized in a foreign country may remain a British subject in Canada, on making what is termed 'a declaration of British nationality,' though still forfeiting his British status while within the limits of the foreign state in which he has become naturalized.

Dominion and Provincial Authority.

Coming to the subject proper of immigration, one of the first questions that arises for explanation, in a matter which is at once local and federal in its interest, is the definition of authority as between the Dominion and provincial parliaments. The question of alienage, it will be readily understood, is from its inherent nature one that effects the Dominion as a whole ; as

such accordingly, it will fall more particularly within the legislative control of the federal authorities. This is clearly indicated in the British North America Act of 1867, which in uniting the provinces into a single federal body, defines the division of legislative authority as between the Dominion and the provinces, especially conferring on the Federal Parliament and Government, in the clauses dealing with the relations of Canada with foreign countries, all powers necessary for the performance of treaty obligations between Canada as a part of the British Empire and other states. The powers of the provinces in this respect, accordingly, are merged in those of the Dominion as a whole. The Act, however, is conceived in a less restrictive spirit when it specifically approaches the subject of immigration, permission being granted to the provincial legislatures to make laws in regard to immigration, with this proviso only, that provincial laws are to be binding only when they do not conflict with the provisions of any Act of the Dominion parliament on the same subject ⁽¹¹⁾. The Dominion parliament remains therefore the supreme legislative body in Canada in all matters pertaining to immigration, and prescribes the general principles upon which immigration into the several provinces must be carried out. It is in the Dominion Act accordingly that such phases of the subject as the maintenance of immigration offices in foreign countries, regulations governing the masters and crews of vessels bringing immigrants to Canada, measures for the protection of immigrants on their arrival, &c., &c., will be found treated, while the legislation enacted by the different provinces is left to concern itself in the main with aspects of the situation which are primarily of a particular or local bearing. The division of functions described above is of course somewhat arbitrary, and, as recent experience ⁽¹²⁾ shows, has not in-

(8) For further technical conditions governing the Statute of citizenship. See R.S.C., Chap. 113, Sec. 7, 40, 41 & 42.

(9) R.S.C., 1886, Chap. 113, Sec. 15.

(10) R.S.C., 1886, Chap. 113, Sec. 7.

(11) B.N.A. Act, 1867, Sec. 95.

(12) In the case of the disallowance by the Dominion government of the Act restricting the immigration of Japanese passed by the British Columbia legislature.

variably been interpreted alike by the Dominion and provincial authorities, though the principle of the paramount jurisdiction of the federal power has been uniformly sustained.

Establishment of Immigration Offices.

As above pointed out, it is the Dominion authority that takes cognizance of the main channels of communication between the Old World and Canada as regards immigration. The familiar medium through which this work is regulated is the immigration offices, the establishment and maintenance of which are provided for in the opening clause of the Canadian statute. The location of these offices, in the wording of the statute, is designated as London, Eng., and elsewhere in the United Kingdom and at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax, St. John and elsewhere in Canada, as the Governor in Council may direct. Permission is also granted for the opening of immigration offices on the continent of Europe, and for the maintenance of quarantine stations at Halifax, St. John and Grosse Isle. To the agents stationed at these points is intrusted, among other powers, the use of any money granted by local governments for the purpose of securing food, clothing, transportation or other help for immigrants ⁽¹³⁾.

Protection Against Diseased Immigrants.

Protection against the importation of immigrants, other than those in sound health is one of the first objects aimed at in the immigration legislation of the Dominion and the provinces. By the terms of the Dominion Act the sanction of the Imperial Commissioners of England to the clearing of a vessel carrying immigrants, the carrying of a surgeon on board and the taking of other precautionary measures for the preservation of the health of the passengers are insisted upon, under a penalty of a duty of \$2 per head for each immigrant destined for Canada, payable to the col-

lector of customs where such regulations have not been observed, ⁽¹⁴⁾ the vessel not being admitted to entry until the duty has been paid. The provinces may also take action in a similar direction at the discretion of the Dominion government ⁽¹⁵⁾. There are also strict provisions in the way of regulating procedure at quarantine stations. The duties of medical superintendents at these stations are, briefly, to examine the passengers on board an immigrant vessel and report to the collector of customs as to the presence among the number, of any 'lunatic, idiot, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm' person likely, if permitted to enter the country, to become a permanent public charge. If any such person is found on board, the master of the vessel is required to execute a bond or otherwise give security to the Finance Department of the Dominion ⁽¹⁶⁾ before the passenger is permitted to land. A master of a vessel, however, is freed from this responsibility if the objectionable condition of the passenger in question was not existing or discernible at the time of the departure of the vessel from the port at which the passenger embarked ⁽¹⁷⁾. Provisions are also added in the Dominion statutes for the deportation ⁽¹⁸⁾ of the diseased immigrant to the place from which he was brought under various regulations as to the expenses thus incurred. By an Act of 1902, the Governor General may prohibit the landing in Canada of any person suffering from a loathsome or infectious disease, the prohibition being either absolute or accompanied by permission to land for medical treatment for a stated period. The same amendment allows the arrest without warrant, and removal, by force if necessary, to the vessel, of any immigrant landing in contravention of this provision, the master of a vessel who is accessory to such landing to be liable to a penalty ranging from \$100 to \$1,000.

(14) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 4.

(15) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 5, 6 & 7.

(16) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 17 and 21.

(17) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 17.

(18) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 18.

(13) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 3.

Mention may be made under this heading of a number of provisions of the Dominion Act in further definition of the obligations in this connection of the masters of vessels bringing immigrants to Canada. A detailed and descriptive report of passengers must be made by all masters within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the vessel in port and before the passengers leave the vessel, ⁽¹⁹⁾ and a penalty is imposed for carrying passengers not entered on this list. Passengers under certain circumstances may leave the vessel before her arrival at her final port of destination, but a strict account must be kept of all such cases by the master who is held liable for all missing passengers ⁽²⁰⁾. The pilot of a vessel ⁽²¹⁾ is required to report any contravention of the Act in this regard that may fall under his notice.

Pauper and Vicious Immigrants.

The importation of pauper and vicious immigrants is also made in a special degree prohibitory by the Canadian law. Under the Dominion Act the landing of destitute immigrants may be forbidden by proclamation of the Governor General until the master of the vessel bringing them pays into the hands of a Canadian immigration agent a sufficient sum of money to pay for their transport to their place of destination and their support during the interval, due measures being taken to secure a sanitary condition of the vessel during any detention of the immigrants which may occur in carrying out this regulation ⁽²²⁾. Criminal and vicious immigrants if landed in Canada, must be retransported with the least possible delay to the port whence they came or elsewhere ⁽²³⁾.

Several of the provincial legislatures have supplemented these provisions of the general Act with others more explicit. New

Brunswick ⁽²⁴⁾ has a special statute on the subject which was called into existence by rather peculiar circumstances, and which may be noticed in passing as a good illustration of the special conditions to which legislation of the provinces on immigration as a general rule refers. The shipping of cattle through New Brunswick on their way to England necessitates the employment of a class of labour known popularly as 'cattlemen,' to take care of the cattle on their transit by rail and water. These 'cattlemen,' after supervising the transportation of the animals to Europe, are brought back by the steamship companies, and often landed, as experience has proved, without money or other means of return to the places from which they originally came. They, accordingly, in many cases, become a public charge upon the city or town in which they are landed, and have been a cause in the past of much inconvenience and injury to the inhabitants of the province. The legislature, therefore, in order to meet the situation, has prohibited the importation into New Brunswick of all persons likely to become a public charge, the individual or company bringing any undesirable person of this character into the province to be liable to a charge of \$2 for each day that the person in question remains within the province. Power is at the same time given to the steamship or other companies affected to convey, by force if necessary, any such person to the boundary of New Brunswick ⁽²⁵⁾.

An old Act of the Assembly of Prince Edward Island makes it a punishable offence to import felons from Newfoundland or elsewhere in America into the province ⁽²⁶⁾. Insane persons brought into the province of Manitoba may be seized and deported into the province or country from which they came ⁽²⁷⁾. In British Columbia the Immigration Act goes a step further in imposing an educational test.

(19) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 10 & 14.

(20) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 12.

(21) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 13.

(22) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 23.

(23) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 24 ; S.C., 1887, Chap.

(24) N.B.S., 1900, Chap. 26.

(25) N.B.S., 1900, Chap. 26, Sec. 1.

(26) P.E.I.S., 1840, Chap. 16.

(27) R.S.M., Chap. 74, Sec. 26.

upon intending immigrants ⁽²⁸⁾. Any person, who, when requested by a provincial agent appointed under the Act, proves unable to sign his name in the characters of some language of Europe, is not allowed to enter the province of British Columbia. Illiterate immigrants who have succeeded in evading the test, are punishable by a fine of \$500 or twelve months' imprisonment, with the alternative of leaving the provinces within one month. Persons who assist immigrants to evade the Act are liable to the same penalty.

Protection of Immigrants.

Reference should perhaps be made in this place to the provisions, on the other hand, for the protection of immigrants under the Canadian law. This was to a degree involved in certain of the clauses quoted above, especially those defining the obligations of masters of vessels bringing immigrants to Canada. There are, however, a number of other provisions contained in the Act which are more explicitly for the protection of immigrants. Thus, passengers on immigrant vessels are entitled to remain on board without any removal of berths or other accommodation for forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel in port ⁽²⁹⁾. Passengers, moreover, are entitled to be landed with their luggage free of expense and at a reasonable hour, that is, between six in the morning and six in the afternoon ⁽³⁰⁾. Proper shelter and accommodation are also to be provided for immigrants until they can be forwarded to their place of destination, the appointment of landing places being by proclamation of the Governor General ⁽³¹⁾. Special measures are taken for the protection of immigrants from a European port not within the United Kingdom, whereby any violation of the law of the country from which the immigrant comes, regarding the duties of a master of crew towards passengers, or any

breach of the contract which the passengers may have made with the master or owner of the vessel, is guarded against ⁽³²⁾. Further, only licensed persons are privileged to solicit immigrants, either orally or in any other way on behalf of transportation companies, boarding house keepers or tavern keepers, or for any purpose connected with the immigrant's passage to his final place of destination in Canada or the United States. A license to engage in such business is granted by the municipality on the person producing a recommendation from the nearest immigration agent and giving bonds, the license not being valid for longer than one year and the fee being placed at \$100 or less, as the municipality may determine ⁽³³⁾. Even when a license has been given runners are not allowed to board vessels before the passengers are landed, except by permission of the immigration agent ⁽³⁴⁾, who is required to visit the vessel before permitting entry to the port ⁽³⁵⁾. The selling of transportation tickets by license to immigrants at an advance on the rate charged by the companies or the purchasing of a ticket from any immigrant for less than its value is punishable with a penalty of \$20 ⁽³⁶⁾. A hotel or a boarding house keeper doing business with immigrants within three months of the latter's arrival in Canada must keep a list of prices for board and lodging conspicuously posted up in the public rooms of his house and printed upon his business cards, a minimum penalty of \$5 being imposed for each contravention to this rule. No lien for board or lodging on any immigrant's goods beyond \$5 is permissible ⁽³⁷⁾. Full provision is also made for inquiry into complaints ⁽³⁸⁾ preferred by immigrants, for the protection of immigrant children ⁽³⁹⁾ whose parents may have died on the

(28) B.C.S., 1900, Chap 11, Sec. 3.

(29) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 25.

(30) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 26.

(31) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 27.

(32) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 28 & 29.

(33) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 30.

(34) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 31.

(35) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 32.

(36) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 33.

(37) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 34.

(38) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 35.

(39) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 36.

voyage, and governing the relations of the officers and crews of vessels towards female immigrant passengers ⁽⁴⁰⁾.

Immigration Aid Societies.

Two statutes in regard to immigration aid societies, one of the Dominion, ⁽⁴¹⁾ and the other of the province of Ontario, ⁽⁴²⁾ are worthy of reference in the present survey, on account of certain provisions which have a direct bearing on the question who the parties to the labour contract may be. The defined purpose of such societies, namely, to assist immigrants to reach Canada from Europe and to secure employment for them on their arrival here, thus enabling persons in Canada in want of labourers, artisans, or servants, to obtain them by immigration, ⁽⁴³⁾ brings such legislation at once within the scope of the present article, and makes the sections of the Act which regulate conduct of these societies of considerable importance to the Canadian workingman. With regard, first, to the organization of such societies, both the Dominion and the provincial Act affirms that they must consist of at least twenty-five persons with a capital of not less than \$500. They may be organized in any one of the various immigration districts into which the province has been divided for the purpose by the Department of Agriculture, and full instructions for their formation, constitution and by-laws and methods of procedure are given at length in the Acts ⁽⁴⁴⁾. What is chiefly of interest in the present connection, however, is the portion of the Acts which empowers such societies to receive applications from persons desiring workmen from the United Kingdom or Europe and to enter into a contract with such persons to employ the immigrants applied for on their arrival in Canada ⁽⁴⁵⁾. The

society may take action upon such applications by forwarding them to the immigration agent of the district, with the amount the society has undertaken to advance to defray the expenses incidental to the bringing out of the immigrants in question to Canada. The applications, together with the money, are then again forwarded to the proper immigrant agent in Great Britain or elsewhere abroad ⁽⁴⁶⁾. The money so advanced is recoverable or not as the case may be; that is, agents in Europe are allowed to take security from immigrants for the return of such advances if so instructed, ⁽⁴⁷⁾ and the immigrant has power to bind himself to the nominee of the society for the amount advanced to cover the expenses of his transportation to the country, ⁽⁴⁸⁾ the employed deducting, from time to time, according to the terms agreed upon in the contract, certain sums from the wages of the immigrant and paying them over to the society or agent making the advances. Such an instrument as the indenture just mentioned may be enforced by the society against the immigrant, and on the other hand the failure of the person who has applied to the society to have such immigrant brought into the country to carry out his share of the contract, is also punishable, and the damages to which he is liable may be stipulated, if so desired, in the contract between him and the immigrant ⁽⁴⁹⁾. An immigration society, in short, may in all ways act as the accredited intermediary between the Canadian employers, on the one hand, and the immigrant employee on the other. There is, of course, in the Dominion Immigration Act, a clause providing for the enforcement of contracts entered into directly between an immigrant and an employer, whereby the former is liable to a penalty of \$20 for

(40) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 37, 38 & 39.

(41) R.S.C., Chap. 66.

(42) R.S.C., Chap. 212.

(43) R.S.C., Chap. 66, Sec. 3; R.S.O., Chap. 212, Sec. 4.

(44) R.S.C., Chap. 66, Sec. 3-8; R.S.O., Chap. 212, Sec. 4-9.

(45) R.S.C., Chap. 66, Sec. 10; R.S.O., Chap. 212, Sec. 10.

(46) R.S.C., Chap. 66, Sec. 10; R.S.O., Chap. 212, Sec. 12.

(47) R.S.C., Chap. 66, Sec. 12; R.S.O., Chap. 212, Sec. 13 & 14.

(48) R.S.C., Chap. 66, Sec. 13; R.S.O., Chap. 212, Sec. 15.

(49) R.S.C., Chap. 66, Sec. 9; Chap. 212, Sec. 10.

(50) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 8

refusing to discharge obligations that may have been occurred by him ⁽⁵⁰⁾.

The legislature of Quebec, in 1890, ⁽⁵¹⁾ sanctioned the incorporation of 'The Belgian Benevolent and Immigrant Protection Society,' for the purpose of assisting needy persons of Belgian origin and nationality, and of protecting Belgian immigrants and assisting them on their first settlement in the province of Quebec.

Immigrant Children.

The treatment of immigrant children by the law of Canada has a number of features that contribute to make it a part of the body of legislation directly of interest to labour. Nearly every province in the Dominion has dealt from time to time with one aspect or another of the case. The Dominion statute relating to immigration does not directly touch the subject further than to provide that in the case of death of the parents or of last surviving parent of a child or children brought with them in a vessel bound for Canada, or while yet in the care of a Canadian immigrant agent, the effects of the parents shall be disposed of for the benefit of the child, or shall be handed over for disposal to the institution or society assuming the care of the child ⁽⁵²⁾. More express legislation on the subject is found in the statutes of the several provinces. New Brunswick has a law ⁽⁵³⁾ which provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a person in each county of the province to act as the guardian of immigrant children who have no known parents within the province, the guardian so appointed to have power to bind such children as apprentices up to the age of eighteen years, in the case of females, and to the age of twenty-one years in the case of males. In the Ontario Act ⁽⁵⁴⁾ regulating the immigration of children into the province the age limit is set

at eighteen years for both sexes ⁽⁵⁵⁾. The Lieutenant Governor, moreover, may authorize the importation of indigent, neglected or dependent children ⁽⁵⁶⁾, those of criminal or vicious tendencies excepted, for the purpose of placing them out in foster homes, binding them as apprentices, &c. A strict watch is kept by the law on those to whom such authority is given, and the duties of societies or agents bringing children into the province are fully explained ⁽⁵⁷⁾. Each child must be visited personally at least once in every year, and the general responsibilities of a guardian are demanded of the society or agent until the child has attained the required age ⁽⁵⁸⁾. Persons with whom such children are placed must furnish to the society or agent, whenever required to do so, full particulars as to the child's health, conduct and general welfare ⁽⁵⁹⁾. A permanent home or shelter must be provided by the society or agent for the child in case of his return after having been placed out in a foster home or bound as an apprentice ⁽⁶⁰⁾. In the case of a child's return for bad conduct to such home or shelter, the society or agent must state, before again placing him out, or apprenticing him to another person, the circumstances of his former return, under penalty of forfeiture of his license and a fine of not more than \$100 ⁽⁶¹⁾. Many of these provisions of the Ontario Act are embodied in the Quebec statute which deals with the subject ⁽⁶²⁾, and the general effect of the two is very similar. The Manitoba statute likewise has few distinctive features, the legal significance of the term 'child' being defined as any one under sixteen years of age ⁽⁶³⁾. Nova Scotia provides for the transfer of immigrant children under a special act which permits

(55) R.S.O., Chap. 262, Sec. 1.

(56) R.S.O., Chap. 262, Sec. 2.

(57) R.S.O., Chap. 262, Sec. 3-6.

(58) R.S.O., Chap. 262, Sec. 6.

(59) R.S.O., Chap. 262, Sec. 8.

(60) R.S.O., Chap. 262, Sec. 7.

(61) R.S.O., Chap. 262, Sec. 9.

(62) Q.S., Chap. 47, 1889.

(63) M.S., 1897, Chap. 1.

(51) Q.S., 1890, Chap. 82.

(52) R.S.C., Chap. 65, Sec. 36.

(53) N.B.S., 1878, Chap. 42.

(54) R.S.O., Chap. 262.

indentures of apprenticeship and transfer agreements in respect to infants to be entered into the United Kingdom and held as binding in the province, and any transfer or guardianship is made binding by the law in the case of males until they attain the age of twenty-one, and in the case of females until they attain the same age unless sooner married ⁽⁶⁴⁾.

Chinese and Japanese Immigration—The Original Chinese Immigration Act.

The laws relating to the status of Chinese and Japanese in Canada lend themselves suitably to separate treatment, and form a most important branch of the subject of alien labour legislation. The Dominion law here as, elsewhere, in regard to immigration, takes precedence of that of the provinces, and the Act of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1868, ⁽⁶⁵⁾ with its subsequent revisions, contains the general regulations under which the whole Dominion in this respect is governed. The most noteworthy feature of this statute, which has since been revised and modified to a very considerable extent, but which is of interest from the historical point of view, was the provision ⁽⁶⁶⁾ which compelled the payment of a tax of \$50 per head by every person of Chinese origin, except members of the diplomatic corps and their retinues, consuls, duly certified tourists, men of science, merchants, &c., on entering Canada, whether from a vessel or otherwise. Further, no vessel bringing Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada was allowed to carry more than one such immigrant for every fifty tons of its tonnage under a penalty of fifty dollar for each violation of the provision ⁽⁶⁷⁾. Strict regulations as to quarantine, bills of health, &c., were added ⁽⁶⁸⁾. The duty, however, was payable only once, and if a Chinese person left Canada and returned again, the tax collected on his

second entry was, after certain formalities had been complied with, refunded ⁽⁶⁹⁾. Masters of vessels were made personally liable for the payment of the duty ⁽⁷⁰⁾. Masters of vessels who might land Chinese before this duty has been paid or who might misrepresent the number of persons on board were held liable to a penalty of not more than \$1,000 and not less than \$500 for each Chinese thus landed or made the subject of misrepresentation, with an alternative of imprisonment for not more than twelve months, with forfeiture of vessel ⁽⁷¹⁾. Any Chinese person seeking to avoid the Act, incurred liability to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both ⁽⁷²⁾. The organization of Chinese courts or tribunals or the taking part in the proceedings of any such court or tribunal was forbidden, though the Act was not hostile to the settlement of disputes of Chinese by arbitration ⁽⁷³⁾. All revenues derived from the operation of the Act were made payable to the Dominion treasury, though one-fourth of the entry dues paid by Chinese was, at the end of every fiscal year, to be returned to the province in which such dues were collected ⁽⁷⁴⁾.

Revisions of the Act.

Subsequent revisions have, as above stated, very materially altered the force of this statute, with the final result of largely increasing its restrictive effect. By an addition attached in 1887, any woman of Chinese origin, who is the wife of a person not of Chinese origin, is exempted from payment of the duty, and the same Act allows of the passage of Chinese through Canada in bond, stringent regulations governing the railway or other transport companies being added ⁽⁷⁵⁾. One quarter of the net proceeds only, of the operation of the capita-

(64) C.S.N.S., Chap. 118.

(65) R.S.C., Chap. 67.

(66) R.S.C., Chap. 67, Sec. 8.

(67) R.S.C., Chap. 67, Sec. 5.

(68) R.S.C., Chap. 67, Sec. 7.

(69) R.S.C., Chap. 67, Sec. 13.

(70) R.S.C., Chap. 67, Sec. 12.

(71) R.S.C., Chap. 67, Sec. 16.

(72) R.S.C., Chap. 67, Sec. 17.

(73) R.S.C., Chap. 67, Sec. 18.

(74) R.S.C., Chap. 67, Sec. 15.

(75) C.S., 1887, Chap. 35, Sec. 1.

tion tax provisions of the original Act, were by this amendment to be returned to the provinces in which the dues were collected ⁽⁷⁶⁾. A further amendment of 1892 provides for the more careful regulation of Chinese leaving Canada with the intention of returning ⁽⁷⁷⁾.

All these various regulations, however, were repealed by the Dominion Act of 1900, which raised the tax on Chinese to \$100 a head on entering Canada ⁽⁷⁸⁾, and while re-enacting the different provisions referred to above, added a number of new ones. In the list of exemptions were now included children born in Canada of Chinese parents who had left the country for educational purposes and subsequently were desirous of returning ⁽⁷⁹⁾. Chinese students were also allowed a refund of the tax, on production within eighteen months from the date of their arrival in Canada of certificates from teachers in any school or college in Canada showing that they had been for at least one year *bona fide* students in attendance at the school or college in question ⁽⁸⁰⁾. A further restriction as to the number of Chinese immigrants allowed on vessels was added by a section forbidding Chinese immigrants to enter Canada coast-wise or overland who had arrived in transit from any place in America, from any vessel entering at such place in excess of the number which would have been allowed to land from such vessel had it come direct to Canada ⁽⁸¹⁾. Stricter regulations as to the health of immigrants were also put in force ⁽⁸²⁾, and the immigration of pauper, idiotic, insane, diseased or prostitute Chinese are forbidden ⁽⁸³⁾. Conductors on railway trains having Chinese on board were made responsible for the payment of the head tax in the same manner, practi-

cally, as matters of vessels ⁽⁸⁴⁾. Moreover, it was added that Chinese who had left Canada must return within six months if they wished to escape the second payment of the capital tax ⁽⁸⁵⁾.

In 1902, a further amendment to the Act made one-half of the net proceeds of the tax on Chinese payable at the end of each fiscal year to the province in which it was collected ⁽⁸⁶⁾.

British Columbia Legislation.

The above may be stated as the leading provisions of the Canadian law as it existed prior to the legislation of the last session of the Dominion parliament in relation to the object of Chinese immigration. It will be necessary, however, before referring to the final Act of the Dominion on the subject to note the legislation relating to oriental immigration enacted by the legislature of British Columbia, which is the only province which has legislated separately in this connection. In that province it is not lawful for any Chinese to buy or receive any crown lands or to be granted authority to record or divert water from the natural channel of any stream, lake or river of the province ⁽⁸⁷⁾. No Chinese or Japanese further, by an Act of 1898, were to be allowed employment on works carried on under franchise by private Act of the legislature, under a penalty of a fine of from ten to twenty-five dollars, payable by the contractors, who should engage such Chinese or Japanese labour in violation of the Act ⁽⁸⁸⁾. In an Act ⁽⁸⁹⁾ to incorporate the Cariboo-Omineca Chartered Company, the employment of Chinese or Japanese in the construction of the work of the company was forbidden, and a penalty of five dollars a day assessed for each and every Chinese or Japanese person so employed, and in amendments to the British Colum-

(76) C.S., 1887, Chap. 35, Sec. 3.

(77) C.S., 1892, Chap. 25.

(78) C.S., 1900, Chap. 32, Sec. 4.

(79) C.S., 1900, Chap. 32, Sec. 6.

(80) C.S., 1900, Chap. 32, Sec. 6.

(81) C.S., 1900, Chap. 32, Sec. 7.

(82) C.S., 1900, Chap. 32, Sec. 9.

(83) C.S., 1900, Chap. 32, Sec. 12.

(84) C.S., 1900, Chap. 32, Sec. 10.

(85) C.S., 1900, Chap. 32, Sec. 18.

(86) C.S., 1902, Chap. 5.

(87) R.S.C., Chap. 113, Sec. 114.

(88) B.C.S., 1898, Chap. 23.

(89) B.C.S., 1898, Chap. 10, Sec. 30.

British Public Works Loan Act ⁽⁹⁰⁾ and the Tramway and Transportation Act ⁽⁹¹⁾ sections of similar import were inserted. The provisions, however, of the British Columbia statutes in which the restrictions are applied to Chinese and Japanese alike, were subsequently disallowed by the Canadian Parliament.

By an Act passed at the session of the British Columbia legislature of 1902, a provision was inserted into the Coal Mines' Regulation Act, prohibiting the employment of any Chinaman, Japanese or person unable to speak English in any position of trust about a mine, whereby through his ignorance or carelessness he might endanger the life or limb of his fellow workmen ⁽⁹²⁾. A fuller Act, passed at the same time to regulate the employment of labour on subsidized works, prohibits the aid by government to any undertaking unless the promoters thereof agree as to the classes of labour to be employed with the Lieutenant Governor in Council ⁽⁹³⁾.

The Present Law.

It will readily be understood from the above that the status of the Chinese and Japanese immigrants under the Canadian law during the past few years and until the passing of the final Act on the subject by the Dominion Parliament during the session of the present year, might be considered as more or less indeterminate, as a result largely of the feeling in British Columbia regarding the restriction or complete exclusion of both these classes of immigrants. It was in response to this feeling that the Dominion government in September, 1900, appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the entire question of oriental immigration. A review of the

findings of this commission has already appeared in the *Gazette* ⁽⁹⁴⁾. Briefly, they were to the effect that a further immigration of Chinese into Canada ought to be prohibited, and that with this end in view the capitation tax should be raised to \$500. It was in carrying out the view of this commission that the Act 'Respecting and Restricting Chinese Immigration' was passed at the recent session of the Dominion parliament. As this Act has already been reviewed at length in the *Gazette* ⁽⁹⁵⁾ for August of the present volume, the reader is referred to that issue for a full statement of its provisions.

With regard to Japanese immigration, its practical exclusion has resulted from the action of the government of Japan taken on August 2, 1900, whereby the governors of the Prefectures were instructed to prohibit entirely for the time being the emigration of Japanese labourers to the Dominion of Canada. The objection of the Japanese government to the anti-Japanese legislation of the province of British Columbia, which lead through the intervention of the colonial office to the disallowance of the Acts in question by the Dominion government, was not so much to the practical exclusion of Japanese from Canada as their exclusion nomination which specifically stamped the whole nation as undesirable persons. With the inauguration of a policy of restriction by the Japanese government itself, the practical necessity of action on the part of British Columbia was removed, and the situation accordingly remains satisfactory to all parties during the continuance of the policy in question.*

⁽⁹⁰⁾ B.C.S., 1898, Chap. 30, Sec. 7.

⁽⁹¹⁾ B.C.S., 1898, Chap. 44, Sec. 7.

⁽⁹²⁾ B.C.S., 1902, Chap. 41, Sec. 2.

⁽⁹³⁾ B.C.S., 1902, Chap. 93, Sec. 2.

⁽⁹⁴⁾ See *Labour Gazette* for April, 1902, page 599.

⁽⁹⁵⁾ See *Labour Gazette* for August 1903, page 139.

* See Report of Royal Commission of Chinese and Japanese Immigration, pages 397-400.

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.—INVESTIGATION BY OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

IN the present article, which is the seventh published in connection with a special investigation into cost of living in Canada, by the Department of Labour, a number of tables are presented embodying information relating to prices of provisions, groceries, dry goods, ready-made clothing, &c., and to rents as collected by personal investigation on the part of officers of the department.*

As was explained in the initial article of the series which appeared in the April *Gazette*, the statistical information collected by the department in this connection arranged itself under two headings according as the method of obtaining the same was by correspondence or by personal investigation by representatives of the department. The results of the inquiries made by correspondence have already appeared in the *Gazette*, special instalments being devoted to prices of provisions, groceries, dry goods, clothing, &c., and to rents respectively. The sources of the information contained in these articles were for the most part the returns made by retail dealers, real estate agents, &c., in the more important localities of the several provinces who sent in the information in question on schedules in response to the written request of the department to that effect.

Explanation of Table.

The investigation undertaken by officers of the Department was divided into two parts, relating respectively to Canada and to the United States, inquiry in both fields being limited to the more important industrial centres as best affording a basis of comparison of conditions in the two countries. It is to the first of these divisions only that the tables included in the present article relate.

The expense and time involved in an investigation of this character necessarily limited the personal inquiry by the Department to a few localities. In choosing the localities for the Dominion, the cities

of Montreal and Toronto were selected as the two most important centres both of population and industry in the Dominion. The cities of Ottawa, London and Kingston, Ont., were taken next in order, as representing localities of less importance from the standpoint of industry and population, while Berlin was selected as one of the larger and Clinton as one of the smaller towns of the province, the former having a population of upwards of 10,000 and the latter a population of under 3,000 inhabitants.

The series of returns made by the correspondents of the *Gazette* for their several localities which have already been published in the previous articles and are distinguishable from other statistics in the tables in which they appear by the use of italics, may also properly be regarded as part of the investigation conducted personally by officers of the Department.

As in the previous statistical tables published in this connection, no attempt has been made to reconcile differences as between the several authorities quoted. In the case of each town or city appearing on the list the prices quoted were obtained by a representative of the Department through conversation with both wholesale and retail dealers and business men of the most representative class, the returns being entered on schedules similar to those sent out by the Department in the other division of its investigation exactly as received from the dealers themselves. The reference numbers which appear in the table are inserted for the convenience of the Department in filing this information for purposes of reference.

It should be remembered that the majority of the returns presented in this table were collected during the spring months of the present year and while at the time they were regarded as fair average rates, no account has been taken of changes that may have occurred since.

The tables containing the information collected by the Department as the cost of living in the United States, together with articles in the way of comment and generalization as to the entire investigation will appear in subsequent issues of the *Gazette*.

*Note.—See *Gazette* for May, page 869; June, p. 979; July, p. 57; September, p. 239; November, p. 429.

THE COST OF LIVING

I.—RETAIL PRICES

| LOCALITY. | Reference No. | No. of Establishments. | ARTICLES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|---------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | | | Beef. | | | | Veal. | | | Mutton. | | | Pork. | | Ham, smoked, per lb. |
| | | | Per Lb. | | | | Per Lb. | | | Per Lb. | | | Per Lb. | | |
| | | | Roasting. | Soup. | Rump Steak. | Corned. | Forequarter. | Hindquarter. | Cutlets. | Forequarter. | Leg. | Chops. | Fresh. | Salted. | |
| Montreal Que. | 1 | 1 | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| | 12-15 | 5-8 | 10-12½ | 8-12 | 5-8 | 11-15 | 15-18 | 6-8 | 10-12½ | 12-15 | 12½-15 | 12½-15 | 14-18 | | |
| | 2 | 1 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 12½ | 8 | 12 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 17 |
| | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| | 5 | 1 | 12½ | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 6 | 12½ | 12 | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| | 9 | 1 | 12½ | 6 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 12½ | 13 | 12½ | 14-16 |
| | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15-16 |
| | 11 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 12½ | 8 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 16 |
| | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| | 13 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 12½ | 12 | 10 | 11 | 15 |
| | 14 | 8 | 12½ | 5 | 12½ | 10 | 9 | 12½ | 18 | 8 | 12 | 12½ | 12 | 11 | 15 |
| | 15 | 20 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 16 |
| | 16 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 14 |
| | 17 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 21 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 17 |
| | 22 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| 23 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 12 | 16 | |

High class trade. ² Departmental store. ³ Trade with working classes. ⁴ Suburban.
 Prices of small traders. ⁵ Bonsecours market; average retail prices as supplied by a wholesale firm.

IN CANADA—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES D., No. 6.

OF PROVISIONS.

| ARTICLES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------|-----------------|----------|---------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Bacon. | | Sausages, per lb. | Lard. | | Butter. | | | Cheese, per lb. | Eggs. | | Milk, per quart. | Bread. | Potatoes, per bush. | Turnips, per bush. | |
| Per Lb. | | | Per Lb. | | Per Lb. | | | | Per Doz. | | | | | | |
| Smoked. | Green. | | Pure. | Compound. | Dairy. | Creamery. | Tub. | | Fresh. | Packed. | | | | | |
| Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | | Cts. | Cts. | |
| 14-18 | 12½-15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 21-22 | 25 | 20 | 13-14 | 20-22 | 17 | 5-7 | 26 2lb loaf tickets for \$2. | 50 | 40 | |
| 17 | 15 | 14 | 13 | ..... | 22 | 27 | 20 | 16 | 25 | 15 | *6 | 16c. for a 6lb. loaf. | 60 | 25 | |
| 17-20 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 15-18 | 25 | 20 | 25-30 p. g. | 3lb. loaf for 8c. | 70 | 50 | |
| 18 | ..... | 17 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 25 | 18 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 8c. for 2lb. loaf. | 70 | 40 | |
| 17 | 15 | 15 | 12½-15 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 20 | 7 | ..... | 60 | 30 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 22 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 6-8 | 8c. for 2lb. loaf. | 60 | 25 | |
| 18 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 23 | 25 | 18 | 14 | 23 | 16 | 6-8 | 14c. for 6lb. loaf. | 75 | 35 | |
| 17 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 24 | 17 | 15 | 12-50 | 12-22 | 5-7 | 14c. for 6lb. loaf. | 75 | 50 | |
| 15 | ..... | 12 | 14 | 12 | 20 | 24 | 18 | 14 | 22 | 18 | 5-6 | 14c. for 6lb. loaf. | 75 | 50 | |
| 16-20 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 22 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 22 | 18 | 5-6 | 7c. for 3lb. loaf. | 60 | 30 | |
| 18 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 20 | 24 | 16 | 12 | 18 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 40 | |
| 18 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 21 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 16 | 5-6 | 13c. for 6lb. loaf. | 60 | 30 | |
| 15 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5-6 | ..... | 60 | 30 | |
| 15 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 21 | 25 | ..... | 16 | 30 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 35 | |
| 16 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 14 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 18 | 16 | 30 | 16 | 6 | 15c. for 6lb. loaf. | 75 | 50 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 18 | 16 | 35 | 16 | 6 | 15c. for 6lb. loaf. | 50 | 50 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 12 | 20 | 24 | 18 | 16 | 32 | 16 | 6 | 15c. for 6lb. white loaf. | 50 | 50 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 26 | 20 | 16 | 30 | 18 | 6 | 15c. for 5½lb. brown loaf. | 55 | 45 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 25 | 20 | 16 | 30 | 18 | 6 | 15c. for 6lb. white bread. | 55 | 45 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13c. for 5½lb. br'wn bread. | 50 | 55 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 50 | |
| 16 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

* Large provision firm, wholesale and retail. * St. Lawrence market prices. * Bonsecours market prices.
* 8c. in winter.

THE COST OF LIVING

I.—RETAIL PRICES

| LOCALITY | Reference No. | No. of Establishments. | ARTICLES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|---------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | | | Beef. | | | | Veal. | | | Mutton. | | | Pork. | | Ham, smoked, per lb. |
| | | | Per Lb. | | | | Per Lb. | | | Per Lb. | | | Per Lb. | | |
| | | | Roasting. | Soup. | Rump Steak. | Corned. | Forequarter. | Hindquarter. | Cutlets. | Forequarter. | Leg. | Chops. | Fresh. | Salted. | |
| | | | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Toronto, Ont. | 1 ²² | 1 | 8-16 | 6-8 | 12½-14 | 7-10 | 7-9 | 10-12½ | 15-18 | 6-8 | 12½-14 | 12½-14 | 10-15 | 10-14 | 13-15 |
| | 2 ³ | 1 | 10-12½ | 6-8 | 12½ | 10 | 8-10 | 12 | 12½ | 8-10 | 10 | 12½ | 13 | 12½ | 16 |
| | 3 ⁴ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| | 4 ⁵ | 1 | 8-10 | 7-9 | 12 | 8 | 11-12 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13-15 | 15 | 17 |
| | 4 ⁶ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14-15 |
| | 5 ⁷ | 1 | 10-12½ | 5-7 | 12½ | 5-8 | 8 | 12½ | 17 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| | 6 ⁸ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15-19 |
| | 6 ⁹ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| | 6 ¹⁰ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 ¹¹ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15-16 |
| | 6 ¹² | 1 | 12 | 7 | 12½ | 7 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 9 | 15 | 12½-15 | 15 | 13-15 | 16 |
| | 6 ¹³ | 1 | 12½ | 6-7 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 12½ | 15 | 10 | 12½ | 13 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| | 6 ¹⁴ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 ¹⁵ | 1 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 6½ | 8 | 11 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 15 |

¹ Large departmental store.² Large departmental store.³ Highest class of trade.⁴ Central.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|--------|-----|--------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Ottawa, Ont. | 1 ¹ | 1 | 12½-15 | 3-9 | 15 | 7-9 | 5-7 | 7-9 | 15 | 6-7 | 15 | 15 | 12½ | 12½ | 15 |
| | 1 ² | 1 | 10-15 | 7-8 | 10-12½ | 10 | 9-10 | 10-11 | 12½ | 10 | 10-12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 10 | 17 |
| | 2 ³ | 1 | 12½ | 6 | 12½ | 10 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 12½-15 | 12½-15 | 12½ | 12½ | 15 |
| | 3 ⁴ | 1 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 12½ | 11 | 15 |
| | 1 ⁵ | 1 | 10 | 6 | 12½ | 8 | 5 | 10 | 12½ | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 14 |
| | 1 ⁶ | 1 | 10-15 | 5-8 | 10-12½ | 6-10 | 7-12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 10 | 12½-15 | 10-15 | 10-13 | 12½-14 | 16-17 |
| | 4 ⁷ | 1 | 12½ | 6 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13 |
| | 1 ⁸ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 ⁹ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 ¹⁰ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 ¹¹ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 ¹² | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 ¹³ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 ¹⁴ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 ¹⁵ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 ¹⁶ | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Central.² Market store.³ Large wholesale and retail trade.⁴ Outlying.

IN CANADA—Continued.

OF PROVISIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES.

| Bacon. | | | Lard. | | | Butter. | | | Eggs. | | | Milk, per quart. | Bread. | Potatoes, per bush. | Turnips, per bush. |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------|------------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Per Lb. | | Sausages, per lb. | Per Lb. | | Per Lb. | | | Per Doz. | | | | | | | |
| Smoked. | Green. | | Pure. | Compound. | Dairy. | Creamery. | Tub. | Cheddar, per lb. | Fresh. | Packed. | | | | | |
| Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | | | Cts. | Cts. |
| 14-16 | 11-14 | 9-12 | 14-16 | ..... | 16-25 | 23-30 | 16-22 | 12½-15 | 14-40 | 14-23 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| 17-18 | 14 | 10 | 14 | ..... | 18-23 | 22-25 | 17 | 14 | 12-35 | 10-20 | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | ..... | 12½ | 14 | ..... | 22 | 25 | 18 | 13 | 18 | 16 | ..... | 2c. & 4c. 2lb. | | | |
| 19 | 15 | 12½ | 15 | ..... | 20 | 24-25 | 18 | 14 | 15-40 | 12-25 | ..... |  |  | \$1 50 | |
| 18-17 | 14-15 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 21 | 25 | 17 | 15 | 15-30 | 10-20 | 5 | 4c. 2lb. | p. bag | \$1 b'sh | 20 |
| 16-18 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 12½ | 20 | 24 | 16-18 | 15 | 12½-30 | 10-20 | 5&6 | 8c. & 10c. for 3lb loaf. | | 75c " | 20 |
| 18 | 15 | 12½ | 15 | ..... | 22 | 25 | 19 | ..... | 15-45 | 12-25 | ..... |  |  | \$1 " | 25 |
| 16-18 | 15 10-12½ | 15 | 15 | ..... | 20-22 | 23-25 | 16-20 | 15 | 15-35 | 12-18 | 5-9c. | 4lb. loaf. | | 90c " | |
| 20 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 10-12½ | 20 | 23 | 17 | 14 | 18-20 | 18 | 5&6 | 9c. 3lb. loaf. | | 60c " | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 11 | 20 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 12-35 | 13-20 | 6 | 4c. 2lb. loaf. | | \$1 40 | 75 |
| 18-20 | 13 | 10-12 | 14 | 11 | 20-22 | 22-25 | 18-20 | 14-16 | 15-20 | 16 | 5&6 | 8c. 3lb. loaf. | | 70c p. bush. | 20 |
| 18 | 15 | 10-12 | 15 | 12 | 20 | 24 | 18 | ..... | 12-35 | 10-20 | 6 | | | 50c " | 40 |
| 16 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 25 | 18 | 14 | 13-35 | 14 | 5 | 5c. 2lb. 9c. 4lb. | | 65c " | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 11 | 2 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 5 | 8c. 3lb. loaf. | | 75c " | 20 |
| 16 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 5&6 | 3lb. loaf 10c. | | 70c " | 20 |

⁵ In residential section.⁶ Suburban.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 18 | 12½ | 12½ | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 10 | 12½ | 15 | 12½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | ..... | 12½ | 12½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | 13 | 10 | 12½ | 10 | 20 | 25 | 22 | 15 | 35 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 12½ | 12½ | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 12½-14 | 10-12½ | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | 13 | 10 | 12½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 23 | 25-27 | 21 | 17 | 25-40 | 20 | 7 | 4lb. loaf 10c. | 6 | 40 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 22 | 28 | 22 | 15 | 40 | 2 | 7 | 4lb. .. 10c. | 35 | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 13-15 | ..... | 22 | 27 | ..... | 15 | 25-35 | 25 | 6 | 4lb. .. 10c. | 60 | 30-35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 12½ | 23 | ..... | 20 | 17 | ..... | 20 | 6 | 4lb. .. 9c. | 60 | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12½ | ..... | 22 | 25 | 20 | 14 | 30 | 18 | 4 | 4lb. .. 10c. | 60 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 12½ | 23 | 25 | 22 | 14 | 30 | 22 | 7 | 4lb. .. 10c. | 70 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12½ | ..... | 22 | 25 | 22 | 14 | 30 | 22 | 6&7 | 4lb. .. 10c. | 60 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 12 | 18-23 | 25-28 | 18-23 | 14-16 | 25-35 | 18-21 | 6&7 | 1½lb .. 5c. | 70 | 40 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12½ | 10 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 6 | 4lb. .. 10c. | 60 | 20 |

⁵ Suburban.⁶ Large departmental store.⁷ Best class trade.

THE COST OF LIVING

I.—RETAIL PRICES

| LOCALITY. | Reference No. | No. of Establishments. | ARTICLES. | | | | | | | | | | | | Ham, smoked, per lb. |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|---------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | | | Beef. | | | | Veal. | | | Mutton. | | | Pork. | | |
| | | | Per Lb. | | | | Per Lb. | | | Per Lb. | | | Per Lb. | | |
| | | | Roasting. | Soup. | Rump Steak. | Corned. | Forequarter. | Hindquarter. | Cutlets. | Forequarter. | Leg. | Chops. | Fresh. | Salted. | |
| | | | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | |
| London, Ont. | ¹ 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13-17 |
| | ¹ 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13-16 |
| | ² 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ² 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ³ 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| | ¹ 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| | ² 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| | ⁴ 8 | 1 | 8-15 | 2-5 | 10-11 | 6-10 | 6 | 8-9 | 15 | 7-8 | 12½ | 15 | 12½ | 12½ | 11 |
| | ⁴ 9 | 1 | 9-17 | ..... | 10-12½ | 9-13 | 9-10 | 10-15 | 15 | 9-10 | 10-12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | ..... |
| | ⁴ 10 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 8 | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13-14 |
| | ⁴ 11 | 1 | 10-15 | 7 | 12½ | 10 | 10 | 1½ | 15 | 8 | 15 | 12½ | 12½-14 | 10-14 | 14 |
| | ² 12 | 1 | 8-15 | 6-8 | 12½ | 9-10 | 10 | 12½-15 | 15 | 8-10 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13-16 |
| | ¹ 13 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ⁴ 14 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 6 | 12½ | 12½-15 | 11 | 15 | 16 |
| | ⁴ 15 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17-18 |
| | ⁴ 16 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| | ⁴ 17 | 1 | 12½ | 7 | 12½ | 9 | 10 | 11-12½ | 15 | 8-9 | 12½ | 15 | 12½-15 | 17-19 | 17 |

¹ Best class of trade.² Good class of trade.³ Cheaper trade.⁴ Market prices.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Berlin, Ont. | ¹ 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| | ² 2 | 1 | 10-12½ | 8-9 | 12½ | 14 | 8 | 9 | 12½ | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 15 |
| | ³ 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

¹ Large general store.² Representative butcher shop.³ Best class of trade.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---|-----|---|----|----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Clinton, Ont. | ¹ 3 | 1 | 12½ | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 12½ | 12½ | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 15 |
|------------------|----------------|---|-----|---|----|----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

¹ Market prices.

IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

OF PROVISIONS—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.

| Bacon. | | Sausages, per lb. | Lard. | | Butter. | | | Cheese, per lb. | Eggs. | | Milk, per quart. | Bread. | Potatoes, per bush. | Turnips, per bush. |
|---------|--------|-------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------------|----------|---------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Per Bb. | | | Per Lb. | | Per Lb. | | | | Per Doz. | | | | | |
| Smoked. | Green. | | Pure. | Compound. | Dairy. | Creamery. | Tub. | | Fresh. | Packed. | | | | |
| Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | | | Cts. | Cts. |
| 15-20 | | | 14 | | 18-24 | 20-25 | | 15-17 | 14-30 | 14-25 | 5c. p. 2lb. loaf. | a 40-80 | 30 | |
| 13-17 | 12-14 | 7-12½ | 12-14 | 9-12 | 14-23 | 22-26 | 12½-18 | 10-15 | 10-27 | 10-18 | 4-5 5c. " " | 75c-\$1 | 20-25 | |
| 16 | | 10 | 13 | | 20-22 | 22-25 | 18 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 5 5c. " " | \$1 | 20 | |
| 17 | 14 | 10 | 15 | | 20-22 | 22-25 | | 15 | 16-28 | 12-20 | 5 5c. " " | b \$1 | 25-30 | |
| 17 | | | 13 | | 20-25 | 23 | | 13 | 20 | 18 | 4 5c. " " | 80c. | 18-20 | |
| 17 | | | 14 | 12 | 22 | 24 | 18 | 13-16 | 14-28 | 12-20 | 5 5c. " " | 80c-\$1 | 20-26 | |
| 20 | | 15 | 14 | | 20-24 | 25 | | 15 | 14-30 | | 5c. " " | 80c-\$1 | 25 | |
| 13 | 12½ | 10 | 12½ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 12½-14 | 10 | 12½ | | 17-22 | 25 | 10-18 | 12½ | 8-30 | 10 | 4 | 2½c. per lb. | 65-85c | 20-25 |
| 15 | 14 | 10 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 12½ | 10 | 12½-14 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 14 | | 14 | | 20-24 | 20-26 | 16-20 | 16 | 16-25 | | 5 *4c. 2lb. loaf. | \$1 | 30 | |
| 16 | 12½ | 10 | 12½ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17-18 | | | 14 | | 18-24 | 23-25 | 16-18 | 14 | 12-28 | 10-22 | 5 5c. " " | 80c | 18-22 | |
| 16 | | | 14 | 12 | 18-22 | 23 | 15-17 | 13-15 | 12-30 | 12-20 | 5 5c. " " | 80c | 20 | |
| 17-18 | 12½ | 10 | 15 | 12½ | 25 | 27 | 12½ | | 15-25 | 12-25 | 5 | \$1 | 30 | |

^a Central butcher shop. ^b Suburban. * 5c. delivered. a Usually 30c. to 50c. b Average 65c.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 16-18 | 12½-14 | 12½ | 14 | 12½ | 18 | 22 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 5 | 5c. 2lb. loaf. | 60 | 15 |
| 14 | 12½ | 12½ | 15 | 12½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18 | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... | 20 | 22 | 16 | 13 | 10-25 | 10-20 | 5 | ..... | 65 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|---|----------------|----|-----|
| 15 | 12½ | 10 | 14 | | 16 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 12½ | | 5 | 4lb. loaf 10c. | 45 | 12½ |
|----|-----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|---|----------------|----|-----|

THE COST OF LIVING

II.—RETAIL PRICES

| LOCALITY. | Reference No. | No. of Establishment. | ARTICLES. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | | Flour. | | | | | Cornmeal. | | | | |
| | | | Wheat, super-fine. | Family, good. | | Rye. | White. | Yellow. | Oatmeal. | Rice. | Beans. | |
| | | | Per Barrel. | Per 25 lbs. | Per Barrel. | Per 25 lbs. | Per Barrel. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. |
| Montreal, Que... | 11 | 1 | 5.00 | 75 | 4.75 | 60 | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| | 12 | 1 | 5.50 | 80 | 4.50 | 70 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| | 13 | 1 | 5.00 | 80 | 4.00 | 70 | 4 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 6 | 5 |
| | 14 | 1 | 5.00 | 70 | 4.50 | 60 | | 2½ | 2½ | 3½ | 7 | 5 |
| | 15 | 1 | 4.25 | 60 | 4.25 | 55 | | | 3½ | 3½ | 6 | 5 |
| | 16 | 1 | 4.50 | 70 | 4.00 | 55 | | | 3 | 3½ | 6 | 5 |
| | 17 | 1 | 4.15 | 55 | 4.00 | 50 | | | 4 | 4 | 4½ | 5 |
| | 18 | 1 | 4.50 | 65 | 4.00 | 55 | | | 3 | 3½ | 5 | 3½-5 |
| | 19 | 1 | 4.50 | 65 | 4.00 | 50 | | | 3 | 3-3½ | 4½-6 | 5 |
| | 110 | 1 | | | 4.50 | 60 | | | 3 | 3½ | 5 | 9 qt. |
| | 111 | 1 | 4.50 | 65 | 4.00 | 55 | | | 3 | 3½ | 6 | 9 qt. |
| | 112 | 1 | 5.50 | 75 | | | | | 3 | 3 | 5½ | 9 qt. |
| | 113 | 1 | 4.00 | 60 | 3.75 | 55 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 4 | 10 qt. |
| | 114 | 1 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.50 | 3 | 3 | 2½ | 3½ | 4 8 qt. |
| | 115 | 1 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.50 | 3 | 3 | 2½ | 3½ | 4 8 qt. |
| | 116 | 1 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.50 | 3 | 3 | 2½ | 3½ | 4 8 qt. |
| | 117 | 1 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.50 | 3 | 3 | 2½ | 3½ | 4 8 qt. |
| | 118 | 1 | 4.00 | 60 | 3.75 | 55 | | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 4 10 qt. |
| | 119 | 1 | 4.00 | 60 | 3.75 | 55 | | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 4 10 qt. |
| | 120 | 1 | 4.00 | 60 | 3.75 | 60 | | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 4 | 4 10 qt. |
| | 121 | 1 | 4.00 | 60 | 3.75 | 60 | | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 4 | 4 10 qt. |

¹Best class of trade.²Departmental store.³Trade with working classes.⁴Suburban.⁵Good class of trade.

*Most popular blend sells at 25c.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|------|----|------|-------|--|----|----|----|------|------|
| Toronto, Ont.... | 11 | 1 | 4.50 | 55 | 3.60 | 45 | | | 2½ | 3½ | 7 | 5 |
| | 12 | 1 | 4.50 | 60 | 4.00 | 50 | | | 2½ | 2½ | 7 | 4 |
| | 13 | 1 | 5.50 | 75 | 4.75 | 65 | | | 2½ | 3½ | 7 | 4 |
| | 14 | 3 | 4.50 | 55 | 3.60 | 45 | | | 2½ | 2½ | 7 | 5 |
| | 15 | 1 | | 65 | | 50-55 | | | 2½ | 2½ | 5-8 | 5 |
| | 16 | 1 | 4.50 | 55 | 4.00 | 45 | | | 2½ | 2½ | 5-7 | 5 |
| | 17 | 1 | 6.00 | 70 | 4.50 | 55 | | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 5-7½ | 5 |
| | 18 | 1 | 5.00 | 65 | 4.00 | 55 | | | 2½ | 2½ | 6 | 5 |
| | 19 | 1 | 4.50 | 65 | 3.80 | 50 | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5-7 | 5 |
| | 110 | 1 | 5.00 | 65 | 4.00 | 50-55 | | | 3 | 3 | 5-7 | 3½-5 |
| | 111 | 1 | 5.00 | 65 | 4.50 | 55 | | | 3½ | 3½ | 7 | 5 |
| | 112 | 1 | | 65 | | 50 | | | 2½ | 3 | | 4 |
| | 113 | 1 | | 55 | | 45 | | | 2 | 3 | 5-7 | 3½-5 |
| | 114 | 1 | 5.00 | 65 | 4.00 | 50 | | | 2½ | 3½ | 6 | 5 |

¹Large departmental store.²Highest class of trade.³High class of trade.⁴Suburban⁵In residential district.⁶Central.

IN CANADA—Continued.

OF GROCERIES.

| ARTICLES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Tea. | | | Coffee. | | | Sugar. | | | Molasses. | | | | | | | Coal Oil. | |
| Oblong. | Black. | Green. | Rio. | Java. | Other kinds. | Granulated. | Good Brown. | Coffee. | Cheaper. | Better. | Syrup. | Soap. | Starch. | Canadian. | American. | | |
| Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Gall. | Per Gall. | Per Gall. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Gall. | Per Gall. | | |
| 40 | 40 | 40 | .... | 40 | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 60 | .... | 12½ for 21b. | 5 | 7 | 20 | 30 | | |
| 60 | 70 | 40 | .... | 40 | 40 | 4½ | 4 | .... | 40 | .... | tin. | 5-7 | 8 | .... | .... |  |  |
| 75 | 50 | 50 | 30 | 35-40 | 40 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 50 | .... | Maple 7c. | 5 | 7 | 35 | .... |  |  |
| 70 | 40 | 40 | .... | 40 | .... | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 50 | .... | per lb. | 5 | 8 | 20 | 30 | | |
| 50 | 40 | 35 | .... | 40 | 40 | 4½ | 4 | 3½ | 50 | .... | 50c. gall... | 60 | 5 | 7 | .... |  |  |
| 50 | 25 | 35 | 15 | 35 | *40 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 45 | .... | 60 | 5-7 | 6½ | 18 | 24 | | |
| 40 | 40 | 40 | .... | 30 | 40 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 50 | .... | Maple \$1. | 4 | 7 | .... | 24 | | |
| 25 | 40 | 40 | .... | 30 | 40 | 4½ | 3½ | 4 | 50 | .... | 40c. for 8 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 20 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | lb. tin. | 60 | 4½ | 5 | .... |  |  |
| 30 50 | 40 | 40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 45 | 55 | 60 | 4½ | 5 | 18 | 20 | | |
| 40 | 35 | 30 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 45 | .... | .... | 5 | 7 | 22 | 25 | | |
| 40 | 35 | 35 | 25 | 35 | 40 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 50 | .... | 60 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 25 | | |
| 40 | 40 | 35 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 40 | .... | Maple 10c. | 5 | 7 | 22 | 25 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | pint tin. | 60 | 6 | 7 | 20 | | |
| 40 | 30 | 38 | 25 | 40 | .... | 4 | 3½ | .... | 25 | 35 | .... | 60 | 6 | 7 | 20 | | |
| | | | | | Jama. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 40 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 4 | 4 | .... | 35 | .... | 25-60 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 25 | | |
| 40 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 4 | 4 | .... | 35 | .... | 25-60 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 25 | | |
| 40 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 4 | 4 | .... | 35 | .... | 25-60 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 25 | | |
| 40 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 4 | 4 | .... | 35 | .... | 25-60 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 25 | | |
| 40 | 35 | 38 | 25 | 40 | .... | 4 | 3½ | .... | 25-35 | .... | 50-65 | 5-10 | 7 | 20 | 25 | | |
| 40 | 35 | 38 | 25 | 40 | .... | 4 | 3½ | .... | 25-35 | .... | 50-65 | 5-10 | 7 | 20 | 25 | | |
| 40 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 40 | .... | 4 | 3½ | .... | 25-35 | .... | 50-70 | 6 | 7 | 20 | 25 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Maple \$1 | | | | | | |
| 40 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 40 | .... | 4 | 3½ | .... | 25-35 | .... | 50-70 | 6 | 7 | 20 | 25 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Maple \$1 | | | | | | |
| | Ceyl'n | | | | Java & Mocha | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 40 | 60 | | 50 | 5 | 7 | 20 | | |
| 40 | 25-30 | 35 | 15 | 40 | 40 | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 40 | 65 | | 60 | 5 | 6 | .... |  |  |
| 60-80 | 30-50 | 40-60 | 25 | 40-45 | 30-35 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 50 | 80 | | 60 | 5 | 7 | .... |  |  |
| | Black | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 45 | 60 | 60-75 | 5 | 7 | 20 | .... |  |  |
| 75 | 25-40 | 30-40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4½ | 3½-4 | 3½-4 | 50 | 60 | 60-80 | 56-10 | 20 | 25 | .... |  |  |
| 40 | 35-50 | 40-50 | .... | 35 | 35 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 5 | 7 | 18-22 | .... |  |  |
| 60-75 | 25-40 | 25-50 | 25 | 40 | 45 | 5 | 3½ | 4 | 40 | 60 | 60 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 25 | | |
| .... | 25-40 | 25-40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 50 | 60 | 60 | 57-10 | 20 | .... | .... |  |  |
| 40 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 40 | 50 | 80 | 57-10 | 18-22 | .... | .... |  |  |
| 60 | 25-50 | 25-50 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4½ | 5 | 3½ | 40 | 60 | 50-80 | 57-10 | 20 | 24 | .... |  |  |
| 40 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 5 | 7 | 20 | .... |  |  |
| 25-40 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 40 | .... | 60 | 5 | 7 | .... | .... |  |  |
| 25 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 60 | .... | 60 | 5 | 5 | 7 | .... |  |  |
| 25-40 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4 5 | 4 | 4 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 20 | | |

THE COST OF LIVING

II.—RETAIL PRICES OF

| LOCALITY. | Reference No. | No. of Establishment. | ARTICLES. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| | | | Flour. | | | | | | Cornmeal. | | Oatmeal. | Rice. | Beans. |
| | | | Wheat, Super-fine. | Family, good. | Rye. | White. | Yellow. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per Barrel. | Per 25 lbs. | Per Barrel. | Per 25 lbs. | Per Barrel. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | | |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 11 | 1 | 4.20-4.50 | 65-70 | 3.80 | 55 | ..... | ..... | 2½ | 4 | 3½ | 5 | 8 |
| | 22 | 1 | 4.50 | 70 | 4.30 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 2½ | 3 | 3 | 5-8 | 10 |
| | 33 | 1 | 4.25-4.50 | 65-75 | 4-4.25 | 55-60 | ..... | 3½ | 2½-3 | 2½-3 | 3 | 5-8 | 4 |
| | 44 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 lbs. for 5c. | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| | 55 | 1 | 4.50 | 70 | 4.00 | 55 | ..... | ..... | 2½ | 3 | 3 | 4 7 p.qt. | |
| | 66 | 1 | 4.25 | 60 | 3.50 | 45 | ..... | ..... | 2½ | 2½-3 | 3 | 5 8 " | |
| | 77 | 1 | 4.25 | 55 | 4.75 | 65 | ... | ..... | 2½ | 3 | 3 | 5-8 7½ " | |
| | 88 | 1 | 4.50 | 75 | 4.30 | 65 | 4.50 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 3 p.lb. | |
| | 99 | 1 | 4.25 | 75 | 3.75 | 60 | 4.50 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 4 " | |

¹ Large store, Bank St. ² Large store, outlying ³ Large store near market. ⁴ Small store, Hintonburg.
⁵ Large store, Spark St., best class of trade. ⁹ Large store, Wellington St.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---|----------|-------|-----------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| London, Ont | ¹¹ | 1 | 4.50 | 57 | 4.50 | 50 | .... | .... | 3 | 3½ | 5 | 10 | |
| | ¹² | 1 | 4-4.50 | 50-60 | 3.50-4.00 | 45-50 | .... | 2½ | 2½ | 2-2½ | 2½-3 | 4-7 | 4-8 |
| | ²³ | 1 | 4.00 | 50 | 3.75 | 45 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 qt. |
| | ³⁴ | 1 | 4.50 | 60 | 4.00 | 50 | 4.00 | 2½ | .... | 2½ | 2½ | .... | 4 |
| | | | per cwt. | .... | per cwt. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | ³⁵ | 1 | 2.25 | .... | 2.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 5-7 | 2½-5 |
| | ³⁶ | 1 | 2.50 | .... | 2.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2½ | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| | ³⁷ | 1 | 2.40 | .... | 2.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 5-8 | 5 |
| | ⁴⁸ | 1 | .... | .... | 2.25 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3½ | 3½ | 5 | 4 |
| | ⁴⁹ | 1 | 2.25 | .... | 2.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3½ | 4 | 5-8 | 5 |
| | ¹⁰ | 1 | 2.20 | .... | 2.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3½ | 3½ | 5-7 | 5 |
| | ¹¹ | 1 | 2.20 | .... | 2.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 5-8 | 5 |

¹ Best class of trade. ² Bulk of trade with working people. ³ Good class of trade. ⁴ Suburban.
⁵ Central flour and feed store.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|----|----|-----|-------|
| Kingston, Ont. | 1 | 4.00 | 60 | 4.50 | 65 | ..... | ..... | 2½ | 3 | 2½ | |
| | 2 | 4.50 | 60 | 3.90 | 50 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 qt. |
| | 3 | 4.80 | 65 | 4.25 | 55 | ..... | 2 | 1½ | 3 | 5 | 4 qt. |
| | 4 | 4.50 | 60 | 4.00 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 qt. |
| | 5 | 4.80 | 60 | 4.00 | 50 | 4.00 | 2½ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 qt. |
| | 6 | 4.60 | 60 | 4.00 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 1½ | 3½ | 4½ | 6 qt. |
| Berlin, Ont. | ¹⁹ 1 | 2.00 | ..... | 1.90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2½ | 3½ | 4-5 | 5 |
| | ²⁰ 1 | 2.20 | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3½ | 3½ | 5-7 | 4 |

¹ Large general store. ² Better class of trade.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|------|-------|------|-------|-------|---|-------|----|----|---|---|
| Clinton, Ont. | 4 | 1 | 2.25 | | 2.15 | | | 5 | | 3½ | 3½ | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------|---|---|------|-------|------|-------|-------|---|-------|----|----|---|---|

IN CANADA—Continued.

GROCERIES—Concluded.

| ARTICLES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Tea. | | | Coffee. | | | Sugar. | | | Molasses. | | Syrup. | Soap. | Starch. | Coal Oil. | |
| Qolong. | Black. | Gr. en. | Rio. | Java. | Other kinds. | Granulated. | Good Brown. | Coffee. | Cheaper. | Better. | | | | American. | Canadian. |
| Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Gall. | Per Gall. | Per Gall. | Per Lb. | Per Lb. | Per Gall. | Per Gall. |
| 35-40 | 35-40 | 25-35 | 20 | 35 | 35 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 50 | 5 | 8 | 30 | 25 |
| 30 | ..... | 30 | ..... | 40 | 40 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 50 | 5 | 8 | 32 | 24 |
| 40 | 40 | 25-40 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 4½ | 3½ | 4 | 35-40 | ..... | 55-60 | 6-8 | 6-8 | 30 | 24 |
| 40 | ..... | 40 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 10 | 30 | 28 |
| 40 | 25 | 25 | ..... | 35 | 35 | 4 | 3½ | ..... | 35 | ..... | 50 | 5 | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 60 | 5 | 7 | 30 | 25 |
| 35 | 35 | 25-30 | 10 | 35 | 40 | 4 | 3½ | 4 | 40 | ..... | 50-60 | 4-5 | 7 | 24-30 | ..... |
| 50 | 33 | 30 | Green 14 | 40 | 40 | 4 | 3½ | ..... | 50 | 40 | 50 | 5 | 6 | 30 | 25 |
| 35 | 25 | 25 | Green 25 | 35 | 40 | 4 | 3½ | ..... | 40 | ..... | 50-60 | 4 | 7 | ..... | 25 |

° Large departmental store.

° Corner store lower town.

° Large store, lower town.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|-------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 25-50 | 25-50 | 25-50 | ..... | 40 | 40 | 5 | 4 | 4½ | 50 | 60 | 75 in tins. | 5 | 8-10 | ..... | ..... |
| 25-60 | 25-60 | 25-75 | 15-25 | 30-45 | 25-40 | 4-5 | 4-4½ | 4 5 | 40 | 50 | 60-80 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 20 |
| 25 | 40 | 25-40 | 18 | 35 | 40 | 5 | 4 | 4½ | 35 | 40 | 40-80 | 4 | 6 | 18 | ..... |
| 50 | 25-35 | 25-35 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 4-5 | 3½-4½ | 4-4½ | 40 | 50 | 60-80 | 4-5 | 7-10 | ..... | ..... |
| 25-60 | 25-60 | 25-60 | 25 | 40 | ..... | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | 40 | 60 | 60 | 4 | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| 40-50 | 25 | 25-50 | 25-30 | 40 | 40-60 | 4½-4½ | 3½-4½ | 4-4½ | 50 | ..... | 75 | 5 | 6-8 | ..... | ..... |
| 25 | 40 | 40 | ..... | 40 | 40 | 4½ | 4 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| 25-60 | 25-60 | 25 | 25 | 40 | ..... | 4-4½ | 4 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 80 | ..... | 8 | 14-18 | ..... |
| 25-30 | 25-50 | 25-40 | 25 | 35 | 40 | 4-4½ | 3½-4 | 3½-4 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 3½ | 7 | 15-19 | ..... |
| 25-40 | 25-40 | 25-40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | 40 | ..... | 50-60 | 5 | 7-10 | 20 | 25 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|--------|-------|-------|----|----|-------|----|-------|-------|----|---|-------|-------|
| 40 | 35 | 25 | 25 | 35 | ..... | 4 | 3½ | ..... | 35 | ..... | 69 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 30 | 25 | 25 | 35 | ..... | 4½ | 4 | 3 | 40 | ..... | 50 | 3½ | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 30 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 4½ | 40 | 35 | 60 | 4 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 35 | ..... | 5 | 4 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 60 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 25 |
| 30 | 40 | 25-40 | 25-30 | 30-40 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 4 | 40 | ..... | 60 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 25 |
| ..... | 35 | 25 | 15 | 40 | ..... | 4½ | 4 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 50 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 25 |
| 30 | 25 | 30 | 12½-15 | 40 | 30-35 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 60 | 70 | 4 | 7 | 20 |
| ..... | 40 | 40 | 12½ | 40 | 25 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | 50 | ..... | 60-75 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 25 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|---|------|----|----|
| 30 | 40 | 20-40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 4-4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 40 | 40 | 60 | 5 | 8-10 | 15 | 20 |
|----|----|-------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|---|------|----|----|

THE COST OF LIVING

III.—DRY GOODS—

| Locality. | Reference No. | No. of Establish- ments. | SHIRTING. | | Domestic Shirting, Checks. | SHEETING. | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | | Un- bleached. | Bleached. | | Un- bleached. | Bleached. |
| | | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| Montreal, Que | ¹ 1 | 1 | 6½ | 8 | 11 | 20 | 30 |
| | ² 2 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 20 | 25 |
| | ³ 3 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 20 |
| | ⁴ 4 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 25 |
| | ⁵ 5 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 22 | 25 |
| | ⁶ 6 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 25 |
| | ⁷ 7 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 22 |
| | ⁸ 8 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 35 |
| | ⁹ 9 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 12½ | 20 | 25 |
| | ¹⁰ 10 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 30 |
| | ¹¹ 11 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 30 |
| | ¹² 12 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 30 |
| | ¹³ 13 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 22 | 27 |
| | ¹⁴ 14 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 25 | 30 |
| | ¹⁵ 15 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 25 | 30 |
| | ¹⁶ 16 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 25 | 30 |
| | ¹⁷ 17 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 25 | 27 |
| | ¹⁸ 18 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 25 | 27 |
| | ¹⁹ 19 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 25 | 27 |
| | ²⁰ 20 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 25 | 25 |
| | ²¹ 21 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 25 | 25 |
| | ²² 22 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 25 | 25 |
| | ²³ 23 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 25 | 25 |
| | ²⁴ 24 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 25 | 25 |
| | ²⁵ 25 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 22 | 27 |
| | ²⁶ 26 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 22 | 27 |

¹ Large departmental store.² Large departmental store with best class of trade.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---|-----|------|--------|----|-----|
| Toronto, Ont. | ¹ 1 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 10-12 | 18 | 22 |
| | ² 2 | 1 | 6½ | 10 | 12½ | 18 | 22½ |
| | ³ 3 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 12½ | 22 | 25 |
| | ⁴ 4 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| | ⁵ 5 | 1 | 7-8 | 8-10 | 10-12½ | 20 | 28 |
| | ⁶ 6 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 12½ | 22 | 25 |
| | ⁷ 7 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 22 | 25 |
| | ⁸ 8 | 1 | 6½ | 8 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| | ⁹ 9 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 12½ | 18 | 30 |
| | ¹⁰ 10 | 1 | 6½ | 9 | 12½ | 18 | 22½ |
| | ¹¹ 11 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 12½ | 18 | 25 |
| | ¹² 12 | 1 | 6½ | 8 | 10 | 17 | 25 |

¹ Large departmental store.² Better class of trade.³ Small store in downtown section.

IN CANADA—Continued.

Prices per Yard.

| CANTON FLANNEL. | | Cotton Flannel. | RED FLANNEL. | | Picking. | Prints. | Cashmere. | Domestic Ginghams. | Denims. |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
| Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Plain. | Twill. | | | | | |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| 11 | 13 | 8 | 25 | 27½ | 15 | 8½ | 50 | 9 | 15 |
| 8 | 11 | 12 | 35 | 40 | 20 | 12½ | 50 | 15 | 20 |
| 15 | 11 | 10 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 12½ | 35 | 20 | 15 |
| 8 | 10 | 7 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 8 | 30 | 11 | 15 |
| 10 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 25 | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 20 |
| 8 | 10 | 7 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 20 |
| 8 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 35 | 16 | 18 |
| 8 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 11 | 40 | ..... | 15 |
| 10 | 15 | 10 | 35 | 40 | 20 | 12½ | 65 | 12½ | 25 |
| 12 | 14 | 10 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 60 | 12 | 18 |
| 12 | 14 | 10 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 60 | 12 | 18 |
| 10 | 15 | 7 | 25 | 35 | 20 | 11 | 60 | 12 | 18 |
| 8 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 70 | 10 | 20 |
| 8 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 70 | 10 | 20 |
| 8 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 70 | 10 | 20 |
| 10 | 14 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 12 | 60 | 12 | 20 |
| 10 | 14 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 12 | 60 | 12 | 20 |
| 10 | 14 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 12 | 60 | 12 | 20 |
| 10 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 35 | 25 | 8 | 60 | 9 | 18 |
| 10 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 35 | 25 | 8 | 60 | 9 | 18 |
| 10 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 35 | 25 | 8 | 60 | 9 | 18 |
| 10 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 35 | 25 | 8 | 60 | 9 | 18 |
| 10 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 35 | 25 | 8 | 60 | 9 | 18 |
| 10 | 15 | 7 | 25 | 35 | 20 | 11 | 60 | 12 | 18 |
| 10 | 15 | 7 | 25 | 35 | 20 | 11 | 60 | 12 | 18 |

³ Small store, central, trade wholly with working class. ⁴ Central. ⁵ Suburban. ⁶ Highest class of trade.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|----|-------|----|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 8 | 12½ | 9 | 25 | 30 | 18 | 10 | 35 | 10 | 15 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 25 | 30 | 18 | 10 | 35 | 12½ | 15 |
| 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 25 | 30 | 20 | 12½ | 75 | 10 | 20 |
| 5 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 15 | 10 | 30-50 | 8 10 | 18 |
| 6 | 10 | 9 | 25 | 30 | 15 | 10-12½ | 35-50 | 12½ | 15 |
| 6 | 10 | 9 | 25 | 30 | 15 | 10-12½ | 35 | 15 | ..... |
| 10 | 12½ | 8 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 15 | 18 |
| 8 | 12½ | 7 | 25 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 40 | 10 | 15 |
| 8 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 15 | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 12½ |
| 9 | 11 | 9 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 8-12½ | 40-50 | 12½-15 | 15-20 |
| 5 | 10 | 8 | 25 | ..... | 15 | 11 | 25-40 | 10-12½ | 15 |
| 6½ | 12½ | 7 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 45 | 10 | 16 |

⁴ Small store in uptown section.

⁵ Suburban.

THE COST OF LIVING

III.—DRY GOODS—

| Locality. | Reference No. | No. of Establishments. | SHIRTING. | | Domestic Shirting, Checks. | SHEETING. | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | | Unbleached. | Bleached. | | Unbleached. | Bleached. |
| | | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 21 | 1 | | | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 | 24 |
| | 12 | 1 | 6-7 | 8-10 | 10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18-25 | 25-35 |
| | 13 | 1 | 10 | 10-15 | 15 | 20-25 | 25-30 |
| | 34 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 18 |
| | 15 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 22 |
| | 16 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 20 | 22 |
| | 57 | 1 | 7-8 | 8-10 | 10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15-18 | 20-22 |
| | 58 | 1 | 6-8 | 8-10 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| | 29 | 1 | 6-8 | 8-10 | 8 | 25 | 15 |
| | 210 | 1 | 10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15-20 | 20-30 |
| | 411 | 1 | 5-8 | 5-10 | 7-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14-20 | 17-33 |

¹ Best class of trade. ² General trade. ³ Large departmental store.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------|
| London, Ont. | 11 | 1 | 3-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20-30 | 25-40 |
| | 12 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | 30 |
| | 23 | 1 | 5-8 | 5-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15-20 | 25 |
| | 34 | 1 | 5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 | 25 |
| | 45 | 1 | 5-8 | 5-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15-25 | 25-35 |
| | 56 | 1 | 5 | 5-10 | 8-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15-25 | 25 |
| | 67 | 1 | | | | 20 | 25 |
| | 78 | 1 | 5-8 | 5-10 | 10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 | 20-25 |
| | 79 | 1 | 5 | 8-10 | 10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16-24 | 30-40 |

¹ High class of trade. ² Large women's furnishing establishment. ³ Sells largely to farmers.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|---|---|------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|
| Kingston, Ont. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 |
| | 2 | 1 | | | 10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15-20 | 25-30 |
| | 3 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 23 | 35 |
| Berlin, Ont. | 15 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 21 | 25 |
| | 26 | 1 | 8 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 | 30 |

¹ Large general store. ² Large dry goods and clothing store.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|---|-----------------|---|------------------|----|----|
| Clinton, Ont. | 12 | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | 30 |
|--------------------|----|---|-----------------|---|------------------|----|----|

¹ Large representative trade. ^a Grey flannels more popular at 25c., plain and twills.

IN CANADA—Continued.

Prices per Yard—Concluded.

| CANTON FLANNEL. | | Cotton Flannel. | RED FLANNEL. | | Ticking. | Prints. | Cashmere. | Domestic Ginghams | Denims. |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| Un-bleached. | Bleached. | | Plain. | Twill. | | | | | |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| 10 | 14 | 10 | 31½ | 34 | 19 | 11 | 50 | 12½ | 15 |
| 7-12½ | 12½-8 | 8-10 | 25-35 | 25-50 | 15-20 | 10-12½ | 35-50 | 8-12½ | 15-18 |
| 10-12 | 10-15 | 10 | 25-30 | 25-30 | 15-20 | 10-12½ | 50 | 10-15 | 20-25 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 50 | 5 | 12½ |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 12 | 20 |
| 8 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 10 | 75 | 8 | 20 |
| 7-8 | 10-12½ | 8-10 | 25 | 30 | 15 | 10-12½ | 40-50 | 12½-15 | 10-12½ |
| 11 | 12½ | 8-10 | 35 | 40 | 12½ | ..... | 50 | 10-12½ | 12½ |
| 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 10-12½ | 15 | 8 | 35 | 7½ | 20 |
| 10-15 | 10-18 | 8-12½ | 20-30 | 20-30 | 12½-25 | 8-15 | 70 | 12 | 16 |
| 7-10 | 9-15 | 5-12½ | 15-45 | 20-30 | 10-20 | 5-12½ | 25-60 | 7-12½ | ..... |

* Outlying.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 6-15 | 18-25 | 5-25 | ..... | ..... | 12½-25 | 5-15 | 50 | 8-12½ | 15-25 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 5-15 | 60 | 12½ | 20 |
| 6-12½ | 10-12½ | 10 | 40 | 40 | 12½-25 | 5-12½ | 37½-50 | 12½ | ..... |
| 8½ | 10 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 12½ | 17 |
| 6½-12½ | 12½ | 5-12½ | 25-45 | 35-45 | 10-25 | 5-12½ | 50-60 | 10-12½ | 12½-25 |
| 5-12½ | 12½ | 5-10 | 25 | 35 | 15-25 | 5-12½ | 50-75 | 10-12½ | 10-25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 5-15 | ..... | ..... | 20-25 |
| 7-10 | 5-10 | 20 | ..... | 15-20 | 10 | 25-50 | 10 | 12½-15 | ..... |
| 6-10 | 12½ | 5-10 | 16-40 | 40 | 12½-25 | 10-12½ | 25-50 | 10-12½ | 12½-20 |

* Large central store. * Medium price stock. * Deals chiefly in carpets, house furniture. * Suburban.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 18 |
| 5-10 | 10-15 | ..... | 25-30 | 35-40 | 15-20 | 10-12½ | ..... | 8-12½ | 12½-20 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 33 | 35 | 20 | 12½ | 50 | 12½ | 20 |
| 8 | 10 | 8 | 25 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 20 |
| 10 | 12½ | 10 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 10-12½ | 50 | 12½ | 25 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|---|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| 10 | 12½ | 9 | 30 | 35 | 20 | 12½ | 50 | 12½ | 20 |
|----|-----|---|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|

* Cottonades more popular at 15c. to 25c.

IV.—Retail prices of Ready-made Clothing.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------|------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Toronto Ont. | 11 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.50 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 |
| | 12 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 8.50 | 12.00 | 8.00 | ..... |
| | 23 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 6.50 | 4.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | 24 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.25 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 10.00 | ..... |
| | 25 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.00- 6.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 8.50 | 12.50 | 9.00 | 8.00 |
| | 26 | 10- 12.50 | 7.00- 8.00 | 9.00- 12.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 1.50- 2.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 |

IN CANADA—Continued.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—Continued.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats. | | Women's Wrappers. | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|----------|--------------|
| Plain tweed, 4 to 11 years. | Serge. | Plain tweed, 11 to 16 years. | Serge. | Cambrie stiff front. | S ft front. | White cotton, laundered. | Unlaundered. | Coloured cotton. | All wool, per garment. | Part wool, per garment. | Cotton, per garment. | Working shoes. | Sunday shoes. | Stiff felt. | Soft felt. | Cotton. | Flannel. | Flannelette. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 3.00 | 1.50 |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.50 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 2.25 | 1.25 |
| 4.00 | 4.50 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.40 | 0.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 |
| 2.75 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.25 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 4.50 | 3.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.37 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.70 | 0.35 | 0.25 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| 1.25 | 3.25 | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| 4.00 | 7.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.25 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 4.00 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.75 | 0.40 | 0.25 | 2.00 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 2.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

railway employees.
cap store, central.

5 Suburban, trade with working classes.

6 Good class of trade, central.

7 High

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2.00 | 2.25 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 |
| 2.25 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.50 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.25 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 |
| 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.25 | 1.25 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | ..... | 0.50 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

THE COST OF LIVING

IV.—Retail prices of Ready-made Clothing,

| Locality. | Reference Number. | Men's Suits. | | | | | | Men's Single Garments. | | | | | | Men's Winter Overcoats. | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Average worsted, Sunday suit. | | Average worsted, week day suit. | | Average worsted, sack coat and vest. | | Average worsted trousers. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Toronto Ont. Com. | ²⁷ | 8.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ²⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ²⁹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ³⁰ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ³¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ³² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ³³ | 12.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 6.00 |
| | ³⁴ | | | | | | | | | | 2.00 | 1.25 | 1.00 | | | | |
| | ³⁵ | 11.00 | 11.00 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 8.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 8.50 | 7.50 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Large departmental store. ² Downtown clothing house, better class. ³ Second class trade store.
⁷ Has fair trade with mechanics and workmen. ⁸ Uptown. ⁹ Suburban.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ottawa, Ont. | ¹¹ | 12.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.75 | 10 | 10 | 5.00 | ..... |
| | ¹² | 10.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | ..... | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 | ..... |
| | ¹³ | 7.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 3.95 | 5.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 3.95 | 5.00 | ..... |
| | ¹⁴ | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.25 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.00 | ..... |
| | ¹⁵ | 12.00 | 10.00 | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 7.50 | ..... | 5.00 | 3.50 |
| | ¹⁶ | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | ..... |
| | ¹⁷ | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 15 | 15 | 12 | ..... |
| | ¹⁸ | 15 | 12 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | ..... |
| | ¹⁹ | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ²⁰ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ²¹ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ²² | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ²³ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ²⁴ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ²⁵ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ²⁶ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ²⁷ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ²⁸ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ²⁹ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

¹ Large departmental store. ² High class of trade. ³ Central. ⁴ Outlying.

IN CANADA—Continued.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—Continued.

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats | | Women's Wrappers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------|---------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| Plain tweed, 4 to 11 years. | | Serge. | | Plain tweed, 11 to 16 years. | | Serge. | | Cambric stiff front. | | Soft front. | | White cotton, laundered. | | Unlaundered. | | Coloured cotton. | | All wool, per garment. | | Part wool, per garment. | | Cotton, per garment. | | Working shoes. | | Sunday shoes. | | Stiff felt. | | Soft felt. | | Cotton. | | Flannel. | | Flannelette. | |
| \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 0.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.50 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 35-0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | |
| 4.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 2.50 | | |

* Trade chiefly with working classes.
French flannel.

° Selis chiefly to professional men.

° Large women's furnishing

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Men's overalls. | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|--|--|
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.48 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.65 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 81.00 | | |
| 5.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75 | 1.25 | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 3.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| 3.00 | 3.75 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.25 | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | | |
| ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| 2.50 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 0.49 | 0.39 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | ..... |  |  |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 1.00 | 0.60 | 0.45 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 to 1.00 | | |
| 2.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | | |
| 2.50 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.25 | ..... |  |  |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.10 4.50 1.50 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.00 1.25 1.25 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 1.75 1.75 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 1.50 1.50 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 2.00 2.00 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.95 1.25 1.25 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.85 1.50 1.60 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.75 1.25 1.50 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 1.50 1.50 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.75 1.00 1.00 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 1.50 1.50 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.95 1.25 1.25 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 1.75 1.75 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.25 3.00 1.50 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 1.50 6.00 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.90 4.00 1.00 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 6.00 2.50 | | |

IN CANADA—Continued.

Underwear, Boots and Shoes, &c.—*Continued.*

| Boys' Suits. | | | | Men's Shirts. | | | | Men's Underwear. | | | | Men's Boots and Shoes. | | Men's Hats. | | Women's Wrappers. | | |
|--|--------|------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|----------|--------------|
| Plain tweed, 4 to 11 years. | Serge. | Plain tweed, 11 to 16 years. | Serge. | Cambric stiff front. | Soft front. | White cotton, laundered. | Unlaundered. | Coloured cotton. | All wool, per garment. | Part wool, per garment. | Cotton, per garment. | Working shoes. | Sunday shoes. | Stiff felt. | Soft felt. | Cotton. | Flannel. | Flannelette. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| 3.50 | 4.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | | | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| 2.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.35 | | | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.75 | | |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 0.45 | 0.65 | 0.75 | 0.50 | .37½ | | | | 1.50 | 1.25 | | |
| | | | | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | .37½ | | | 2.00 | 1.50 | | | |
| | | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 | | | |
| 1.25 | 1.25 | 3.00 | 3.00 | | | 1.00 | | | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | .37½ | | | 2.00 | 2.00 | | | |
| | | | | 1.00 | 1.00 | | | | | | 0.50 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.50 | 3.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.35 | 2.50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.50 | 3.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.25 | 2.50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.00 | 3.50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.50 | 2.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.00 | 3.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.50 | 3.50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.40 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.50 | 2.50 | | | | | |
| | | | | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | .25 | 0.25 | | | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.25 |
| | | | | 1.00 | | | | | 1.00 | 0.35 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 | | | |
| 4 Store is one of many branches in different cities in Canada. 5 Furnishing house, central. furnishing establishment. 6 Boots and shoes only. 7 Suburban. 8 Customs tailor, suburban— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.25 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.00 | 1.25 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.50 | 5.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.50 | 3.50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.25 | 3.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.75 | 4.50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 7.00 | 3.50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.00 | 1.50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.50 | 4.00 | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| 2.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.0 | 1.00 | .50 | .35 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 |
| | | | | | | | | | 0.75 | 0.50 | | | | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 6.50 | 5.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.65 | .40 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.25 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | .0.50 | | | | | | | |

THE COST OF LIVING

V.—RENTS.

In Good

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Montreal, Que. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 2 | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | | | | | | | | 16.00 | 18.00 | 22.50 |
| " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25.00 | 27.00 |
| " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 5 | | | 9.00 | 11.00 | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| " | 1 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.50 | 13.00 | 17.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | | | | | 9.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 2 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 |
| " | 3 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 10.50 | 12.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 10.50 | 5.75 | 7.00 | 9.50 | 11.00 | 13.00 |
| " | 4 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.50 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| Toronto, O. | 1 | * | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 |
| " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20.00 | 28.00 | 35.00 |
| " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 22.00 | 28.00 | 30.00 |
| " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 14.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| Ottawa, O. | 1 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 17.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 23.00 |
| " | 2 | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 19.00 |
| " | 3 | | | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | | | 15.00 | 17.00 | 19.00 |
| " | 4 | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 23.00 | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 5 | | | 15.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | | | | | | | | 20.00 | 30.00 | 45.00 |
| " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | |
| London, O. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12-18 | 20.00 |
| " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.00 | 18.00 |
| " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18.00 | 22.00 |
| " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13.00 | 17.00 | 24.00 |
| " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13.00 | 15.00 | |
| " | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 2 | | | | | | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 |
| " | 3 | | 1.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | | | 13.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 |
| " | 4 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | | | | | |
| Berlin, O. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12.00 | | 18.00 |
| Clinton, O. | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ This return represents average rate for 30 tenements in a locality occupied by working people near

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| | | | | | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 20.00 | 27.00 | 30.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 18.00 | 22.00 | 25.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 19.00 | 25.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 8.50 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | | | | | |
| 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 19.00 | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 19.00 | 25.00 | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 23.00 |
| | | | | | | 15.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | | | | | |
| | | 12.00 | 16.00 | 22.00 | | | 17.00 | 22.00 | 27.00 | | | 14.00 | 18.00 | 24.00 |
| | | 10.00 | 14.00 | 17.00 | | 12.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| | | | | | | | | 30.00 | 40.00 | | | 12.00 | | |
| | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | | | 14.00 | 17.00 | 22.00 |
| | | | | | | 18.00 | 25.00 | 32.00 | 35.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 16.00 | 22.00 | 30.00 | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 23.00 | 30.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| | 6.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 20.00 | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 35.00 | | 9.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 25.00 |
| | | | | | | | 14.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | | | | | |
| 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 17.00 | 30.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| 5.50 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| | | 11.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | | | 16.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | | 13.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| | | | | | | | 25.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 | | | | | |
| | 10.00 | | | | | | 13.00 | 14.00 | | | 10.00 | | | |
| | | 7-12 | 9-14 | | | | | 12-18 | 20.00 | | | 7-12 | 9-14 | |
| | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | | | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 |
| | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | | | | 16.00 | 20.00 | | | | 14.00 | 18.00 |
| | | 13.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | | | | 20.00 | 25.00 | | | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | | 16.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| | | 11.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | | | 14.00 | 19.00 | 26.00 | | | 13.00 | 17.00 | 19.00 |
| | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 20.00 | | | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 |
| | | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | 13.00 | 15.00 | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | |
| | | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| | | 10.00 | 12.50 | 15.00 | | 12.50 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | | | 12.50 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 12.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 14.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 12.00 | | 25.00 | | | 9.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 |

manufacturing establishments. 2 Suburban rentals.

THE COST OF LIVING

V. -RENTS

In Poor

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | Semi. | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Montreal. | 1 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 2 | ..... | 7.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 3 | 4.50 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | ..... | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 |
| " | 5 | ..... | 5.00 | 7.00 | ..... | ..... | 4.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 9.00 | ..... |
| " | 1 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | ..... | 3.50 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | ..... |
| " | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| " | 3 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 7.50 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | ..... |
| " | 4 | 4.00 | 5.75 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | ..... | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| Toronto, O. | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| " | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 17.00 | ..... |
| " | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | ..... |
| " | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 22.00 | 30.00 | ..... |
| " | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | ..... |
| " | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | ..... |
| " | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| " | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| " | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 |
| Ottawa, O. | 1 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 |
| " | 2 | ..... | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| " | 3 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | ..... | ..... | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 |
| " | 4 | ..... | 2.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | ..... | 2.00 | 3.50 | 4.50 | 6.00 | ..... | 3.00 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 8.00 |
| " | 5 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 8.00 | ..... | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 7.00 | ..... | 3.00 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 9.00 | ..... |
| " | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 9.00 | ..... |
| London, O. | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| " | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 15.00 | ..... |
| " | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| " | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 11.00 | 17.00 |
| " | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| " | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11.00 | 13.00 | ..... |
| " | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kingston. | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| " | 2 | ..... | 3.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | ..... |
| " | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Berlin, O. | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| Clinton, O. | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Suites of 5 and 6 rooms in good building, central, rent from \$20 to \$35 per month. Not tenements in proper sense of term.

IN CANADA—Continued.

—Continued.

Residential Parts.

| detached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | | | 16.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | 8.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 18.00 | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 8.50 | 11.00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 5.50 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | |
| | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | | 9.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 | 19.00 | | | | | |
| | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 30.00 | | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 22.00 |
| | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | | 9.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | | 5.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | |
| 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 18.00 | | | 15.00 | 22.00 | 25.00 | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | 12.00 | 17.00 | 22.00 | | | 11.00 | | |
| | | 10.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | | | 14.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| 4.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 6.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 |
| 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | 9.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | 2.50 | 3.75 | 5.00 | 6.50 | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | 3.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 7.00 |
| 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 11.00 | | 6.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | |
| | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 9.00 | 10.00 | | |
| | 4-5 | 5-7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | | | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| | | 8.00 | 9.00 | 13.00 | | | 11.00 | 13.00 | 19.00 | | | 9.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 |
| | 5.50 | 7.50 | 9.00 | 11.00 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | | 4.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 |
| | | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | 11.00 | 13.00 | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | |
| | | | | | | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | | | | | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 9.00 |
| | 4.00 | 6.00 | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | |

† This class of houses rare. ‡ Tenements in Ottawa represent houses in a block.

§ Statistics furnished by agent in suburbs. a Frame building.

THE COST OF LIVIN

V.—REN

In Suburban

| LOCALITY. | Reference Number. | Tenements. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ser. | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|----|----|----|----|
| | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. | \$ | c. |
| Montreal. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 13.60 | 15.00 | | | | | | | |
| " | 3 | | | 7.50 | 9.00 | | | | | | | 6.00 | 7.50 | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 20 | | | | | |
| " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 1a | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | | | | 5.50 | 7.50 | 11.00 | 16 | | | | | |
| " | 2a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 3a | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.50 | 6.50 | 8.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 4a | 3.50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto, O | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 25 | | | | | | |
| " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 14 | | | | | | |
| " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 20 | | | | | | |
| " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15 | | | | | | |
| " | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15 | | | | | |
| " | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa, O. | 1 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | | | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13 | | | | | | |
| " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 3 | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | | | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11 | | | | | |
| " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| London, O | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15 | | | | | |
| " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12 | | | | | |
| " | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| " | 3 | | | | 8.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | | | | | | | | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12 | | | | | |
| " | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 9 | | | |
| Berlin, O. | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Self-contained houses in suburban locality usually have a garden attached. † There are practically buildings of this class. ‡ Beyond street car conveniences. (a) Principally new houses in north end, e the Don. • Brick dwelling and good sized lot. § No suburban houses with sanitary conveniences.

NEW CANADA—Continued.

Continued.

Outlying Parts

| Attached. | | | | | Self-contained. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | With Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | | Without Sanitary Conveniences. | | | | |
| 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. | 3. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |
| \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| | | | 12.50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 |
| 00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | | 10.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 | | 7.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 13.00 |
| 00 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 9.00 | | | | | | | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.50 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 30.00 | | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 22.00 |
| | 4.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | | 5.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 4.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 |
| | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| | | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | | | | 5.00 | 8.00 | | |
| | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | | 18.00 | | 7.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | *20.00 |
| | | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 11.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | | | 9.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 |
| 00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 7.00 | 15.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 |
| 00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| 00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| 00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| 00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | | | | | | | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | |
| | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | | | | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | | 6-7 | 10.00 | | | | 11.00 | 13.00 | 18.00 | | | 7.00 | 12.00 | |
| | | | | | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | | 12.00 | 14.00 | | 6.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 |
| | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | 12.00 | 15.00 | | | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | 10.00 | 12.00 | | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | | | 7.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | | | | | 12.00 | | 4.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| | | 6.00 | 8.00 | | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | |
| | | | | | | | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | | 4.50 | 5.25 | 6.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | | | 10.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| 50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 8.00 | |

THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO.

The series of bulletins relating to the agricultural industry in the several provinces of the Dominion, which has been in course of preparation by the Census Department, Ottawa, for some time, was continued during the past month with the publication of a report relating to conditions in the industry in Ontario.* As in previous bulletins of the series the statistics are arranged in eight tables, classed as farm and lot holdings, farms and farm lots, fruits, grains, roots, live stock, animals and their products, and values. Areas of five acres and over as previously are recorded as farms; under five acres as lots. The bulletin, accordingly, permits of comparison between the several provinces with a minimum of difficulty, the uniform methods of classification adopted affording, as the bulletin points out, a basis for a study of comparative agriculture as well as some phases of its economics.

Agricultural Areas.

Ontario has an area above tide level of 166,951,636 acres, of which 25,826,306 acres are water surface. Of the land 15'13 per cent is occupied as farms and lots, the average size of the former being 114'91 acres, and of the latter 1'13 acres. There are 38,712 lots, of which 51'85 per cent are less than an acre, and 185,415 farms, of which 4'03 per cent are five to ten acres, 18'83 per cent, 11 to 50 acres, 41'08 per cent, 51 to 100 acres, 28'33 per cent, 101 to 200 acres and 7'73, 201 acres or more. The farm land owned constitutes 85'14 per cent of the whole, while of the area occupied as lots 77'93 per cent is owned, the balance in each case being leased or rented. Practically, the whole of the land occupied by lots is in an improved state, with 33'7 per cent of it in crops, and 42'8 per cent in orchard or garden. Of farm land 62'06 per cent is in

an improved state, the unimproved consisting of 4,823,079 acres in forest, and 3,259,322 acres in various conditions unfit for cultivation. The improved land for the most part is occupied by field crops, fruits, vegetables, and pasture. Trees, to the number of 3,036,809, have been planted on farms and lots, or an average of 13 to each farm and lot.

Fruit Growing.

The number of acres in orchard in Ontario is 266,015, of which 10,520 acres is, on lots. The return shows a decrease of 23,269 acres in the decade, though land under vegetables and small fruits has increased from 34,365 acres to 65,303 acres and in vineyard from 4,956 to 5,440 acres. The total number of apple trees in the province is 9,541,619, of peach trees 1,282,497, of pear trees 844,973, of plum trees 1,685,719, of cherry trees 684,348, of other fruit trees 48,780 and of grape vines 2,620,036. The whole number of fruit trees in the province is 14,087,936, being an average of 63 to every farm and lot. The yield of fruit trees in the last census year was 15,167,898 bushels; in the former census year it was 5,779,533 bushels. The crop of apples shows an increase of 170'27 per cent, of peaches 1,227'92 per cent, of pears 133'5 per cent, of plums 96'75 per cent, of cherries 23'93 per cent, and of grapes 97'49 per cent; but the crop of other fruit trees shows a decrease of nearly 81 per cent.

Field Crops.

The chief field crops in Ontario are hay, oats, wheat, pease, barley, corn, potatoes, and roots. Of the whole area devoted to field crop culture in 1900, hay occupied 28'29 per cent, oats 29'39 per cent, wheat 16'15 per cent, pease 6'27 per cent, barley 6'36, corn 3'60 per cent, and potatoes and roots 3'75 per cent. The present census shows an area of 2,606,316 acres under hay, with a yield of 2,852,465 tons as against 2,528,894 acres with a yield of 3,465,633 tons in 1891. Wheat shows an increase

* Statistics for the province of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, the North-west Territories and New Brunswick, have already been referred to in the January, February, March, April and May, 1903, numbers of the *Labour Gazette*, respectively.

from 1,430,532 acres with a yield of 21,314,-82 bushels in 1890, to 1,487,633 acres, having a yield of 28,418,907 bushels according to the present census.

The following table shows the average yield per acre of the principal crops for the years 1890 and 1900 :—

| | 1900. | 1890. |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Wheat.....bush. | 19.10 | 14.90 |
| Oats....." | 32.56 | 22.97 |
| Potatoes....." | 113.77 | 98.16 |
| Barley....." | 19.34 | 13.70 |
| Trifolium....." | 27.45 | 19.70 |
| Corn....." | 73.77 | 50.40 |
| Peas....." | 374.10 | 360.48 |
| Hay.....tons. | 1.09 | 1.37 |

Live Stock and Animal Products.

Increases in all classes of live stock on farms and lots, with the exception of horses over three years old, and bees, are shown, as compared with the former census. The averages in round numbers per farm are horses 3, milch cows 5, other horned cattle 7, sheep 5, swine 8, and poultry of all kinds 50. There was an increase in the number of cattle killed, or sold for slaughter or export, and in the number of pigs and sheep. The number of milch cows shows a large increase, but there is a decrease in the production of home-made butter. The number of butter factories has increased, however, by 230 during the past decade, and the value of their output by \$227,822. Eggs show a production of 49,-9,845 dozen, valued at \$5,756,221.

Agricultural Values.

The bulletin shows a total valuation for farms and lots in the province as follows:—For lands and buildings \$747,962,568, for

implements and machinery \$52,697,739, for live stock \$131,827,762, and for the crops and animal products of the census year, \$196,952,362. The total value of farm property is \$921,106,731, of which sum land represents 58.11 per cent, buildings 22.84 per cent, implements and machinery 5.67 per cent, and live stock 13.38 per cent. Reduced to a farm of the average size (114.91 acres, whereof 71.32 acres is improved and 43.59 unimproved) the value of the property is \$4,967.31, made up of \$4,-021.24 for land and buildings, \$281.88 for implements and machinery, and \$664.69 for live stock. The gross value of farm products for the census year shows a return of 20.94 per cent of the investment.

Other statistics relating to agricultural valuations in Ontario are as follows :—

The average value of horses on farms per head is \$75.31, milch cows \$30.39, other horned cattle \$17.35, sheep \$5.28, and swine \$6.76; and the average value of horses per farm is \$263.30, milch cows \$166.93, other horned cattle \$131.82, sheep \$29.66, swine \$55.79, and poultry and bees \$17.20.

In the value of dairy products is included the milk and cream sold to cheese, butter and milk condensing factories, amounting to \$15,070,922. There were in operation in the province during the census year 1,336 factories, of which 172 made cheese and butter, 1,061 made cheese only, and 103 made butter only. The cheese product was 131,967,612 lbs., worth \$13,440,937, and the butter product 7,559,542 lbs., worth \$1,527,935, making a total value of \$14,968,922—the remainder being the value of condensed milk. In the former census year there were 893 cheese and 45 butter factories in the province, and the total value of product was \$7,569,338. The increase in the value of factory dairy products from the year 1890 to the year 1900 in Ontario was therefore \$7,501,584, or nearly 100 per cent.

The rent value of leased farms is \$1.64 per acre, and the rate of wages for farm labour is \$5.15 per week, including board.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

MOST of the attention directed to immigration by the press during November was in the way of reviews of the season's operations and forecasts as to the probable extent of the movement in 1904. There were, however, a considerable number of arrivals reported, several vessels having landed immigrants at Canadian ports. Reported statistical returns for October are

referred to below. The following are among the more important other features in this connection discussed during the month.

It was stated by the Canadian Immigration Commissioner that of the 50,000 immigrants which crossed from the western states to Canada during the year, the majority were of Swedish and German na-

tionality. The continuance of this movement on a more extensive scale is anticipated from the number of applications already filed for land. With regard to emigration from Europe, the Immigration Department is planning a vigorous canvas in the United Kingdom and among the rural population of France and Belgium, special literature having been prepared to assist in the work in the latter countries. The Department has also arranged with the civic authorities at St. John, N.B., for new quarters on a suitable scale of size and comfort for the accommodation of immigrants during the winter season.

With the closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence, it is reported from the city of Quebec, that in the neighbourhood of 70,000 immigrants from European nations landed at that port during the past summer season. This is the largest aggregation of settlers from European countries, via the St. Lawrence route in any one season, being 22,000 more than last year. About 30 per cent of the number were booked for the United States, leaving 49,000 as the quota for Canada, via the St. Lawrence route during the past year. The stringent policy regarding the rejection of foreign passengers suffering from contagious diseases as carried into practice by the Canadian government, is thought to have prevented the above total from assuming much larger proportions. Perfected arrangements in the carrying out of this policy are announced for the approaching season.

At Lloydminster, N.W.T., an officer of the Immigration Department is supervising the construction of the government buildings and taking general charge of the colony during construction. On the whole, conditions in the colony are satisfactory, though some cases of poverty among the residents are reported to exist. The colonists, however, are covered by a regular patrol and relief granted, in cases of need.

A number of weavers, being for the most part young women from Lancashire, Eng., are reported to be emigrating to Canada

with the prospect of securing employment in Canadian mills.

Homesteading on an active scale was stopped by the snow in the latter part of the month.

Provincial Colonization.

The nine agencies engaged in the work of securing homes for Scotch and English children in Ontario, report a most successful year, having brought out 1,700 children and placed them in good foster homes. Only children of good character and of fit condition physically, were included in this number. The various receiving stations of the societies engaged in the work were periodically visited by the provincial superintendent of neglected and dependent children and found to be satisfactory. The superintendent reports also that homes for a much larger number could easily have been secured.

The Provincial Immigration Department of the Dominion states that about 3,000 farm labourers were placed with farmers during the season. With regard to the continuance of the immigration policy of the province, the Prime Minister stated that only agricultural labourers and not artisans or mechanics would be sought by the Department.

The various surveying parties engaged in laying out townships in the Abitibi district beyond the height of land have all returned. They report that ninety per cent of the land surveyed in the new township is of good quality.

At a monthly meeting of the council of the Society of Colonization of Quebec, it was stated that the number of colonists placed during October was 123, of which 54 were from Montreal. The colonists were placed in the following places, 83 in the district north of Montreal; 18 in the north of Ontario, 11 in Temiskaming, 9 in Metapedia, 1 in the North-west, and 1 in Lake St. John district. The total number showed a falling off from the month of October last year.

Members of the Canadian Veteran's Incorporated Association will each receive a grant of 160 acres from the government of Quebec.

October Immigration Returns.

Immigration arrivals during October as supplied by courtesy of the Department of the Interior show that arrivals from the United States numbered 4,844 and that arrivals of English and Scotch numbered 2,677 and 585 respectively—the three making up the majority of the total of 10,047 arrivals for the month. Irish, and returned Canadians, ranked next in order.

Homestead Entries of September.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of October, 1903, as compared with the month of October, 1902 :—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES FOR OCTOBER.

| Agency. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Alameda..... | 195 | 237 | | 132 |
| Battleford..... | 44 | 37 | 7 | |
| Brandon..... | 51 | 140 | | 89 |
| Calgary..... | 201 | 118 | 83 | |
| Dauphin..... | 25 | 32 | | 7 |
| Edmonton..... | 229 | 249 | | 20 |
| Kanloops..... | 5 | 15 | | 10 |
| Lethbridge..... | 101 | 119 | | 18 |
| Minnedosa..... | 13 | 14 | | 1 |
| New Westminster | 1 | 2 | | 1 |
| Prince Albert..... | 100 | 176 | | 76 |
| Regina..... | 598 | 453 | 145 | |
| Red Deer..... | 99 | 105 | | 6 |
| Winnipeg..... | 81 | 83 | | 2 |
| Yorkton..... | 215 | 272 | | 57 |
| Total | 1,958 | 2,142 | 235 | 419 |

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES JULY-OCTOBER.

| Month. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| July..... | 3,435 | 2,622 | 816 | |
| August..... | 2,288 | 1,901 | 384 | |
| September..... | 1,845 | 1,416 | 429 | |
| October..... | 1,958 | 2,142 | | 184 |
| Total | 9,529 | 8,084 | 1,629 | 184 |

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the month of October, 1903, were as follows :—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS.

| Nationalities. | No. of entries. |
|--|-----------------|
| Canadians from Ontario..... | 303 |
| " Quebec..... | 31 |
| " Nova Scotia..... | 11 |
| " New Brunswick..... | 7 |
| " Prince Edward Island..... | 6 |
| " Manitoba..... | 49 |
| " North-west Territories..... | 38 |
| " British Columbia..... | 3 |
| Persons who had previous entry..... | 159 |
| Canadians returned from the United States | 49 |
| Americans..... | 647 |
| Newfoundlanders..... | |
| English..... | 226 |
| Scotch..... | 66 |
| Irish..... | 22 |
| French..... | 15 |
| Belgians..... | 6 |
| Swiss..... | 3 |
| Italians..... | |
| Roumanians..... | 1 |
| Greeks..... | |
| Syrians..... | |
| Germans..... | 79 |
| Austro-Hungarians..... | 133 |
| Hollanders..... | 1 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders)..... | 1 |
| Icelanders..... | 13 |
| Swedo-Norwegians..... | 59 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)..... | 26 |
| Mennonites..... | 1 |
| Doukhobors..... | 1 |
| Chinese..... | |
| Total..... | 1,958 |

Representing 5,195 souls.

Of the total number of entries made during October by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 191 were from

It will be seen that there was a net decrease of 184 in the number of entries during the month, although the following table will indicate there has been a net increase in the total, of 1,445 entries, since the beginning of the present fiscal year, as compared with the same period in 1902.

Table showing entries for first four months of fiscal year of 1903-4:—

Dakota, 171 from Minnesota, 39 from Iowa, 35 from Nebraska, 30 from Illinois, 29 each from Washington and Wisconsin and 21 from Montana.

Lands Patented in October.

The following is an abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of October, 1903:—

TABLE OF LAND PATENTS FOR OCTOBER.

| Nature of Grant. | No. of Patents. | No. of Acres. |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| British Columbia homesteads..... | 5 | 757 39 |
| Coal lands sale..... | 1 | 48 00 |
| Commutation grants..... | 1 | 26 94 |
| Homesteads..... | 349 | 55,401 62 |
| Manitoba Act grants..... | 1 | 5 90 |
| Mineral rights..... | 1 | 1,038 50 |
| North west Half-breed grants..... | 11 | 2,102 34 |
| Quit claim special grants..... | 4 | 640 00 |
| Railways:— | | |
| Alberta Ry. and Coal Co. | 3 | 84 10 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. grants..... | 107 | 211,052 31 |
| Can. P.c. Ry. roadbed and station grounds..... | 2 | 35 73 |
| Man. Northwestern Ry..... | 1 | 306 56 |
| Man. Southwestern Col. Ry..... | 1 | 268 75 |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. Ry. and Steamboat Co..... | 7 | 3,617 49 |
| Sales..... | 33 | 6,444 73 |
| School lands sales..... | 3 | 800 00 |
| Special grants..... | 4 | 583 00 |
| Yukon Territory sales..... | 3 | ..... |
| Total..... | 537 | 283,213 36 |

SHEET METAL WORKERS' AGREEMENT AT WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE Winnipeg branch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance composed of about sixty members went out on strike on the morning of November 11, 1903. Their object was recognition of the union. Fifteen firms signed the following agreement the same day and ended the strike:—

1st. That 59 hours shall constitute a week's work; that 10 hours shall constitute a day's work; that the hours shall be from 7 a.m. till 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. till 6 p.m.; Saturday, from 7 a.m. till 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. till 5 p.m.

2nd. All time other than herein mentioned shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half until midnight; after midnight, all statutory holidays and Sundays shall be double time.

3rd. The employees in all shops are classed as journeymen and improvers and apprentices. Six

months the term limit for improvers, and if not competent, then they will apply for an extension of time to the organization.

4th. The term of apprenticeship to any branch of sheet metal work shall be four years. One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen. Existing arrangements not to be disturbed.

5th. Helpers may be employed for all work not requiring skilled labour, such as general labour work.

6th. If employers are in need of more help the association, if applied to, will endeavor to supply extra men.

7th. Employers will pay all car fare, and time at regular rate of wages, board and extra necessary expenses when out of the city.

8th. It is agreed between the parties that no discrimination shall be used against any member who may be on a committee to interview employers.

9th. This agreement shall continue in force and effect for one year unless three months' notice be given by either party, in writing, that changes are desired. If no notice be given, it shall continue in force and effect for another year.

FIELD PRODUCTS OF CANADA.

THE following comparative table of the field products of Canada for the years 1880, 1890 and 1900 respectively, was supplied by the Department of the Census and is subject to final revision:—

FIELD PRODUCTS OF CANADA IN THE CENSUS YEARS 1881, 1891 AND 1901, BEING FOR THE SEASONS OF 1880, 1890 AND 1900 RESPECTIVELY.

| Kinds. | 1880. | 1890. | 1900. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Wheat.....bush. | 32,350,269 | 42,223,372 | 55,572,368 |
| Barley....." | 16,844,868 | 17,222,795 | 22,224,366 |
| Oats....." | 70,493,131 | 83,428,202 | 151,497,407 |
| Rye....." | 2,097,180 | 1,341,325 | 2,316,793 |
| Corn in ear....." | 9,025,142 | 10,711,380 | 25,875,919 |
| Buckwheat....." | 4,901,147 | 4,994,871 | 4,547,159 |
| Peas....." | 13,749,662 | 14,823,764 | 12,348,941 |
| Beans....." | | 800,015 | 861,337 |
| Mixed grains....." | | | 7,167,621 |
| Flax seed....." | | 138,844 | 172,222 |
| Grass seed....." | | | 149,780 |
| Clover seed....." | 324,317 | 346,036 | 138,680 |
| Potatoes....." | 55,368,790 | 53,490,857 | 55,351,401 |
| Field roots....." | 48,251,414 | 49,679,636 | 76,075,642 |
| Hay.....tons. | 5,053,008 | 7,693,733 | 7,852,731 |
| Forage crops....." | | | 1,251,327 |
| Tobacco.....lbs. | | 4,277,936 | 11,266,732 |
| Hops....." | | 1,126,230 | 1,004,216 |
| Summary— | | | |
| Grains.....bush. | 149,461,399 | 175,545,724 | 282,411,911 |
| Seeds....." | 324,317 | 484,880 | 460,632 |
| Roots....." | 103,620,204 | 103,170,493 | 131,427,043 |
| Hay and forage.....tons. | 5,053,008 | 7,693,733 | 9,104,058 |
| Tobacco and hops.....lbs. | | 5,404,166 | 12,270,948 |

Note.—In the Census of 1891, minots were not converted into bushels for the Province of Quebec. The conversion has been made in the foregoing table, with the result of increasing the aggregate quantities of products in that year.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1903.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency.

THE Department has received notice through its correspondents and from other reliable sources, of accidents to workmen during the month of November, in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 61 lives and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 87.

By industries and groups of trades the record was as follows :—

| Trade or Industry. | Killed. | Seriously injured. |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Agriculture | 3 | 5 |
| Fishing | 2 | 0 |
| Lumbering | 2 | 2 |
| Mining | 2 | 4 |
| Building trades | 3 | 7 |
| Metal trades | 6 | 12 |
| Woodworking trades | 2 | 4 |
| Railway service | 20 | 14 |
| General transportation | 17 | 19 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 | 20 |
| | 61 | 87 |

Nature of Fatalities and Injuries.

By reference to the table published herewith it will be seen that with one exception, that namely of the loss of the schooner *Emerald*, in Lake Ontario, no single accident of the month resulted in the loss of more than two lives. There were, however, 7 accidents in which 2 men were killed as well as a number injured in several cases. Three of these were the results of boiler explosions, occurring at Newmarket, Lévis, and on board the Dominion government dredge *J. Israel Tarte*, in Lake St. Peter, respectively. The explosion of a 100 horse power boiler in the factories of the United Factories Company at Newmarket, Ont., was perhaps the most serious accident of the month from the standpoint of those injured in addition to the numbers killed. In the case of the explosion of a donkey engine on board of the steamship *Congal* at Lévis, Que., there

were 7 injured in addition to two killed. At Newmarket, however, there were a large number receiving injuries of a minor nature which have not been entered on the table, and the destruction to property was also considerable. By the explosion on the *J. Israel Tarte*, one man was injured, in addition to two being killed. The other accidents of the month, in which more than one workman was killed were, that by which two railway labourers while returning from work on a handcar were struck by a train near Strathroy; that caused by the collision of a working train with a number of cars on an open switch at Newdorf, Man.; and the drowning of two fishermen at Mink Island, Ont. In no other case was more than a single life lost by an accident, and the above reference includes also the more important accidents from the standpoint of numbers injured.

Referring to the summary of accidents by industries and groups of trades as given above, the following explanation may be added :—

In the *agricultural industry* two of the fatal accidents reported were the result of the upsetting of loads, the third being due to injuries received in operating a corn-shredder, which was also the cause of two other serious accidents during the month, while a third resulted somewhat similarly from a workman being caught in the cylinder of a threshing machine. Two other cases of severe injuries were occasioned by the overturning loaded wagons.

In the *fishing industry* the only accident of the month reported to the Department was the drowning at Mink Island, already referred to.

The accidents to *lumbermen* were fatal in two instances, the result of workmen being lost in the woods.

In *mining* there were two fatal accidents reported, and four resulting in serious injuries. Three accidents, of which one resulted fatally, were caused by a fall of stone or coal.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|----------|--|--|
| <i>Agriculture—</i> Farmer | Trowbridge, Ont. | Nov. 3 | 1 | 1 | Shoulder blade and ribs broken with internal injuries. | Farmer while driving a cow in a wagon was thrown out, the animal falling on him. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " 2 | 2 | 1 | Leg fractured. | Farmer while delivering produce was run over by a street car. |
| " | Tilbury, Ont. | " 7 | 1 | 1 | " | Killed by load of lumber falling on him. |
| " | Cumden, Ont. | " 12 | 1 | 1 | " | Farmer while feeding a corn husker was caught and drawn in by the rollers. |
| " | Union, Ont. | " 18 | 1 | 1 | Hand badly crushed. | Workman's hand caught in a corn shredder. |
| " | Brighton, Ont. | " 20 | 1 | 1 | " | While delivering produce, wagon upset, falling on driver. |
| Thresher | Alvinston, Ont. | " 25 | 1 | 1 | Loss of hand above wrist. | Workman was caught in the rollers of a corn shredder. |
| " | Harvey, N.B. | " 25 | 1 | 1 | Loss of arm below elbow. | Caught in cylinder of threshing machine. |
| <i>Fishing</i> Fishermen | Mink Island, Ont. | " 5 | 2 | 2 | " | Man went out in a shod boat to lift nets and did not return. |
| <i>Lumbering</i> Lumberman | Rumford Falls, Que. | " 17 | 1 | 1 | Double fracture of leg. | While working in the woods. |
| Shantymen | Mattawa, Ont. | " 1 | 1 | 1 | " | Missing for several weeks; believed to have been devoured by wolves. |
| <i>Mining</i> Repeider | Kaministiquia. | " 27 | 1 | 1 | Badly frozen. | Men were lost in the woods and became demented from cold and hunger. |
| Miner | Morrissey, B.C. | " 10 | 1 | 1 | " | Workman crushed by a coal car. |
| " | Sydney, N.S. | " 16 | 1 | 1 | Badly crushed. | By a fall of stone in No. 3 slope. |
| " | Extension Mines, B.C. | " 10 | 1 | 1 | Three ribs broken and kidney injured. | " |
| " | " | " 20 | 1 | 1 | Wrist badly cut. | By a fall of coal. |
| " | " | " 21 | 1 | 1 | Collar bone broken and badly crushed. | While pushing a box. |
| Employee of mines. | Morrissey, B.C. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | " | Fell 36 feet off a trestle connecting coal bins with coke ovens. |
| <i>Building Trades</i> Bricklayer | Windsor, Ont. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | Bad shaking up. | Workman by the giving way of a scaffold was precipitated 40 feet. |
| Construction foreman | Hochelega, Que. | " 12 | 1 | 1 | Hip broken. | Accident caused by a fall from a scaffold. |
| Carpenter | Halifax, N.S. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | " | By a falling plank from a building under construction. |
| " | Victoria, B.C. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | Internal injuries. | Workman fell from a scaffold and was instantly killed. |
| " | Windsor, Ont. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | Wrist badly cut. | Precipitated 50 ft. by collapse of a scaffold. |
| " | St. John, N.B. | " 23 | 1 | 1 | " | A window sash which workman was placing in position fell. |
| Sheet metal workers. | Cornwall, Ont. | " 3 | 2 | 2 | Broken legs; one requiring amputation above ankle. | Scaffold upon which four men were at work covering the front of a building with iron gave way. |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Sheet metal roofer | Montreal, Que. | " | 16 | 1 | 1 | Head cut | Workman fell 50 ft. from scaffolding. |
| Building contractor | Winnipeg, Man. | " | 14 | 1 | | Deceased, while inspecting a building, fell into the basement and received injuries resulting in death. | |
| Painter | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | " | 19 | | Several ribs broken and head cut. | Fell from a ladder suspended on a cable. | |
| Metal — | St. Thomas, Ont. | " | 4 | 2 | 2 | Severe scalp wounds. | A large piece of iron fell from the roof of workshop striking workmen on the head. |
| Blacksmith | Ottawa, Ont. | " | 4 | 1 | | Workman was struck by a loose wire dropped by a fellow workman which crossed a live wire as it fell. A jury found that by a proper enforcement of rules requiring employees to wear gloves accident might have been avoided. | |
| Lineman | Montreal, Que. | " | 25 | 1 | | Workman lost balance while on a pole and his hands came in contact with a live wire; jury recommended underground system of wires. | |
| Stationary engineer | Wallaceburg, Ont. | " | 17 | 1 | | Workman while lacing a belt was drawn around a shaft. | |
| " | Petrolia, Ont. | " | 11 | 1 | | Workman thought to have been caught in driving belt and crushed between pulley wheel and husk block. | |
| " | Fredricton, N.B. | " | 24 | 1 | 1 | Injured about head and internally. | Caught in belting and carried around the circuit. |
| Fireman | Valleyfield, Que. | " | 17 | 1 | 1 | Seriously burned | Furnace door blew open enveloping workman in flame. |
| Metal worker | London, Ont. | " | 16 | 1 | 1 | Head cut | By bursting of an emery wheel. |
| " | New Westminster, B.C. | " | 16 | 1 | 1 | Leg injured | Workman fell from superstructure of bridge striking a scow. |
| " | Owen Sound, Ont. | " | 10 | 1 | 1 | Arm shattered necessitating amputation above elbow. | Accident caused by bursting of an emery wheel which workman was operating. |
| Foundry foreman | Berlin, Ont. | " | 26 | 1 | 1 | Leg broken in three places and other injuries. | Steam box which workman was testing exploded. |
| Firemen | Newmarket, Ont. | " | 28 | 2 | 4 | Scalds and bruises of varying degrees of severity but all serious. | Explosion of 100 h. p. boiler in the factory of the United Factories, Ltd., causing the wrecking of boiler room and machine shop. Cause undetermined at close of month. |
| Woodworking Trades | Lindsay, Ont. | " | 11 | 1 | | Several others slightly injured. | Workmen while operating a butting saw was drawn into the saw. |
| Mill hand | London, Ont. | " | 13 | 1 | | A piece of timber was thrown back striking workman, who was operating a band saw, on the head. | |
| Car builder | Malbaie, Que. | " | 12 | 1 | 1 | Loss of three fingers. | While operating a circular saw. |
| Mill hand | Pt. St. Charles, Que. | " | 12 | 1 | 1 | Hand cut off. | Caught in circular saw. |
| Mill foreman | St. Ephrem, Que. | " | 17 | 1 | 1 | Loss of two fingers. | Hand slipped on a saw table. |
| Mill hand | Rumford Falls, Que. | " | 17 | 1 | 1 | Loss of arm. | Was caught in a defective machine. |
| Railway Service — | Maniwaki, Que. | " | 16 | 1 | | Workman fell while coupling cars. | |
| Conductor (construction) | Windsor, Ont. | " | 3 | 1 | | Deceased while attempting to board a yard engine fell and was run over. | |
| " (freight) | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | " | 7 | 1 | | Run over by a train. | |
| Station agent | Chatham, Ont. | " | 23 | 1 | 1 | Scalp wound and shoulder injured. | In a collision between a mixed train and a beet root special the fireman of the former was killed and the engineer injured. |
| Engineer and fireman | DeLothbrière, Que. | " | 25 | 1 | 1 | In a collision on the I. C. R., between express and freight trains. The engineer and fireman of the express received injuries from which the former died. | |
| " | Beaverton, Ont. | " | 2 | 1 | | In a wreck supposed to have been caused by a defective coupling | |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER—Continued.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| <i>Railway Service—Con.</i> | | | | | | |
| Fireman..... | Fort Erie, U.S..... | Nov. 23..... | 1 | 1 | Loss of foot..... | Workman whose home is in Caledonia, Ont., fell under his engine. |
| "..... | Belmont, N.S..... | " 5..... | 1 | 1 | Leg broken..... | While jumping from engine in collision. |
| "..... | Atercliffe, Ont..... | " 17..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | An arch flue in the engine burst, scalding workman so that he died within a few hours. |
| "..... | Georgetown, Ont..... | " 21..... | 1 | 1 | Ankle broken..... | In a collision between two express trains caused by an open switch. |
| Brakeman..... | Montreal, Que..... | " 4..... | 1 | 1 | Hand crushed..... | While coupling cars. |
| "..... | Orillia, Ont..... | " 17..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | Workman was caught between a box car and a pile of lumber protruding over the end of a flat car. |
| "..... | Montreal, Que..... | " 24..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | Workman while walking on top of a moving train fell between two cars to the track. |
| "..... | Glace Bay, N.S..... | " 27..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | Employee of S. & L. Ry., run over while attempting to sprag cars. |
| Flagman..... | Peterboro, Ont..... | " 29..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | While attempting to hold back a vehicle was caught on a shaft and thrown in front of an engine. |
| Yardman..... | Pt. St. Charles, Que..... | " 1..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | Workman struck by a breaking cable. |
| Section master..... | St. Francois de Beauce, Que..... | " 5..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | Hand car run over on a curve by a special train. |
| Car repairer..... | Calgary, Alta..... | " 3..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | A car was shunted against the car which workman was repairing. |
| Railway teamster..... | Burketon, Ont..... | " 19..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | Workman while taking his team across a track was struck by a passing train. |
| Labourers..... | Newdorf, Man..... | " 13..... | 2 | 3 | Broken limbs and internal injuries..... | Work train with caboose in front collided with a number of cars on an open switch. |
| "..... | Strathroy, Ont..... | " 21..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | Workmen while returning from work on a hand car were struck by a train. |
| "..... | Mill Village, N.S..... | " 21..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | Accident resulted from an explosion caused by careless thawing of dynamite. |
| "..... | Outremont, Que..... | " 24..... | 1 | 1 | Jaw broken and throat wounded..... | Crowbar on which workman was leaning was struck by a passing train. |
| Cattle drover..... | Waterford, Ont..... | " 18..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | In a collision of stock and freight trains. |
| <i>General Transport—</i> | | | | | | |
| Ship labourers..... | Lévis, Que..... | " 20..... | 2 | 7 | Scalds and broken limbs..... | Boiler of a donkey engine belonging to the Quebec Hoisting Association exploded on board the ss. <i>Congol</i> . Jury advised government inspection of vessels used in discharging cargoes from steamships. |
| Deckhand..... | Soulanges Canal, Que..... | " 3..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | Workmen while jumping ashore with a tow line fell into the water and was drowned. |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----|---|--|
| Teamster. | London, Ont. | 10 | 1 | Workman crushed while moving heavy piece of machinery. |
| Carrier. | Montreal, Que. | 9 | 1 | Workman struck by a falling bale of hay. |
| Steamboat engineer and fireman. | Lake St. Peter, Que. | 3 | 2 | Explosion of boiler on tug, dredge <i>J. Isard Tarte</i> . A jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. |
| Loughshoreman. | Montreal, Que. | 4 | 1 | Workman fell into the hold of a ship. |
| " | " | 11 | 1 | Bag of salt fell on workman. |
| " | " | 18 | 1 | Crushed. |
| " | " | 26 | 1 | Leg and arm broken. |
| Elevator employee. | Goderich, Ont. | 7 | 1 | Workman was caught by conpling on a piece of shafting. |
| Sailors and cook. | Lake Ontario. | 1 | 1 | Crew of schooner <i>Emerald</i> lost during the month. |
| Sailor. | Lake St. Clair | 23 | 1 | First mate of steam barge <i>Lilly Smith</i> fell overboard and was drowned. |
| " | St. John, N.B. | 30 | 1 | A coal bucket falling from slings in the hold of the <i>Aleides</i> , instantly killed workman. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | 9 | 1 | Workman fell 80 feet from the mast of a steamship, breaking his back and striking a second workman. |
| Miscellaneous. | | | | |
| Employee of biscuit factory. | London, Ont. | 3 | 1 | Head injured. |
| Shoe worker. | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | 19 | 1 | Wrist crushed. |
| Powder mill employee. | Windsor Mills, Que. | 20 | 1 | Badly burned; may lose eyesight. |
| Employee at abattoir. | Montreal, Que. | 17 | 1 | Cheek torn and internal injuries received. |
| Blaster. | Kingston Mills, Ont. | 29 | 1 | Eyes injured. |
| Employees of dye works. | Victoria, B.C. | 12 | 2 | Seriously burned. |
| Textile worker. | Montreal, Que. | 5 | 1 | Hand crushed. |
| Employee in glazing works. | Toronto, Ont. | 12 | 1 | Skull fractured. |
| Milkman. | Ottawa, Ont. | 14 | 1 | Skull fractured. |
| Employee in box works. | Montreal, Que. | 11 | 1 | Skull fractured. |
| Employee of Carbide Co. | Shawinigan, Que. | 20 | 2 | Boys, 13 years of age, caught in a fly wheel. In collision of delivery van with an electric car. |
| Mechanical superintendent. | Falls-ville, Ont. | 2 | 1 | Boys, 13 years of age, caught in elevator shaft. By contact with an electric heater. A jury censured the company. |
| Wine clerk. | Quebec, Que. | 20 | 1 | Flat car on which workmen were riding jumped the track. |
| Church caretaker. | Kippin, Ont. | 24 | 1 | By explosion of a bottle. An acetylene generator exploded, wrecking the church and injuring several people. |
| Employee of Dominion Bridge Co. | Lachine, Que. | 18 | 1 | Boy, aged 15, injured by a bale of goods. |
| Caretaker. | Toronto, Ont. | 26 | 1 | Both legs broken and spine injured. |
| Coal handler. | Ottentment, Que. | 22 | 1 | Workman while cleaning windows fell from third story to the ground. |
| Caretaker. | Toronto, Ont. | 2 | 1 | Crushed by a fall of coal from a chaldron raised by a derrick. |
| Labourer. | New Westminster, B.C. | 14 | 1 | Workman while cleaning windows fell from third story to the ground. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | 2 | 1 | By a falling timber while pulling down a wharf. |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont. | 21 | 1 | Workman while roofing down a wall was caught in an unexpected fall of bricks. |
| Diver. | " | 11 | 1 | Hungarian employed on Ontario Power Co.'s works, struck on head by piece of falling rock. Caught by current and held down under 20 feet of water for three hours. Rescued at point of death. |

There were 10 accidents reported in the *building trades*, all but two being the result of falls from scaffolding at a height from the ground, four carpenters and two sheet metal roofers being among the number.

In the *metal and engineering trades*, accidents to stationary engineers occupied the most prominent place, there being 3 on the list, of which two were fatal, all resulting from the workmen being caught in belting. There was in addition to the accident to firemen at Newmarket above referred to, a second accident involving serious injury to a fireman at Valleyfield. Two linemen were killed by coming in contact with live wires, and 4 metal workers, of whom one was a foundry foreman, are on the list of injured, two being injured from the bursting of emery wheels, and one by the bursting of a steambox during a test. Two blacksmiths at St. Thomas received injuries from the fall of a piece of iron.

Under the heading of the *woodworking trades* two fatal accidents were reported to a mill-hand at Lindsay, Ont., and a car-builder at London, Ont., respectively. Two mill-hands and a mill foreman at different points in Quebec made up the list of the injured.

In the *railway service* there were two accidents in which freight conductors lost their lives. Two collisions also occurred in which an engineer in the one case and a fireman in the other lost their lives, while the remaining fireman and engineer in each case were seriously injured. There were in addition five other accidents to firemen, two of them fatal. Three brakemen were also killed and one injured. The number of railway labourers killed was exceptionally large, reaching the total of six killed and seven injured.

Under the heading of *general transport*, the accident at Lévis was the most important. There were three accidents to longshoremen, none of them fatal but all of a serious nature and three fatal accidents to

sailors in addition to the loss of the *Emerald* already mentioned.

Under the heading of *miscellaneous* the most important accident was that by which two employees of a carbide manufactory at Shawinigan, Que., lost their lives by coming in contact with an electric heater. Accidents to labourers number 3, one of them fatal. There were three serious accidents to caretakers of public buildings, two of which were caused by a fall while cleaning windows, and the third by an explosion of an acetylene gas machine.

Disasters on the Great Lakes.

The unusually severe storms of the marine season of 1903 on the Great Lakes rendered it particularly hazardous to the men engaged in that important branch of the transportation industry. Though complete returns of the losses of life were not procurable the following list of the vessels wrecked up to November 1, together with a statement as to the cargo, place of stranding and insurance will throw light on the nature of this class of employment from the standpoint of the danger to crews :—

April 30—Steamer 'Belle P. Cross', stranding, Superior, lumber; hull, \$9,000; cargo, \$5,000.

June 11—Schooner 'H. H. Badger', collision, Erie, coal; hull, \$2,000; cargo, \$3,000.

June 13—Steamer 'C. H. Davis', foundered, Erie, stone; hull, \$5,000; cargo, \$3,000.

June 25—Steamer 'John Craig', stranding, Michigan, grain; hull, \$65,000; cargo, \$50,000.

June 23—Tug 'O. W. Cheney', collision, Erie; hull, \$7,000.

June 30—Steamer 'T. D. Stimson', fire, St. Clair, lumber; hull, \$22,000; cargo, \$7,500.

July 13—Barge 'Champion', collision, St. Clair; hull, \$5,000.

July 18—Schooner 'Gen. Franz Sigel', foundered, Huron, coal; hull, \$3,500; cargo, \$3,000.

July 22—Steamer 'Waverley', collision, Michigan, coal; hull, \$25,000; cargo, \$6,000.

July 25—Steamer 'V. Swain', foundered, Superior; hull, \$18,000.

August 8—Steamer 'Metropole', foundered, Huron, staves; hull, \$8,000; cargo, \$3,000.

August 30—Steamer 'Fittsburg', fire, Huron; hull, \$60,000.

September 15—Tug 'Champion', fire, Erie; hull, \$18,000.

Sept. 15—Schooner 'Moonlight', foundered, Superior, ore; hull, \$9,000; cargo, \$6,000.

September 16—Steamer 'Welcome', stranding, Michigan; hull, \$10,000.

September 17—Steamer 'Joe', stranding, Michigan, merchandise; hull, \$3,500; cargo, \$2,500.

September 19—Steamer 'A. A. Parker', foundered, Superior, ore; hull, \$55,000; cargo, \$10,000.

October 4—Steamer 'E. L. Hackley', foundered, Green Bay; hull, \$5,000.

October 4—Barge 'H. W. Sage', foundered, Michigan, ore; hull, \$10,000; cargo, \$6,000.

October 7—Steamer 'Adventure', fire, Erie, lime; hull, \$2,500; cargo, \$1,500.

October 9—Steamer 'J. N. Glidden', collision, St. Clair, ore; hull, \$33,000; cargo, \$7,500.

October 15—Steamer 'Marquette', foundered, Superior, ore; hull, \$30,000; cargo, \$10,000.

October 19—Steamer 'C. W. Peck', stranding, Ontario; hull, \$2,500.

October 22—Barge 'Saveland', stranding, Superior; hull, \$10,000.

October 23—Schooner 'John Marks', foundered, Erie, stone; hull, \$2,000; cargo, \$1,500.

October 26—Barge 'Grace Whitney', stranding, Huron, coal; hull, \$3,000; cargo, \$1,500.

October 26—Tug 'Silver Spray', fire, Erie; hull, \$5,000.

October 26—Steamer 'Advance', fire, Superior, merchandise; hull, \$50,000; cargo, \$50,000.

October 26—Steamer 'W. F. Sauber', foundered, Superior, ore; hull, \$75,000; cargo, \$12,000.

October 27—Steamer 'Manhattan', fire, Superior, grain; hull, \$50,000; cargo, \$65,000.

Total value of hulls lost, \$603,000; cargoes, \$254,000.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

THERE were 10 instances of changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month of November concerning which the Department was able to obtain more or less detailed information as presented in the accompanying table.* Of the changes recorded, 5 were in the nature of an increase in wages, 1 of a decrease in wages, and 5 of a decrease in the hours of labour. The decreases in hours, it will be noted, are chiefly of importance as indicating seasonal changes in the amount or other condition of employment.

Increases in Wages.

An important increase of the month was that by which conductors, baggagemen and brakemen on the Interecolonial Railway received substantial advances. Full particulars of this change of an official nature were not obtainable by the Department at the close of the month, but from other sources it was stated that conductors will, roughly, receive an increase of 50 cents per day with a detention rate of 35 cents per hour; baggagemen an increase of 40 cents per day, with an allowance for baggagemasters on express trains of 20 cents a day for handling baggage; baggagemasters on the English mail train will receive \$65 a month; brakemen received increases amounting to from \$1.20 to \$2.40 per week.

Brakemen on passenger trains are allowed two uniforms a year, with a detention rate per hour after ten hours of 25 cents. Yardmen and switchmen also, as will be seen from the table, received a substantial increase. The change will date from July 1, 1903. The official decision in the matter was arrived at after a discussion at Moncton between the Honourable the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals and the general manager of the railway and a delegation representing the employees affected.

An increase reported to have been granted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the closing week of the month to its engineers and firemen from Winnipeg east was an important change not included by the Department in the accompanying table on account of inability to receive a detailed and official report in time.

Increases to printers at St. Thomas, to civic carters at Montreal, and to piano workers, at Hamilton, are accordingly the only increases in wages included in the list for November, of which full particulars are given. Among the last mentioned, sounding board makers were increased from 20 cents per hour to \$4.80 per board; finishers, from 18 to 23 cents per hour; machine hands, from 20 to 23 cents per hour; veneer hands, from 12½-15 to 15-17½ cents per hour; case makers, a 15 per cent increase; gluers, from 17½ to 18½ cents per hour; and action makers, from \$8.71 per week to 23 cents per hour.

* See also the agreement governing the wages and hours of sheet metal workers at Winnipeg, Man., published under a separate heading in the present issue.

TABLE OF CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND

| Class of Workpeople affected. | Locality. | Approximate number of workpeople affected. | Date from which change took effect. | Particulars of Change. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Carpenters..... | Chatham, Ont.... | 100 | Oct. 26.... | Hours reduced from 10 to 8 per day on account of diminishing hours of daylight. |
| Painters..... | "..... | 30 | " 26.... | " |
| Labourers..... | "..... | 10 | " 26.... | Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day..... |
| Machinists and moulders.. | St. Thomas, Ont.. | 30 | Nov. 1.... | Working hours changed from 7 a.m.-6 p.m., to 7.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m. |
| Piano workers..... | Hamilton, Ont.... | 21 | " 30.... | Increase of from 3 to 5½ c. per hr., and 15 p.c. for piece workers. |
| Printers..... | St. Thomas..... | 15 | " 16.... | From a 9 hr. to an 8½ hr. working day... |
| " (machine operators). | "..... | 10 | " 16.... | Change from piece to day work, involving \$1.50 a week advance. |
| Car shop employees..... | London..... | | " 30.... | Men will work 50 hrs. per week, from 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., leaving at 4 o'clock Saturdays. |
| Roundhouse labourers and machinists. | G. T. R..... | 15 | " 16.... | Hours of labour reduced from 10 to 9.... |
| Labourers..... | Niagara Falls.. | 12 | " 16.... | " |
| | Niagara Falls.... | 975 | " 2.... | Wages reduced from 17½ to 15c. per hr.... |
| Carters (civic). | Montreal..... | | " 7.... | Increased from \$2.25 to \$2.44 a day to place employees on same footing as those of other civic departments. |
| Flax mill workers..... | St. Mary's, Ont.. | 15 | " 23.... | Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day.... |

Decreases.

An important reduction in wages which went into effect at Sydney during November was that by which employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company received reductions varying from 10 to 33½ per cent. The notice to the men as posted, was as follows :—

November 17.—Beginning with December 1, 1903, all wages and salaries of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will be reduced from ten to thirty-three and one-third per cent. Common labourers will be paid \$1.25 per diem.

DAVID BAKER,
General Manager.

The bulletin issued to the machinists and furnace men notified them of a reduction of 15 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. The reduction will affect every man on the plant from officials to common labourers. Representations were made by the Provincial Workmen's Association in order to secure, if

possible, a revision of the new schedule and the good offices of the Honourable the Minister of Finance and the Honourable the Premier of Nova Scotia were sought in the course of the negotiations between the company and the men. Particular objection was expressed by the men to the reduction of the labourers' wages, which amounted to a decrease from \$1.40 per day to \$1.26. On December 27 the Grand Subcommittee of the P. W. A. met for a final discussion of the matter. After several interviews between the company and the association, it was resolved by the latter to accept the terms of the company. As negotiations were not finally concluded at the end of the month detailed information has been held over until the January *Gazette*, when complete and official returns will be available.

Another change of the month which affected a considerable reduction in the weekly wage bill was that by which 975

HOURS OF LABOUR DURING NOVEMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, Series E., No. 4.

| Estimated Rate of Wages per week. | | Estimated Hours of Labour per week. | | Change in Wages per Head per week. | | Change in Working Hours per Head per week. | | Manner in which change was brought about. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|--|
| Before change. | After change. | Before change. | After change. | Increase. | De-crease. | In-crease. | De-crease. | |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mutual agreement on part of employers and employees. |
| ..... | ..... | 60 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | " " |
| various. | various. | 60 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | By a strike. |
| ..... | ..... | 54 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | Negotiations following demand of Typo. Union. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Seasonal change. |
| 11.90 | 10.71 | 70 | 63 | ..... | 1.19 | ..... | 7 | By order of company. |
| 12.20-19.20 | 11.88-17.25 | 60 | 54 | ..... | .32 to .63 | ..... | 6 | Reduction by employers; men struck but returned to work. |
| 10.50 | 9.00 | 60 | 60 | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | Order of council. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Change announced Nov. 16; men objected and went on strike, but returned to work Nov. 23. |
| 9.00 | 7.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | ..... |  |

labourers employed in connection with the power construction work going on at Niagara Falls were affected. A strike followed the announcement of the decreases by the company, but at the close of the month the men had either been replaced or had returned to work at the new rate.

Notes.

In Toronto an agitation amongst bartenders was reported against the work of sorting and cleaning up on Sundays.

The salaries of teachers engaged in the Winnipeg public schools were raised during the month, representing an increase of approximately 10 per cent.

The General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia made an announcement to the effect that the C. M. R. at Winnipeg would in future receive the same rate of remuneration as the N. W. M. P.

Loggers in some localities in British Columbia received a reduction in the hours of

labour from 10 to 8 with proportionate decrease in pay. The change represents the dullness prevailing in this branch of industry noted elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

In spite of the close of the season of greatest activity in the agricultural industry, no marked decreases in the wages of labour have been reported, and in the province of Ontario particularly, the outlook for employment at good wages throughout the winter is bright. A rate of from \$16 to \$18 is stated to be the average wage for the coming season.

A number of changes in hours in the building trades at various points in Canada were reported as the result of the diminishing hours of daylight and the general lessening of employment in the out-of-door trades. The change reported from Chatham may be regarded as a typical in-

cident of this, a complete record of which the Department was unable to obtain at the end of the month.

An important decision by the city council of Toronto was that which followed the judgment of Chancellor Boyd, quoted in extenso in the present issue of the *Gazette*, under the heading of recent legal decisions in reference to the appearance of the union label on clothing manufactured for the city. In order to insure the payment of fair

wages to labour employed in this connection it was decided by the council that a standing scale, should be paid to all tailors doing work for the city.

In the matter of the wages of customs clerks at Vancouver, it has been arranged that \$3 a night will be paid to clerks to issue clearance papers for boats. Formerly a clerk received \$2.50 for each boat, four clerks taking turns at the work.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

THERE were only four new disputes of importance during the month of November, three of which involved large numbers of men, and one of them reached serious dimensions. In the disputes existing prior to the beginning of the month there was little change in the majority of cases, and none of them greatly affected industrial conditions. The place of greatest disturbance was Quebec, where a prolonged lock-out of boot and shoe workers, involving almost all the shoe factories there, affected indirectly many subsidiary industries, as well as the retail trade of the district. The other disputes were at Niagara Falls, Ont., St. Mary's Ont., and at Springhill, N.S.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of disputes reported to the Department as being in existence during November was eleven, the same number as in the previous month and as in November, 1902. Of the eleven, seven began before November 1st, and four after. The old ones include two in which only the employees continued to be concerned, the firms involved having succeeded in filling their places, and one which was omitted from the November *Gazette* as it involved originally not more than five men. Two old disputes and two new ones were definitely settled in the course of the month, leaving three old and two new ones affecting both employers and

employees in existence on December 1st. The number of establishments involved was approximately 53, and the number of men directly concerned was about 6,550.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time in working days by men directly affected was approximately 75,174, an increase of about 61,000 over the previous month. This large number was due to the lockout of shoe workers in Quebec, which involved 5,000 men, with a loss of 70,000 working days.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The industries affected by new disputes included building construction, shoe manufacturing, mining and textile manufacturing.

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Reduction in wages..... | 2 |
| Demand payment by pièce-work instead of by day..... | 1 |
| Demand for payment by measurement, instead of by tally..... | 1 |
| Lock-out due to strike in violation of agreement..... | 1 |

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

Of the seven disputes which were in existence before November 1, one concerning iron moulders at Smith's Falls resulted in favour of the company, and one of piano workers at Hamilton was settled by arbitration. Striking ironmoulders at Toronto

were reported to be still out of work, but the companies had all resumed operations. No change was reported with regard to a strike of boilermakers at London, Ont. A small strike of shoe-machine workers at Quebec developed into the largest and most serious lockout of the year, an account of which is given below, under the heading of 'New Disputes.'

In the case of a strike of quarrymen at Shirkston, Ont., the company claimed that they had succeeded in filling the places of the strikers.

By the end of the month, 81 contractors in all were reported by the union to have signed an agreement with the union of carpenters and joiners at Winnipeg.

Settlement of Strike of Piano Workers at Hamilton, Ont.

In the October number of the *Gazette* is given an account of a strike of piano workers of the firm of Ennis & Co., Limited, of Hamilton, Ont. As stated, the firm declared its intention to re-open its establishment on November 2nd as an 'open shop,' on account of the union failing to arbitrate promptly. A few days later, the strikers received instructions from the headquarters of their union, authorizing them to seek arbitration. They accordingly approached the company again and were informed that the firm was willing to adjust its differences by arbitration, provided the men returned to work. The strikers refused to do so, and eventually the firm yielded the point, and nominated one of its members as arbitrator for the company. The strikers named one of themselves as their representative, and the two chose a third. On November 21st, the arbitrators made their award, giving all the employees an increase of from 3 to 5½ cents per hour, and to the piece-workers an increase of about 15 per cent. They also decided that the men should work 55 hours a week. On going to the factory the strikers discovered that they would not all be taken back, the company having engaged some non-union men, whom it was unwilling to dismiss.

The strike was continued in consequence. On the 27th, a statement was signed by representatives of the men and the company to the effect that all differences between the company and its employees was called off, and any union man was justified in working in the factory, that the company would discharge all non-union men then in its employ, and to engage strikers who wished to return, at the wages assigned by the arbitrators. There were only four strikers who were willing to accept the terms of the arbitration award, the rest of them, seventeen in number, sought work elsewhere.

Strikes at London, Ont.

The attention of the Department of Labour has been called to a misunderstanding which has arisen in connection with the reports of the strikes of cigarmakers and machinists at London, Ont., in the October issue of the *Gazette*. In the table of that month, it was stated that these disputes had 'lapsed.' This expression, it might be explained, has been used in the *Gazette* to indicate cases where strikes have not been declared at an end, but where industrial conditions have ceased to be affected, either on account of all the strikers having obtained work on the conditions demanded, even when some employers failed to agree to the terms, or on account of the employers succeeding in filling the places of the strikers, although some of the latter might still be on strike. Reports received by the Department indicate that the strike of cigarmakers belongs to the former category, and that of the machinists to the latter, but in neither case has the strike been officially declared off. A strike of boilermakers in the factory of E. Leonard & Sons, which began on September 1, continued throughout the month with no change. With reference to these disputes might be mentioned the prosecution of four strikers on the charge of besetting certain premises, in order to induce men engaged by the company to refrain from going to work. On November 30, the magistrate found one of them guilty on one

charge, but suspended sentence. On another count the defendants were bailed to appear at the December sessions, and other charges were enlarged until the following week.

New Disputes.

The only new disputes of much importance were a strike of day labourers at Niagara Falls, Ont., and a lockout of boot and shoe workers at Quebec. An account of these disputes is given below.

With regard to the other disputes of the month, a strike of flax mill workers at St. Mary's, Ont., was declared on November 16, owing to reduction in their wages from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day. On the 23rd they returned to work at the reduced rates. No union was involved. On November 30, 1,000 coal miners at Springhill, N.S., declared a strike on account of a decision of the company to pay them according to the number of the trams filled instead of according to the area of coal dug out.

Strike and Lockout of Shoe-workers at Quebec.

On Friday, October 30, five shoe machine workers, engaged as edge trimmers in the factory of Wm. A. Marsh & Co., Limited, of Quebec, went out on strike, being dissatisfied with the conditions of their employment. The strikers declared that they were the only employees in the factory who were paid by the day, and demanded payment by piece-work instead. They also complained of the treatment accorded to them by the foreman, alleging that they were continually being found fault with for no sufficient cause, and that on one occasion three days' pay had been unfairly deducted. The company stated that on October 30, without any previous notice, the five men informed the manager that they would no longer work by the day or week, but that the system had to be changed to piece-work, and because this change was not made they immediately stopped work. Owing to the minute specialization of work in this industry, the cessation of a few men can affect a whole factory, and a first re-

sult of the action of the five workers in going on strike was to throw out of employment all the men in the bottoming room, where they had been engaged, and the company alleges that eventually half the employees, or about 219 men had to be laid off.

The strikers were members of the Brotherhood of Shoe Machinists, which had made an agreement with the Shoe Manufacturers' Association in 1901, for the settlement of disputes by arbitration.*

In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the firm immediately appealed to the Committees of Conciliation and Claims. These committees, the former consisting of three employers and the latter of three employees, decided at a joint meeting, held on October 31, that the strikers should return to work at once. As they refused to do so, the president of the machinists' union was notified that the case would be brought up before the Commission of Arbitration. At a meeting of the Commission on November 11, the Manufacturers' Association complained that the union was abetting the five striking machinists, and requested that the clause in their agreement, giving preference to union men be rescinded. The president of the Brotherhood of Shoe Machinists stated that he had notified the men to return to work, but they had refused to do so, and he had also asked other machinists to replace them, but they had also refused. On the 13th, the Arbitration Commission rendered their decision, maintaining the complaint of the manufacturers, and condemning the Brotherhood of Shoe Machinists to pay the costs. They also declared that the manufacturers were justified in asking for the cancelling of the preferential clause. On that day, the following notice was posted up in all the factories of the Manufacturers' Association:

In default of engagements with the shoe machinists we will suspend all operations in our factories this evening. We will resume operations when we will have engaged a sufficient number of machinists to run a set of machines in each factory. Consequently work in all the

* See *Labour Gazette* for Feb. 1901, Vol. I, page 294, and for November, 1903, page 416.

departments will be suspended, and will be resumed in future only in proportion to the number of shoe machinists whom we will engage.

Commencing at noon on Saturday, blank forms of engagements between manufacturers and shoe machinists will be placed in our offices at the disposal of any of the latter who desire to sign.

(Signed) The members of the Quebec Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

This action of the Manufacturers' Association created a lockout in all of the factories belonging to members of the association, and affected directly some 5,000 employees.

The forms of engagement referred to in the above notice read as follows :—

Quebec, November, 1903.

I, the undersigned of Quebec, shoe machinist, do, by these presents, engage myself in the same capacity to shoe manufacturer, of Quebec, for six months from the 16th November instant, at the rate of per week of 60 hours, or at per day, or by piece work at the following scale...

I can engage help on the condition that the choice is approved by my employer.

I shall be punctual, and fulfil the duties and obligations of a good workman.

It is hereby understood that..... shall only be obliged to furnish me with work in such proportion as may have, and as may judge fit to give me, and that shall only be bound to pay me, in cases where the week may not be complete, for the time actually made, in proportion to the rate of my wages by the week.

And I have signed

Witness :

Accept the above agreement.

As none of the machinists would sign this agreement, the manufacturers made the following changes in it on November 21st. Instead of stating that the employer should only be obliged to furnish work in such proportion as he might judge fit to give, a clause was inserted reading 'And according to the customs in force until now in the factories, as regards the distribution of work,' and the following clause was added 'In case my employer would furnish me work during less than four days a week, during four consecutive weeks, the present engagement will be null, and I shall have the right to leave the factory after giving my employer eight days' notice.'

These concessions of the manufacturers, however, had, up to the end of the month, no effect, and none of the men had signed the agreement at that time. On the 26th,

the women workers who were shut out held a meeting and appointed delegates to interview both parties and to petition them to bring an end to the dispute, but they failed to accomplish anything as both sides remained firm.

The dispute involved directly twenty factories and as already mentioned almost 5,000 employees. In addition the tanners, leather dealers, and box manufacturers of the neighbourhood, were more or less indirectly affected.

Strike of Labourers at Niagara Falls, Ont.

On November 2nd, contractors engaged in construction work for the new electrical power companies at Niagara Falls, Ont., decided to reduce the wages of unskilled labourers from 20 to 17½ cents per hour. About 200 men employed by the Niagara Construction Company at once stopped work, and it is alleged that by threats of violence on the part of the 200, about 850 men, employed by six other firms were compelled to abandon their work also. The strikers, composed of negroes and foreigners became so threatening that requisitions were sent for troops, and precautions were taken to protect the property of the companies from destruction. Several assaults were committed by the rioters, but the arrival of the militia, and the arrest of many of the leaders quelled the disturbance, and on November 5, construction work was begun again. Many of the strikers returned at the reduced wages, and others left the country.

Minor Industrial Disturbances.

In addition to the disputes enumerated above, two strikes of brief duration occurred at Winnipeg. On November 11, the local branch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance declared a strike, in order to enforce a demand for recognition of the union and terms of an agreement. Fifteen employees immediately signed the agreement presented, and the strike was thus speedily ended. An account of the settlement will be found on another page of the present number of the *Gazette*.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No. of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Remarks. |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Di- | Indi- | | | |
| | | | | | rectly | rectly | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario..... | Toronto .. | Ironmoulders..... | Demand for 9-hour day..... | 3 | 25 | | June 12..... | | Strike not declared off, but companies claim to be no longer affected. |
| Ontario | London..... | Boilermakers..... | Discharge of an employee..... | 1 | 6 | | Sept. 21..... | | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario | Smith's Falls. | Iron moulders..... | Refusal of the company to discharge a union member in arrears for dues. | 1 | 25 | | Oct. 6 Nov. 2..... | | Strike not declared off, but company re-opened shop, as an open shop. Some strikers returned, about half left the town. |
| Ontario..... | Sherkston | Quarrymen | Change in method of wage payment, and other grievances. | 1 | 84 | 20 | " 6..... | | No settlement reported at end of month, but company allege they are no longer embarrassed |
| Ontario..... | Hamilton | Piano workers..... | Demand for increase in wages and shorter hours. | 1 | 21 | 10 | " 19 Nov. 27..... | | Settled by arbitration but only four strikers returned to work. Increase awarded $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per hour, piece-workers got 15 per cent over old prices. |
| Manitoba .. | Winnipeg. | Carpenters and joiners. | Demand for minimum wage of 35 cents an hour, 9-hour day, and recognition of unions. | 20 | 175 | | " 20..... | | Industrial conditions ceased to be greatly affected, all but 8 contractors having signed agreement by end of month. |
| Quebec..... | Quebec..... | Shoe machine workers. | Demand for payment by piecework instead of by day. | 1 | 5 | 212 | " 30..... | | No settlement reported at end of month. Strike resulted in lockout on Nov. 13. |

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

| | | | 7 | 200 | 850 | Nov. 2 | Nov. 5 | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---|----|-------|-----|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Ontario | Niagara Falls. Muckers and la- | Reduction of wages from \$1.75 to \$1.50 | | | | | | Most men returned at reduced rates, |
| | labourers. | per day. | | | | | | some left the place. |
| Quebec | Shoe workers. | Lockout, due to strike of shoe machinists | 20 | 5,000 | | 13 | | No settlement reported at end of |
| | | Oct. 30. | | | | | | month. |
| Ontario .. | St. Mary's | Reduction of wages from \$1.50 to \$1.25 | 1 | 15 | | 16 | Nov. 23 | Men returned at reduced rate. |
| | | per day. | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia. | Springhill | Objection to change in method of payment. | 1 | 1,000 | | 30 | | " |
| | | | | | | | | " |

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

On November 17th, forty-two operators and officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph office in Winnipeg went out on strike as a protest against the dismissal of four men, who were stated to be members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. After a few hours, in the course of which the commercial operators at Swift Current, Medicine Hat and Calgary were reported as being on strike in sympathy with them, a conference was arranged with the superintendent of telegraphs in Winnipeg. The strikers were informed by him that the dismissals were made because it was necessary to reduce the staff. The men went back to work on the understanding that the dismissed men would be reinstated, and that any reduction in the staff that was necessary would be made by discharging juniors and the most recent additions to the staff.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of November, and which have been reported to the Department.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1903.

The Department has received notice of the following organizations as having been formed during the month of November, 1903 :—

New Brunswick—

Moncton : Blacksmiths.

Quebec—

Grand Mere : Machinists.

" Carpenters.

" Paper makers.

Montreal : Gravel roofers.

" Brass workers.

" Building Trades Council.

Quebec : Hotel and restaurant employees.

" Civil employees.

Riviere du Loup : Machinists.

Ontario—

Brockville : Butcher workmen.

Hamilton : Waiters and restaurant employees, delivery drivers.

Niagara Falls : Steam engineers.

Paris : Retail clerks.

Toronto : Ratan workers.

British Columbia—

Victoria : Laundry workers.

" Stationary engineers.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works and Marine and Fisheries.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of November, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Construction of a post office and customs building, Bowmanville, Ont., date of contract, 2nd November, 1903; amount of contract, \$17,768.80.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Not less than : |
| Foreman bricklayer.. . . . | 55 cents per hour—10 hours per day. |
| “ mason.. . . . | 50 “ 10 “ |
| “ carpenter.. . . . | 35 “ 10 “ |
| Masons.. . . . | 40 “ 10 “ |
| Bricklayers.. . . . | 40 “ 10 “ |
| Stonecutters.. . . . | 50 “ 10 “ |
| Builders' labourers.. . . . | 16 “ 10 “ |
| Carpenters.. . . . | 17½ “ 10 “ |
| Joiners.. . . . | 20 “ 10 “ |
| Lathers.. . . . | 03 per yard. |
| Plasterers.. . . . | 40 cents per hour—10 hours per day. |
| Painters.. . . . | 20 “ 10 “ |
| Blacksmiths.. . . . | 20 “ 10 “ |
| Labourers.. . . . | 15 “ 10 “ |
| Plumbers and steamfitters.. . . . | 25 “ 10 “ |
| Sheet metal workers.. . . . | 20 “ 10 “ |
| Electrical wiremen.. . . . | 20 “ 10 “ |
| Driver, horse and cart.. . . . | 20 “ 10 “ |
| “ and 1 horse.. . . . | 20 “ 10 “ |
| “ 2 horses and wagon.. . . . | 35 “ 10 “ |
| “ and 2 horses.. . . . | 35 “ 10 “ |
| Timekeeper.. . . . | 20 “ 10 “ |

Between October 15 and November 30, 1903, the Department of Marine and Fisheries awarded the following contracts, containing a schedule of minimum rates of wages to be paid, and of maximum number of hours to be worked by the different classes of labour engaged upon the works.

The 'fair wage' schedules inserted in each of these different contracts were as follows:—

The construction of a wooden fog-alarm building at Cape Sharp Light Station, in the county of Cumberland, N.S. Date of contract, September 21, 1903. Amount of contract, \$1,307.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Not less than : |
| Carpenters.. . . . | \$1.50 per day of 10 hours. |
| Painters.. . . . | 1.50 “ “ |
| Masons.. . . . | 2.25 “ “ |
| Labourers.. . . . | 1.25 “ “ |

The construction of a wooden lighthouse tower at Providence Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont. Date of contract, October 31, 1903. Amount of contract, \$1,237.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Not less than : | |
| Carpenters.. | \$2.50 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Masons.. | 3.00 | " " |
| Stonecutters.. | 3.00 | " " |
| Painters.. | 2.00 | " " |
| Blacksmiths.. | 2.50 | " " |
| Labourers.. | 1.50 | " " |
| Driver and 2 horses.. | 3.00 | " " |

The construction of a wooden fog-alarm building on Tiner Point, in the county of St. John, New Brunswick. Date of contract, 3rd of November, 1903. Amount of contract, \$1,800.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Not less than : | |
| Carpenters.. | \$1.50 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Masons.. | 2.25 | " " |
| Painters.. | 1.50 | " " |
| Blacksmiths.. | 1.75 | " " |
| Labourers.. | 1.25 | " " |

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the number of the *Canadian Patent Office Record*, issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of November.

IN order to examine the tendencies and progress of new inventions and discoveries, with especial reference to industrial conditions, it is convenient to divide them into seven classes, namely, those relating to electricity, metallurgy, agriculture, manufactures, means of locomotion, office utilities, and those miscellaneous inventions which do not fall within any of the other classes. During the month of August there were issued in Canada 455 patents in all. These included 21 electrical inventions, 22 having reference to metallurgy, 22 to agriculture, 37 to means of locomotion, 27 to manufacturing apparatus and machines, 14 to manufacturing processes, and 23 to office utilities.

One of the problems relating to electricity at present engaging the minds of inventors is to transform this force into heat cheaply enough for industrial purposes. Three patents were issued for electric furnaces in August, which were attempts to solve this problem. Among the other electrical inventions were a process for recovering and refining metals, three lamps, and two brakes.

The greatest number of fatal accidents is probably due to railway collisions, and inventors have long been endeavouring to devise some system for their prevention. The patents issued for this purpose in August included six railway signals, an electric semaphore, and six brakes.

The rapid depletion of forests suitable for the manufacture of paper in many countries has led to the invention of a process of converting peat into paper pulp. The means adopted consists in treating the

raw material with water, and disintegrating it at the same time. Then after the fibrous matter has been allowed to settle, it is mixed with wood pulp, crushed and disintegrated, and finally fed to paper-making machines.

There were also three new patents during the month for the manufacture of peat fuel.

The metallurgical inventions included processes for the treatment of fine iron ores for blast furnaces, for the elimination of sulphur from sulphide ores, for chlorinating and brominating ores, and two for the manufacture of alumina. In connection with agriculture there were a power plough, a potato cutting and planting machine, three grain drills and two threshing machines. Among office utilities were three book-keeping forms, three calculating machines, manifolded sales books, &c.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, NOV., 1903.

During the month of November the following orders were given by the Post Office

Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

| Nature of Order. | Amount of Order. | |
|--|------------------|------|
| | \$ | cts. |
| Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps; also type and brass crown seals..... | 385 | 27 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type..... | 31 | 40 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and postmarking and cancelling ink..... | 470 | 91 |
| Repairing post office scales..... | 1 | 50 |
| Supplying mail bags..... | 275 | 00 |
| Repairing mail bags..... | 1,053 | 60 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings..... | 594 | 55 |
| Supplying mail clerks tin boxes and repairing portable and mail clerks' tin boxes..... | 53 | 75 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores..... | 3 | 20 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform..... | 145 | 30 |

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of Departments and Bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during November, 1903:—

CANADIAN REPORTS.

Irrigation in the North-west Territories.

Irrigation in the North-west Territories of Canada, 1902. King's Printer, Ottawa, 137 pages.

The object of the report on irrigation prepared under the Commissioner of Public Works of the North-west Territories, and issued by the Department of the Interior of Canada, is to deal with the subject in such a manner as to be of value to the rapidly increasing number of immigrants interested in this question. In the

introduction it is stated that the first attempts at irrigation in western Assiniboia and southern Alberta were made a few years after the settlement of that part of the country by colonists from the United States where irrigation was practised. It was found necessary, owing to a succession of dry seasons, which prevented the growth of crops in those districts without artificial supplies of water. At present there are in the Territories 169 canals and ditches in operation, comprising a total length of about 469 miles, capable of irrigating 614,684 acres of land, and increasing its value by at least \$1,850,000. The semi-arid region comprises an area of 99,108 square miles, or 64,621,169 acres. The soil is fertile and produces an excellent crop of grass, watered by spring rains and melting snow, which renders it an excellent ranching country.

The climate is dry and healthy and the cold of the winters is modified by warm chinook winds from the west. Irrigation seems to have had the effect of diminishing the risk of summer frosts, but sufficient data have not yet been obtained for the drawing of definite conclusions on this point. An analysis of the available water supply in this region shows that not more than 15 per cent of the area is capable of being irrigated; the remaining 85 per cent must therefore always be devoted to grazing. The report contains a list of the irrigation canals and ditches, with special accounts of the most important ones, reports from irrigators on the results of their work, tables of the temperature and water supply in various localities and numerous maps and diagrams of the semi-arid region.

Canadian Shipping.

Reports of the Harbour Commissioners for Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Belleville, North Sydney and Pictou, the Pilotage Authorities, the Harbour and Shipping Masters, certain Port Wardens, together with statements of wrecks and casualties, chiefly up to December 31, 1902. King's Printer, Ottawa. 193 pages. Price, 15 cents.

In the reports of the Harbour Commissioners, issued as a supplement to the thirty-fifth annual report of the Marine Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the following statistics are given with regard to Canadian shipping:—

The total number of vessels on the register books of the Dominion on December 31, 1902, was 6,836, with a tonnage of 652,613, an increase of 44 vessels, and a decrease of 11,870 tons compared with the previous year.

The number of new vessels built and registered in Canada during 1902, was 296, measuring 30,216 tons register tonnage.

At the present time Canada ranks eighth among the maritime nations of the world, according to the total net tonnage of vessels registered in the different countries.

There were 10,153 arrivals of vessels at the port of Montreal in 1902, compared with 9,192 in 1901.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Insurance in Ontario.

Detailed Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies. Transactions for the year, 1902. King's Printer, Toronto. 514 pages.

The report of the Inspector of Insurance of Ontario for 1902, is divided into three parts, of which the first deals with companies operating under the Insurance Act of Canada, and registered in the province of Ontario, the second with companies licensed, inspected and registered by the province for the transaction of insurance, and the third with friendly societies registered by the province. With respect to each company and society, there is given a list of officers and shareholders, with a statement of assets and liabilities, the Acts of parliament governing them, and other information. Attached to the report are two appendices, the first being an address on Adjustment of Losses, delivered by Mr. J. Howard Hunter, M.A., Inspector of Insurance, at the annual meeting of the Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association, held on February 27, 1903, and the second being the Judgment of Mr. J. Howard Hunter, refusing the application for registry made by L'Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal, Caisse Nationale d'Economie.

Among the friendly societies enumerated in the third portion of the report, there are seven branches of trade unions, twenty employees' mutual benefit associations, seven benefit associations of civil servants and other public officers, and seven benefit societies of particular industries, not classified under the other heads. The trade unions which have registered are the Cigar-makers' unions of Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford, the Typographical unions of Toronto and Ottawa, the Toronto Railway Employees' Union and Benefit Society, and the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 1, of Hamilton. Annual statements of all the friendly societies registered for the year 1902 are given in the report.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Cost of Living in the United States.

Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 49.—November, 1903. United States Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington, D.C.

In the first five pages of the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour for November, a brief summary is given of the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau, which has just been completed, but which will not be ready for distribution for several months. This report presents the results of an investigation into the cost of living of workingmen's families, and the retail prices of the principal articles of food used by them. The Bulletin states that figures of income and expenditure were furnished in detail by 2,567 families in 33 States, and other data not so complete were collected with regard to 25,440 families. Taking the 2,567 families scattered throughout the country, the average size of each consisted of 5.31 persons, the average annual income was \$827.19, the average annual expenditure for all purposes, \$768.54, of which an average of \$326.90 was spent for food. The largest families were in the South Central States, the largest incomes were in the Western States, and the highest expenditure in the North Atlantic States. Statistics are given of the average cost of food per family for each year from 1890 to 1902, which varied from \$296.76 in 1896, the year of lowest prices, to \$344.61 in 1902. Particulars were not obtained for other classes of family expenditure, but an examination of wholesale prices leads to the conclusion that other articles purchased by workingmen's families in 1902 could have been but little, if at all, above the level indicated by food. The increase in the cost of living, therefore, it is concluded, was not over 16.1 per cent in 1902, when compared with the year of lowest prices.

Stock-raising and Dairying Industry of the United States.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the year 1902. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1903. 651 pages.

The nineteenth annual report of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry

contains a large number of articles, technical, statistical and of general interest. There are ten articles on diseases of domestic animals, including scabies, the foot and mouth diseases, bovine tuberculosis, &c. Statistics are given of imports and exports of animals and animal products, live stock and the markets, the wool product of the United States in 1902, and the distribution and magnitude of the poultry and egg industry. The exports of animals and animal products from the United States to Great Britain amounted to the value of \$151,611,753 in 1902, a decrease of \$29,785,970 compared with the previous year. The shrinkages were in live cattle, fresh beef and bacon. There was also a falling off in tallow, lard and dairy products. Imports of animals and animal products in 1902 were valued at \$127,909,594, being \$14,723,537 in excess of 1901. Imports of wool and wool manufactures accounted largely for the increase.

Race in Industry.

From the Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, pages 1-120. State Printers, Boston, 1903.

The first portion of the Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour for 1903, contains a full analysis of the foreign element in the State, with special reference to the particular occupations in which the foreigners are engaged. In the United States census of 1900, the number of foreign born in Massachusetts was given as 846,324, or 30.17 per cent of the entire population, and the number of alien parentage amounted to 57.95 per cent of the population. There were 83,656 French Canadians or of French Canadian descent, and 30,457 English Canadians, or of English Canadian descent. Nova Scotians, numbering 28,648, are placed under a separate classification, as also are natives of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, numbering respectively 9,487 and 4,725 persons. In the final summary of the report it is stated that in the 35 subdivisions of occupations considered, those of native birth or descent predominated in

11, while those of foreign birth or descent were in the ascendancy in 24, showing that 'the strong industrial condition of Massachusetts has been secured and is held not by the labour of what is called the 'native stock,' but by that of the immigrants from all climes.

Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island. State Printers, Providence, R.I., 1903. 535 pages.

The sixteenth annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island is divided into seven parts. The first part is devoted to statistics of textile manufactures of the State for the years 1899, 1900 and 1901. This is followed by tables showing the valuation of property owned by textile manufacturers. Part III. gives the imports and exports of merchandise for 1900, 1901 and 1902. Other subjects treated in the report are strikes, lockouts and shut-downs in 1902, the condition of national banks, State banks, saving banks, institutions for savings, and trust companies of Rhode Island, the work of free public employment offices of Illinois, Ohio and Connecticut, decisions of courts affecting labour, and the labour laws of Rhode Island.

Kansas Industrial Statistics.

First Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industry of Kansas for 1891 and 1902. State Printer, Topeka, 1903. 472 pages.

The first biennial report of the Bureau of Labour and Industry of Kansas contains information on the following subjects:—Statistics of wage-earners for 1901 and 1902, with tables showing earnings, cost of living, savings, investments, value of homes, &c., classified according to the various trades or crafts; salaries and wages of railway employees for the two years, labour organizations, factory inspection, strikes and labour difficulties, enforcement of labour laws and labour decisions, with special articles on the following industries: the production and manufacture of brick, tile and cement, lead and zinc, car manu-

facture, and oil and gas. The proceedings of the fifth annual convention of the State Society of Labour and Industry form an appendix to the volume.

Iowa Labour Statistics.

Tenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Iowa, 1901-1902. State Printer, Des Moines, 608 pages.

Among the subjects treated in the tenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Iowa are a history of the bureau, a report on factory inspection, vital statistics, wages and hours of work, new industries for Iowa, advantages gained by trade unions in Iowa without strikes and lockouts, wages, scales and agreements, reports from wage earners on their wages, hours of work, earnings, savings, sanitation of workshops, insurance carried, &c., and special reports on telegraph operators and railroad employees. A number of recommendations for legislation are made, including the restriction of the employment of children, compulsory education, compulsory boiler inspection, the making it obligatory for employers to report all accidents to the Bureau of Labour Statistics, &c.

EUROPEAN REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in Belgium.

Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail, Royaume de Belgique, 8me année, 1902. 304 pages.

The eighth annual volume issued by the Labour Bureau of Belgium comprises reports from the nine provincial labour inspectors, of the country, a report on the work of the medical inspectors, a general summary of prosecutions under the factories Acts and violation of the law, and a report on the carrying out of the law of 1889, with reference to the labour of women and children in mines. The number of actions taken against employers of labour for violation of the law was 309, for 483 infractions. There were 312 contraventions of the law relating to the employment of women and

children, 66 of which were for the employment of children under twelve years of age. A number of statistical tables are contained in the volume, indicating the conditions

of the establishments inspected with regard to the number of employees, their sex and age in each class of industry, the wages paid, industrial accidents, &c.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

Civic Corporations and Union Labels.

Some time ago, the city of Toronto passed a by-law enacting that all clothing bought by the city should bear the union label. In pursuance of this by-law, when tenders were called for firemen's clothing, the proposed contract contained a clause that each article should bear the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. A Mr. Anderson, who carries on business as 'The Crown Tailoring Company,' and who does not employ members of the Tailors' Union, considered himself aggrieved by this provision, and he therefore brought an action asking for an injunction which would have the effect either of eliminating this clause from the contract, or of having his goods taken without the union label.

The matters was gone into very fully, and the court came to the conclusion that the city had no right to say that all people tendering for such supplies must necessarily have their work done by members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. The injunction asked for was therefore made perpetual. As the point is an important one, the judgment is here given in full. The remarks of the Chancellor having a bearing on fair wages stipulations in public contracts are also of general interest :—

Chancellor Boyd : This case has been very fully and ably argued by Mr. Lobb, and if it involved the consideration of conflicting authorities, I should look more fully into it than just listening to the case as now argued. Both counsel concede there is nothing which covers the point, and it

seems to me that is quite in accordance with what has been said. The cases cited, both from the States, Manitoba, and also from British Columbia, do not touch the matters with which we are concerned here. If it were correct as argued that this was a matter of discretion, or of internal economical distribution of funds on the part of the corporation, I should entirely accede to his argument, that unless some gross abuse were proved in the exercise of the powers the court would not interfere. It does not strike me, however, that this is a case of that character at all. This is a case which is to be judged of rather in the light of those authorities which deal with by-laws passed by a municipality where the matters concern the public. This action is not by Mr. Anderson, a contractor who wishes to get rid of the objectionable contract, or to have his goods taken. It is by Mr. Anderson the rate-payer on behalf of himself, and all others. And the broad question which comes before me is whether an injunction already granted should be continued with respect to this clause in the contracts that are put forth for the tenders for the firemen's clothing, that is, that each article of clothing supplied shall bear the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. That is the objectionable point. In this contract there is a provision which was sanctioned by the Manitoba courts as being a legitimate exercise of power, that is, that the minimum rate of wages as stipulated shall be 18 cents an hour. There is no minimum rate to be paid for each garment, expressed in this contract, though it has been in some of the others. That would probably be on the same footing as the 18 cents an hour, and under the authority of the Manitoba case that would

be a legitimate restriction exercised by the municipality, not only to secure good work, but to see that the people were reasonably well paid for their work. That is a matter in the public interest. That is not a matter which is before me in this litigation. I have not to pass upon it at all. It does seem to me right enough to have that stipulation in, that there shall be living wages paid, and that the garments shall be up to a certain standard. There is no objection to the municipality providing that there shall be a certain standard of workmanship, or that there shall be a certain standard for payment, but that is not the point which comes before me in this particular case. The question is the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union being a pre-requisite before the contract can be effected. I am not concerned at present at all about how the amount is to be applied, or what is paid to these workmen. The evidence here is that the workmen have been paid more than 18 cents, or certainly as much as 18 cents per hour, and have been paid more than \$4.75. It is said that cannot be traced to the particular workmen. I am not concerned just now about that, because it is not one of the issues raised before me, and the employer was not prepared to explain where and how he was making his profit while tendering for the goods. The true way of securing what is wanted in this case seems to me to be what was done. That is, there was bad workmanship, then they insisted that the rate of wages should be increased, or a better rate should be paid per hour, a better rate should be paid per piece, and then a proper inspection after the work is done. That is the true way of securing a remedy, and although one of the witnesses says that the employment of this term, the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union had a sort of magic operation, that all the work became immediately better after that, I cannot exactly give credit to that view of the case. You may have scamp work among journeymen tailors, as well as anywhere else. You may pay them good wages, and yet have improper and botched work.

You may pay them good wages and yet have inefficient men doing the work. There is no magic result. The test is, pay men fairly, see that the work is done properly, and have proper inspection. There is no short and efficacious course for the municipality to adopt. It seems to me that this stipulation in the contract is objectionable on the same ground that it would be objectionable in by-law. That is to say it is an unreasonable condition. There is a want of equality and fairness in inserting that stipulation, on many grounds. First of all, there is a restriction at once imposed upon the area from which the skilled labour can be obtained. I do not deal with this particular man who is making the complaint, but in his case one can see how it operates. He has a large factory there, well-equipped, able to do all the work under that roof, able, as he says, by the employment of up-to-date machinery, expensive machinery, to do better work, he says. I am not here to judge whether that is so or not. Mr. McGowan will have to look to that when he inspects the stitches and so on, as to whether it is better or not, but he says he is in a position to do better work and at a cheaper rate, and that the effect of his system is that there is more skill in the operators, and it can be done under the same roof.

One of the defences raised here upon which there has been a total failure of proof is that the label of the Journeymen's Union was inserted for sanitary purposes. That is an entire fiction. No evidence has been given upon it. The whole value of the evidence is the other way. That so far as sanitary purposes are concerned the work is much better done in a factory which is open to public inspection than it could be by these journeymen tailors who may take their work home to their own houses, which will not be up to the standard required by the inspection of factories. But, this particular man has all this machinery, has these workmen, has his concern going, has expended large money in that, and he can do all the work under his own roof.

Now, he and all others in his condition, and any one else tendering, could not rely upon what staff they might have on hand of operators, but would have to cast around and see where they could get journeymen tailors union people to do the work. The evidence shows here that only about one-half or a little more than one-half of all the tailors in the city belong to this union, so that those men out of the union are cast out altogether, and though it may be, as it is said in the evidence here, if there is a scarcity of workmen, the journeymen tailors may sanction the employment of outsiders, why should employers of labour be subjected to that restriction, of going to the labour union and asking whether they may employ other workmen? So at once there is a restriction, an unreasonable restriction it seems to me, imposed in the area from which the skilled labour can be drawn. Then again there is a restriction imposed upon the employer in regard to the rate of wages which he must pay. There is a minimum imposed here. I am not talking about that, but these labour unions have it in their hands to control the rate of wages, and while 18 cents may be the minimum which the corporation requires, it is in the power of this labour union to raise that scale, and to impose more and to raise it during the progress of the work. It is in evidence already about the three scales of wages for work done on three different streets in the city. I do not know anything more about this labour organization, what means they have of letting people in or out, or making their arrangements, but there is that much at least appears, that there are three scales of wages for different streets, and that the factory of this plaintiff is not in any of those streets, so that he does not know, and no one knows, I do not know and there has been no evidence given on the point, as to what he should have to pay to get work done, his factory being on Wellington street. So that there is a hampering of the employer. Then at once it gives a preference, a privilege or priority, to those who are union workers. They may not be as good work-

ers as outsiders, he may get better labour or better assistance from those who are not in the union, but under this the union workmen have priority, they have the prior rights, and it is only when there is any shortage perhaps he can go outside.

Now, that is all wrong in the public point of view. The test of a man's capacity should be whether or not he is a good workman, whether he has skill, and the employer should certainly be free to go where he can get the best work, giving good pay for it, but this gives the privilege to the union man at the expense perhaps of more competent workmen who are outside of it.

Then again, one cannot help seeing that this is an attempt, veiled it may be, but still an attempt to set up the virtue of hand labour against the beneficial employment of machinery where parts of the garments are made by that means. It is said by some of the witnesses called here that this hand-work is very much better done than machine work. Well, that is one of the questions that was discussed long ago at the beginning of this century when machines were brought into operation, and when the operations in the harvest field were effected by machinery instead of hand-work. There was a rebellion, an uproar and cry, just in the same direction, that those machines would undo the poor. It has turned out that those are the greatest benefits the poor could have, bettered the condition of the working classes, and this is a phase of the same struggle, that the men who are working by hand are going to be interfered with, and the city apparently has been trying to give effect to that by introducing this direction that the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, where the men only work by hand, shall be a prerequisite, so that the machinery by which the operations are done quickly, and more certainly, and it is said more effectually, are cut out. It is impossible to say upon this evidence that the work done by this particular plaintiff is inferior at all to the best hand-work that has been done. Machine seaming, sewing and stitching, is

employed by both of them at certain stages and all the advantages which are claimed by the hand-workers, as to fitting and shaping, and the canvas, and all this kind of thing. These burly firemen all look very well dressed, and I have no doubt when they have their garments fitted on they will see that proper fits are given to them just as well by Mr. Anderson as any other person. The work turned out will likely be as well done by the employment of machinery, although the men are not Journeymen Tailors' Union men. I do not take any stock, to use a familiar expression, in that argument, that better workmanship can be secured. The evidence fails entirely to prove that. Then again, there is the other evidence which has been given, that the only distinction, so far as I can see, between what is claimed on the part of the city, representing the working people, or representing the Journeymen Tailors' Union, is that the plaintiff's work is done in detachments, that is to say, one part of a garment is made by one person who makes all of that part, and the other parts are made by another set of workmen, instead of the whole garment and the whole suit being made by one hand. One man does the whole in the one case of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, that is in theory, but it is not practically so, because the work is turned over to female workmen. One hand may superintend it. Well, that is a contest rather between the plaintiff's work and some one else's. That is a matter that Mr. McGowan will have to look to when the results come to him, but upon this evidence better results may be expected from the plaintiff's way of doing things than the other. The evidence is that these women or men who are working on the parts of the garment become more skilful, they have greater experience in that particular way, and the result may be expected to be better than if one man does the whole. That is a matter of dispute. I do not know whether that is so or not, but that is really the only distinction there seems to be between the journeymen tailors' case and the plaintiff's workmen. That is all beside the ques-

tion, as to whether it is right to have the restriction put upon all people tendering, that they must have their work done by the Journeymen Tailors' Union. I touched upon the sanitary question. I can see no reason for disagreeing with Mr. Fullerton's advice given to the council, not this year, but some time ago. It is said that another complaint had been made about this before. They called for Mr. Fullerton's opinion some time ago, I do not know how long ago, but he gave them the same opinion he does now, a considered opinion, that this was an undue restriction which it was not possible for the city to carry out. I think he advised the city rightly, and they will not be surprised if I affirm his opinion in this action and grant the injunction, or continue the injunction, with costs.

Unions and Injunctions.

A new proceeding was recently taken in the case now pending between the Canada Foundry Company and the Moulders' Union. An injunction had been granted restraining the union from interfering with the company or the men in its employment. During the continuance of this injunction, certain members of the union gave some of the company's employees the money necessary to enable them to leave Toronto. The company sought to have the men who had advanced the money imprisoned on the ground that they had violated the terms of the injunction previously granted. The court, however, held that it was not a violation of the injunction to give such financial assistance if the men had already left the company's employment or desired of their own free will to do so.

(The Canada Foundry Company vs. The Moulders' Union. Judgment given at Toronto by Chief Justice Meredith, November 20, 1903.)

The Progress of the Gurney Company Cases.

The Gurney Foundry Company recently issued a writ against a number of members of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council for an injunction restraining them

from interfering with or intimidating the company's workmen ; from wrongfully interfering with the company's customers ; from boycotting its goods and from publishing wrongful statements that they are made by incompetent workmen, and from wrongfully and maliciously conspiring against the company ; and also for damages for having already committed these acts.

These actions have not yet been tried, but on the ground that the company made out a *prima facie* case, a temporary injunction to last until the trial, was granted.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, January 15, 1904.

The present number of the *Gazette*, with the exception of such features as appear regularly each month, is devoted almost exclusively to a series of reviews of industrial conditions and movements in Canada during the year 1903. Many of the facts contained in these reviews have already been recorded in the several numbers of the *Gazette* which were issued during the past year. Where such is the case, they have in the present issue been co-ordinated and classified, and their significance as part of the industrial movement of our time shown. Much information appears, however, for the first time in these reviews.

The first of the reviews is on industrial and labour conditions during the year. It follows in general outline the plan of similar reviews given in the *Gazettes* of January 1902 and 1903. Conditions in the

several trades and industries are dealt with particularly, the foreign, imperial and domestic trade, the revenues of the Dominion reviewed, mention made of the legislation affecting labour passed during the year, and an account given of the immigration and colonization movement, and other important economic and industrial features of the year.

An article on the trade disputes of 1903 classifies these disputes according to trades and localities in which they took place, numbers affected, causes, results and other important features, and comparisons are made with the records of trade disputes of previous years.

For the first time a review has been given by the department of the nature and the growth and development of labour organizations during the year, and in this connection account is taken not only of new organizations formed during the year, but also of organizations which have been discontinued. The facts have been classified in tables, which admit of their significance being readily appreciated.

Another feature of the present issue is a compilation of statistics relating to the agricultural industry in Canada, based upon returns published from time to time during the past year by the Census Department. The compilation is such as to afford almost at a glance a comprehensive and at the same time comparative review of the industry in the various provinces.

bushels; oats, of 1,042,000, and barley, of 3,141,170. The Department's report estimates the area prepared for the crop of 1904 at 2,385,505 acres.

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries on the crops of the province for 1903, as based on threshing returns, show that fall wheat, taking the yield and quality into consideration, had one of the best years in the history of the province. A large yield of oats was also reported, though a portion of the crop was rather light in weight. The pea crop return shows that injury from the weevil was less than in the previous year or two. Corn was an uneven crop. Rot considerably diminished the yield of potatoes, the damage varying in extent from 10 to 60 per cent. From the standpoint of fruit-growing, the heavy yield of plums was considered the most noteworthy feature, though there was a good yield of apples, pears, peaches, cherries and grapes. Scarcity of labour and of barrels were drawbacks to the proper handling of the fruit.

The farmers and lumbermen in the neighbourhood of Kingston, Ont., complained of a scarcity of water during the month, wells and creeks being very low. The counties of Lévis, Beauce, Megantic and Dorchester, in Quebec, are also reported as suffering from lack of rain, the drought having now lasted for eight weeks.

The winter fair at Guelph, Ont., was formally opened on December 8, and largely attended during its continuance. The Maritime winter fair held at Amherst, N.S., reported likewise a successful meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit-growers' Association, held at St. Catharines, Mr. C. M. Honsberger, Jordan Station, was elected president, and Mr. Carl E. Fisher, St. Catharines, secretary-treasurer. The annual meeting of the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association was held at Toronto, Ont., in the opening days of the month, when a number of papers were read by different members. The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was held

at Guelph on December 7 and 8, and was largely attended. The number of experimenters engaged in the co-operative work of the union has increased from 12 in 1886 to about 3,845 in 1903. The Provincial Fruit Growers' Society of Quebec met at Hemingford on December 16.

The North-west Grain Growers' convention at Regina passed the following resolution relating to transportation:—

That in the opinion of the association no system of transportation can be considered adequate for the requirements of the west that fails to give such facilities at every individual shipping point as will enable the shippers to deliver less than 50 per cent of the crop at such point in each year at the great lakes before the close of navigation. That while recognizing the railway development in the west, both actual and prospective, during the past year, the convention desires again to draw attention to the total incapacity of the existing railways to properly handle western traffic, and to the necessity of compelling said railways to better equip their lines with rolling stock. To this end the association instructs the executive to take prompt steps to put the whole matter before the railway commission as soon as such body is constituted and organized.

The grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade passed a resolution asking for a return to the old method of government inspection.

Fishing.—Operations have practically ceased for the winter season throughout Canada. Varying reports from the herring fisheries were received from the maritime provinces. In British Columbia fair catches of halibut at several points were reported. During the month the Dominion Government decided to call for tenders for two new cruisers for the protection of Canadian fisheries, one for operation on the Atlantic coast, and the other for the lakes.

Reports from the Atlantic fisheries show that operations during the past season were greatly interfered with by the dog-fish, scarcely a locality having escaped. As the fish cannot be used for food, suggestions have been made in Nova Scotia looking to the establishment of a reduction factory where the fish can be turned into glue for fertilizing.

A Salmon Fisheries Congress will convene in Seattle on January 23, 1904.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

| City and District of Correspondent. | Agricultural Operations. | Fishing. | Lumbering (including Saw-milling). | Mining. | Manufacturing. | Railway Construction. | Building Trades. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>Nova Scotia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Sydney..... | Dull. | Quiet. | Busy. | Active. Busy. | Dull. Active. | Very dull. Busy. | Quiet. Active. |
| Halifax..... | | | | | | | |
| <i>Prince Edward Island</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | Active. | Quiet. | | | Active. | Quiet. | Quiet. |
| <i>New Brunswick</i> — | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | | Dull. | Busy. | | Active. | | Quiet. |
| <i>Quebec</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | Busy. | | Busy. | | Dull. | | Dull. |
| Three Rivers..... | Dull. | | Busy. | | | | Quiet. |
| Sherbrooke..... | Quiet. | | Busy. | | Busy. | Dull. | Busy. |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | | | | | Busy. | | Active. |
| Montreal..... | | | | | Active. | | Active. |
| Hull..... | | | Busy. | Quiet. | Active. | | Very dull. |
| <i>Ontario</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa..... | Active. | | Busy. | | | | Dull. |
| Kingston..... | Active. | | Busy. | | Active. | | Active. |
| Belleville..... | | | | Active. | Active. | | Quiet. |
| Toronto..... | Active. | | | | Busy. | | Quiet. |
| Hamilton..... | Dull. | | | | Active. | | Dull. |
| Niagara Falls..... | Active. | | | | Active. | Active. | Very busy |
| St. Catharines..... | Quiet. | | | | Busy. | Quiet. | Quiet. |
| Brantford..... | Dull. | | | | Quiet. | | Dull. |
| Guelph..... | Active. | | | | Active. | Active. | Active. |
| Stratford..... | Quiet. | | | | Busy. | Dull. | Busy. |
| London..... | Active. | | | | Busy. | Quiet. | Quiet. |
| St. Thomas..... | Active. | | | | Active. | Quiet. | Quiet. |
| Chatham..... | Active. | | | | Busy. | | Dull. |
| Windsor..... | Quiet. | Dull. | | | Busy. | Dull. | Quiet. |
| <i>Manitoba</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | Active. | | Busy. | | | Active. | Active. |
| Brandon..... | Busy. | | Quiet. | | Quiet. | Dull. | Active. |
| <i>British Columbia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Rossland..... | | | Dull. | Busy. | | | Active. |
| New Westminster..... | | Dull. | Quiet. | | Busy. | Busy. | Quiet. |
| Vancouver..... | | Dull. | Dull. | | | | Busy. |
| Victoria..... | | Dull. | Quiet. | | Active. | | Active. |
| Nanaimo..... | | Active. | Quiet. | Dull. | | | Very dull. |

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 2.

issue, and is intended to present in brief and accessible form a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

| Metal, Engineering, Ship- building. | Wood- working. | Printing. | Clothing. | Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion. | Leather. | Transport. | Mis- cellaneous. | Unskilled Labour. |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Busy. | Quiet. Active. | Active. Busy. | Busy. | ..... | ..... | Busy. Busy. | Active. Active. | Quiet. Busy. |
| Active. | Busy. | Active. | Busy. | Busy. | ..... | Busy. | Active. | Active. |
| Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | ..... | Active. | Active. | Quiet. |
| Dull. Active. Very busy. Active. Active. | Active. Active. Active. Busy. | Dull. Busy. Busy. Active. Busy. | Dull. Active. Busy. Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. Busy. Active. Busy. | Dull. Busy. Active. | Dull. Active. Active. Quiet. | Dull. Quiet. Quiet. Active. Busy. | Active. Dull. Active.+..... Active. |
| Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy. Quiet. Busy. Busy. Active. Very busy. Busy. Active. Busy. | Quiet. Busy. Busy. Busy. Active. Busy. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Very busy. Active. Active. | Busy. Busy. Busy. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy Active. Active. Active. Active. | Active. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. | Busy. Very busy Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy Active. Active. Active. | Active. Active. Active. Active. | Active. Busy. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy Very busy Very busy Very busy | Active. Busy. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. | Quiet. Busy. Active. Dull. Dull. Active. Dull. Quiet. Quiet. Quiet. Quiet. Quiet. Quiet. Quiet. Active. |
| Busy. Active. | Busy. Dull. | Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. | Busy. Very busy | Busy. Busy. | Busy. Very busy | Busy. Active. | Quiet. Dull. |
| Active. Active. Active. Quiet. | Busy. Dull. | Busy. Quiet. Active. | Busy. Dull. Dull. | Active. Dull. Busy. | Active. | Quiet. Active. Dull. | Quiet. Active. | Busy. Active. Dull. |

Lumbering.—Work in the shanties in Ontario and the eastern provinces was actively proceeded with during the month, being facilitated by the bright, cold weather and plentiful falls of snow. In British Columbia general depression, however, continues both in the mills and among loggers.

Perhaps the most noteworthy event of the month in the industry was the sale on December 9 by auction at Toronto of timber limits belonging to the province, when 826 square miles of limits were sold at \$3,677,377.50, or an average price of \$4,450 per mile. The highest price per mile paid was \$31,500; the highest previous price per mile was \$17,500, bid at the 1892 sale. The previous record of total sales was \$2,315,000 in 1892. Definite steps were also taken by the Ontario Government in the matter of adding to the forestry reservation of the province. The territory added, amounting to 3,700 square miles, is in the neighbourhood of Lake Temiskaming and the Montreal river.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick decided to increase the stumpage on lumber cut in the province from \$1 to \$1.25 per thousand and to double the charge for the renewal of leases, making it \$8 a square mile instead of \$4 as at present. The new stumpage rate will apply to this winter's cut, and the new charge of renewals will affect all future renewals. Better means for protection of forests from fires will also be adopted.

The total shipments of lumber to the United Kingdom had fallen considerably less than last year, the United States taking the greater portion of the Canadian sawn lumber. The average price this year is stated to have been 15 per cent higher than last year.

Mining.—The activity in the Nova Scotia collieries showed a slight decline for December, though large outputs were reported. The strike of miners at Springhill was an adverse circumstance. The record for the first eleven months of the year, however, showed an increase over 1902. In British Columbia employment in the col-

lieries was active. In metalliferous mining an important event of the month was the discovery of nickeliferous copper in large quantities in Cape Breton Island. The ore body is between 270 and 280 feet wide, carries gold and silver and contains high values in copper and gold. The discovery is of great importance, as it is said the property will prove to be among the largest copper mines in the world. New gold findings at Poplar Creek, B.C., and an important discovery of asbestos in Addington county, Ontario, were also reported during the month. For an interesting statement relating to conditions of employment in gold-mining in Nova Scotia the reader is referred to the report of the Halifax correspondent in the present issue.

The output of the metalliferous mines of Ontario during the first nine months of 1903 as reported to the bureau of mines, was as follows: Gold, 7,693 ounces, worth \$139,210; silver, 19,549 ounces, worth \$10,124; iron ore, 262,409 tons, worth \$376,103; pig iron, 59,783 tons, worth \$1,051,940; nickel, 5,393 tons, worth \$2,115,957; copper, 3,911 tons, worth \$330,263; zinc ore, 950 tons, worth \$7,600. Total value, \$4,030,197.

Manufacturing.—The industry generally continued active with conditions of employment favourable in most localities. On December 15 the assets of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, held by Speyer & Co., New York, for a loan of \$5,500,000, were bought in at public auction by Speyer & Co. for \$4,500,000. It was stated, however, that the sale would not affect the negotiations in progress for the reorganization of the company.

The final separation of the Dominion Coal and the Dominion Iron and Steel companies was effected during the month, the Bill relating thereto having passed its third reading in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly on December 8. The new agreement may be summarized as follows:—The Coal Company takes over the Steel Company's business as on June 30, 1903, assumes all the expenditures and receives the

benefit of all returns since that date. The lease is surrendered and all the assets owned by the Steel Company in connection with the business carried on by it under the lease pass to the company. These assets as set out in the agreement amount to \$3,844,431.16, but of this sum \$1,714,137.10 represents moneys spent in the property during the currency of the lease, and \$2,130,294.06 the free assets. In consideration of the surrender of the lease, of the transfer of the assets above mentioned, and of the making of a new contract for coal for the Steel Company's use, the Coal Company assumes the current liabilities of the coal business, amounting to \$685,577.61, resumes outstanding bonds and debentures of \$590,503.24, and pays the Steel Company in cash \$2,635,000. Part of this cash payment will be represented by notes of the Steel Company now held by the Coal Company, amounting to \$655,000. The former company will make a large expenditure in development work, and the latter under the new arrangement is reported in a satisfactory position. It was announced that the company would engage in the manufacture of steel rails. The head office of the company will be removed from Montreal to Sydney.

Railway construction and transportation.—Little change in railway construction conditions was reported from last month, there being a general cessation of activity with the advent of the winter season. Very favourable reports from the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway were received; it is expected that the railway will be ready for complete operation in November next. The new double track on the Grand Trunk Railway between Kingscourt Junction and Wyoming was opened for traffic during the month.

Railway transportation was heavy throughout December, and complaints from several localities were received of delays caused by the volume of Christmas trade, by snow storms and through car shortages. Grain shipments from the west were severely congested, and there was considerable

discussion of the recently enacted Grain Act. An advance in rates on grain and grain products was put into effect by the Canadian railroads during December, and will affect shipments from all points in Ontario to the larger American cities, as well as to the maritime provinces. Traffic on the Michigan Central Railroad was reported exceptionally heavy during the month. During the transportation year of the Canada Atlantic Railroad, which closed on December 7th, 3,000,000 bushels more of western grain was carried than last season, while the volume of tonnage in other respects was maintained. The increase in wages granted to the employees of the Intercolonial Railway was an important development of the month.

Several important returns relating to inland navigation during the year were received in December. At Fort William and Port Arthur, for instance, the total receipts from September 1, 1903, to December 6, 1903, were : Wheat received, 16,413,372.40 bushels ; shipped, 16,023,290.50. Oats received, 67,652.32 ; shipped, 127,180.08. Barley received, 59,755.80 ; shipped, 31,513.36. Flax received, 146,539.35 ; shipped, 152,123.54. The Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie was open for business 256 days, and carried 5,502,185 tons of freight, an increase of 16.04 per cent over last year. East-bound freight showed an increase of 7.07 per cent and west-bound freight an increase of 60 per cent. The increases in western traffic were chiefly in coal, iron and general merchandise. Of east-bound freight, fruit, copper, wheat, iron ore and pig iron show decreases, and flour, lumber and general merchandise increases. The United States canal on the other hand showed a falling off in business.

The transportation commission, consisting of Messrs. Bertram, Reaford and Fry, held their preliminary meeting on December 16 for organization purposes, several members of the Dominion Cabinet being present. The commission will hold its first meetings in Halifax and St. John early in January.

The increased volume of inland navigation traffic during 1903 is shown by the fact that whereas in 1902 some 3,665 vessels passed through the Lachine canal west-bound, the number for 1903 was 5,030, while the total registered tonnage had increased from 182,932 to 419,781. Freight carried through the Lachine canal increased from 436,656 to 674,503 tons; grain from 16,295,602 to 22,483,438 bushels; lumber from 143,892,237 to 172,485,018. In 1902 there was collected \$97,244.79 in rentals, wharf dues, &c. The amount of money earned in 1903, though not all collected on account of rentals being free, was \$156,009.76.

The trades.—Conditions were uniformly satisfactory, with possibly a slight diminution in the total amount of employment available, though at many points, as will be seen from the reports of correspondents to the *Gazette*, exceptional activity prevailed. In the *building trades* outdoor work was practically at a standstill with the exception of one or two localities, as for example, at Halifax, N.S., and Niagara Falls, Ont., where mild weather prevailed. Bricklayers and masons were in consequence generally idle. With the indoor branches, however, the month was a good one, and already the outlook for operations in the spring has been pronounced favourable. In this connection, the building record of the city of Montreal is of interest. Seventy-two building permits were issued in Montreal in November at a stated aggregate cost of \$131,170. The list includes 49 permits for new buildings, consisting of 8 houses, 27 tenements, 5 stores, 2 factories, 1 stable, 1 warehouse and 5 sheds. There were 23 permits for alterations or repairs to 7 houses, 4 tenements, 4 stores, 2 factories, 2 warehouses, 1 hotel and 3 sheds. There were 187 real estate transfers in the city proper, amounting to \$702,909, and sales in the suburbs amounting to \$119,650. A report by the Montreal building inspector for the first eleven months of 1903 showed a total expenditure of \$4,500,000 on new buildings, as against less than \$3,000,000 last year. During November

buildings to the value of \$100,000 were erected. The buildings included 44 houses, 77 tenements, 2 factories and 6 sheds.

The *metal and woodworking trades* were generally busy, and the *printing, clothing, and food and tobacco preparation* branches, owing to the holiday season, enjoyed, especially in the opening weeks of the month, very active conditions. The *leather trades* have improved somewhat in Quebec, though demoralization in consequence of the labour troubles there was a feature; elsewhere, however, and especially in Western Canada, the trade reported a good month. At the annual meeting of the tanners' section of the Toronto Board of Trade, the retiring chairman declared that the trade had not had a very good year. The high prices ruling for hides, skins and tanning material and the uncertainty of the labour supply even at high wages having, in spite of the active demand for leather, seriously militated against profits. Prospects for the coming season, and especially with regard to the trade in the west, were stated to be very favourable. *Unskilled* labour was generally quiet, though a considerable absorption of the labour thrown on the market in November with the advent of cold weather was accomplished. This branch also profited by the fact that the heavy snow fall considerably increased the amount of employment available during the month. The lack of girls for *domestic service* was keenly felt throughout Canada, especially in Nova Scotia and Ontario.

Canadian Revenue.

The revenue of the Dominion for November, according to the regular monthly statement of the Finance Department, reached \$5,431,188.70, or a total of \$29,166,903.77 for the first five months of the current fiscal year. The total for the month shows a decline of about \$470,000 from October, though it is greater by a like amount than the return for November, 1902. The betterment for the five months amounts to over \$3,262,000. The headings under which the leading items of these increases were re-

ported are shown in the following tables:—

For the month of November :

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Customs..... | 2,738,663 91 | 3,228,035 87 |
| Excise..... | 1,005,554 24 | 1,138,520 67 |
| Post Office..... | 340,000 00 | 380,000 00 |
| Public Works, includ- ing Railways..... | 552,913 52 | 420,194 99 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 322,709 85 | 264,437 17 |
| Total..... | 4,959,841 52 | 5,431,188 76 |

For the five months of the fiscal year
ending November 30 :

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Customs..... | 15,045,470 43 | 17,646,209 23 |
| Excise..... | 4,952,911 35 | 5,443,805 51 |
| Post Office..... | 1,530,000 00 | 1,730,000 00 |
| Public Works, includ- ing Railway..... | 3,114,504 46 | 3,188,710 25 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 1,261,688 76 | 1,158,178 78 |
| Total..... | 25,904,575 00 | 29,166,903 77 |

The total expenditure for November was \$5,963,383.54, as against \$4,701,033.23 in November, 1902. For the five months the total expenditure was \$15,191,302.76, as against \$16,155,893.05 a year ago.

The sum of \$1,237,862.72 was expended on capital account during the month, the

leading items of which were \$705,345.87 expended on public works, railways and canals, \$222,891 on railway subsidies, \$141,226.80 on Dominion lands, and \$128,704.66 in bounties on iron and steel.

Foreign Trade.

As in the case of the revenue, the foreign trade of Canada continues to show an advance upon reports for a similar period, as the accompanying table supplied by the courtesy of the Department of Customs will demonstrate.

During the month of November imports entered for consumption showed an increase of practically \$300,000, and for the five months ending November 30 an increase of \$17,000,000. Exports during the month increased by over \$1,500,000, while for the five months the increase was over \$6,000,000. The most notable increases in exports for the month fall under the heading of animals and their products, manufactures, the mine, and the fisheries, the forest and agriculture showing little variation from November, 1902. For the five months substantial gains are shown under every heading except the fisheries and the forest. This rate of increase in both departments, if maintained until the close of the fiscal year, will bring the aggregate total of Canadian foreign trade, it is estimated, to half a billion dollars.

IMPORTS.

| | MONTH OF NOVEMBER. | | FIVE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER. | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | 1902. | 1903. | 1902. | 1903. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Dutiable goods..... | 9,841,234 | 11,181,253 | 54,541,736 | 63,505,164 |
| Free goods..... | 7,265,305 | 7,333,095 | 32,298,345 | 40,661,439 |
| Total merchandise..... | 17,106,539 | 18,514,348 | 86,840,081 | 104,166,603 |
| Coin and bullion..... | 1,239,318 | 120,483 | 2,528,912 | 3,019,742 |
| Grand total..... | 18,345,857 | 18,634,831 | 89,368,993 | 107,186,345 |
| Duty collected..... | 2,690,689 | 3,156,020 | 14,814,174 | 17,339,073 |

EXPORTS.

| — | MONTH OF NOVEMBER. | | | | FIVE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER. | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1902. | | 1903. | |
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| The Mine..... | 2,250,806 | 10,130 | 3,469,487 | 23,611 | 16,042,932 | 115,240 | 18,388,375 | 119,770 |
| The Fisheries..... | 1,102,050 | 497 | 1,557,860 | ..... | 5,431,678 | 11,305 | 4,891,778 | 6,811 |
| The Forest..... | 3,089,386 | 11,635 | 3,020,545 | 17,490 | 21,161,220 | 16,526 | 19,572,519 | 263,279 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 6,309,347 | 41,219 | 7,075,762 | 13,953 | 35,005,545 | 414,027 | 37,364,574 | 301,226 |
| Agricultural products..... | 6,146,570 | 1,731,465 | 5,310,799 | 1,477,611 | 16,105,751 | 4,838,983 | 16,910,694 | 7,051,558 |
| Manufactures..... | 1,488,168 | 197,151 | 1,666,679 | 225,166 | 7,727,538 | 1,056,020 | 8,247,023 | 1,139,840 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 3,822 | 28,064 | 3,190 | 43,469 | 48,831 | 412,515 | 13,550 | 191,999 |
| Total merchandise..... | 20,390,149 | 2,020,161 | 22,104,322 | 1,801,300 | 101,523,495 | 6,864,616 | 105,388,513 | 9,074,393 |
| Coin and bullion..... | ..... | 33,878 | ..... | 83,695 | ..... | 263,933 | ..... | 229,542 |
| Grand total exports..... | 20,390,149 | 2,054,039 | 22,104,322 | 1,884,995 | 101,523,495 | 7,128,549 | 105,388,513 | 9,303,935 |

Attention was directed during the month to the prospect for an increased trade with Japan in Canadian wheat and flour.

Statistics issued by the United States Mint Bureau show that of a total of \$47,090,595 of gold exported, \$5,847,239 were sent to Canada. The stock of United States gold coin in Canadian banks on June 30, 1903, was \$10,875,899, while the stock in the Dominion treasury on the same date was \$34,430,384. There were large imports of gold from Canada during the year.

Cheese and Dairy Exports.

Statistics relating to the shipments of cheese and dairy products from the port of Montreal during the navigation season of 1903 throw much light on conditions in these branches of industry. In round numbers the total export business in these products approached closely to \$30,000,000, showing an average increase of over \$2,000,000 per year during the last five years, representing an increase of over 57 per cent in revenue derived from the output of Canadian herds. There was an increase in the quantity of cheese exported of over

13½ per cent, while compared with five years ago the gain is over 26 per cent, and with ten years ago over 42 per cent. These gains in the quantity of output have been secured without causing a serious decline in values, prices averaging 50 cents per box higher this year than last. Compared with five years ago there has been a gain of over 78 per cent in Canadian cheese exports, shipments of cheese from Montreal during 1903 having totalled 305,952 boxes, valued at \$21,563,386. In butter, however, there has been a heavy decline in exports during the past year; the shrinkage in farmers' revenue from butter exports is estimated at 65 per cent, total shipments being valued at \$4,803,533, as compared with \$7,936,121 last year.

Trade with Great Britain.

The imports to Great Britain from Canada for the month of November were as follows:—

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Cattle..... | 14,680 | £246,487 |
| Sheep and lambs..... | 15,676 | 25,119 |
| Wheat, cwt.s..... | 1,077,000 | 375,771 |
| Wheat, meal and flour..... | 356,700 | 190,376 |
| Pease, cwt.s..... | 34,040 | 16,582 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| Bacon, cwts. | 67,078 | £166,822 |
| Hams, cwts. | 17,443 | 44,314 |
| Butter, cwts. | 20,226 | 96,094 |
| Cheese, cwts. | 178,800 | 471,521 |
| Eggs, great hundreds..... | 236,661 | 91,228 |
| Horses, head. | 21 | 630 |

A report of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain shows that since the English ports were closed to the Argentine Republic, imports of cattle and sheep from Canada have been greatly augmented, while United States supplies have declined. Imports of Canadian bacon have increased very largely and steadily during the past five years.

Domestic Trade.

The cold, clear weather of the opening weeks of the month was an important factor in domestic trade, with the result that a heavy volume of trade in holiday goods and staples was reported. Collections were satisfactory, with the exception of a few localities affected by local depression in particular industries. Features of the dry goods trade were a sharp advance in cottons and the satisfactory showing of spring orders. Linen sales also were large, and prices of woollens firm. In groceries trade was almost entirely confined to sorting. Weekly bank clearings for the most part showed increases, though a slight money stringency was reported from a few localities, owing to conditions of a local nature.

Insolvencies during November involved a larger amount of defaulted indebtedness than in November, 1902. The total commercial defaults numbered 89, with liabilities of \$620,513, compared with 89 failures a year ago for \$460,984. One failure exceptionally large was in the manufacture of machinery, involving about \$200,000. The total manufacturing defaults numbered 20, as against 24 last year. Five of the manufacturing classes reported no suspensions, and five others only one default each.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, held on November 7, a very satisfactory report was presented, the rest fund now amounting to \$10,000,000. The Bank of Ottawa held its 29th annual meeting on November 29, when net profits amounting

to \$335,640 were declared and \$100,000 added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to only \$82,131 less than the paid-up capital. The bank added over two million to its deposits and still more to its current loans and discounts during the year. The amalgamation of the new City and Counties Bank of Ottawa with the Crown Bank of Canada was announced on December 14. The head office will be in Toronto, and business will be begun in a few months.

Proceedings of Labour Organizations.

The annual convention of the *National Union of Bricklayers and Masons of Ontario* was held at Brantford in December. Representatives of seventeen unions throughout the province were present. The principal questions discussed included the jurisdiction of unions, the inspection of buildings under construction, the proposed legislation in reference to the officers of international unions, and the open shop question. By referendum vote the union decided in favour of a death benefit feature of \$100 to members who have been six months in good standing. The following new officers were elected:—President, T. Izzard, Toronto; Vice-President, E. Chamberlain, Collingwood; Secretary, H. Rymill, London; Treasurer, C. E. Beard, St. Thomas.

The amalgamation of the five labour councils of the city of Toronto into a new council to be known as the Central Trades Council was decided upon in December, the fifty unions voting on the question being, with one exception, namely, the Stonecutters' Union, in favour of the scheme. The trades council affected are the District Labour Council, the Building Trades Council, the Woodworkers' Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council. About 16,000 union labourers will be represented in the new body, the final organization of which will be completed in January.

The suggestion of the Building Trades Council of Toronto that differences arising between contractors and workmen on build-

ings in process of erection in that city should be referred to arbitration, which was submitted to the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, was rejected by that body, and a resolution passed in its place declaring that while the architects were heartily in favour of the principle of settling disputes by arbitration, they could not advocate the insertion of an arbitration clause in contracts so long as the Building Trades Council or its component unions could not be held legally responsible for any agreement into which it might enter.

Notes of the Month.

The chairman of the finance committee of the city council of Ottawa reported a surplus of \$10,000 for 1903, in spite of the fact that \$37,000 had been spent in meeting the fuel deficit and on fire relief.

The completion of *the breakwater at Port Colborne* at a cost of \$515,000 was announced by the Dominion Department of Public Works. The structure is 4,450 feet long and 50 feet wide, and protects the entrance to the Welland canal from south-west winds.

A meeting of *the unemployed of the city of Toronto* was held on December 24, when a resolution protesting against the encouragement of indiscriminate immigration and against the alleged misrepresentation of industrial conditions by employers, which was stated as the cause of much of the immigration in question, was passed.

The total expenditure by the city of Toronto, including expenditures on water-works, during 1903 was estimated at \$1,212,444.16, an increase of about 10 per cent over last year. Some 316 separate works were undertaken, and the construction of 51 private permanent works superintended. About 35 miles of permanent sidewalks were constructed.

It was reported that during the first eleven months of the year, 110 new post offices were opened in the Winnipeg district, which includes the territory lying between the town of Rat Portage and the Rocky

Mountains. The increase is the largest on record within a similar period, and indicates the progress of development in Western Canada.

On December 22 a commission was appointed by the Dominion Government to proceed to Europe to inspect the various plants that are using *the thermo-electric process for the smelting of iron ore and the making of steel*. There are five of these establishments in Europe, and these will be visited by the commission. The commission consisted of Dr. Haanel, Superintendent of Mines, and Mr. C. E. Brown, of Peterborough.

On December 1 the board of arbitration appointed by the Employers' Association of Toronto and by the employees affected in the case of a *strike of rubbers in the piano factory of the Gerhard-Heintzmann factory, Toronto*, gave out the following verdict:— 'On the evidence adduced the decision of this board is that matters shall remain as they are until May 1, 1904.' The evidence was taken at three evening sessions of the board.

The Associated Boards of Trade of Southern British Columbia held their annual convention at Rossland, B.C., in the opening week of the month. Resolutions were passed recommending the appointment of commissioners to report on the needs of the mining industry, the publication of government bulletins on new processes of treatment of refractory ores, the abolition of the 2 per cent tax on ores, and thanking the Federal Government for granting the lead bounty.

The charter of incorporation for *the Imperial Coal and Coke Company, Limited*, was granted by the Dominion Government, the company to be capitalized at \$4,500,000 and to operate coal areas in the East Kootenay district, B.C.

A company to be known as *Corundum Refiner, Limited*, and to be capitalized at \$1,000,000 has secured some 600 acres of corundum land in Renfrew county, Ont., and will work a large corundum plant there,

an agreement for the completion of the plant by July, 1905, having been signed. The company will be the third corundum company operating in Eastern Ontario.

The Employers' Association of Toronto was incorporated under the Ontario statutes during the month. The objects, as stated in the application for incorporation, are as follows :—

To protect its members in their rights to manage their respective businesses, in such lawful manner as they may deem proper.

The adoption of a uniform legitimate system whereby members may ascertain who is, and who is not, worthy of their employment.

The investigation and adjustment, by the proper officers or committees of the association, of any question arising between mem-

bers and the employees, when such questions shall be submitted to the association for adjustment.

To endeavour to make it possible for any person to obtain employment without being obliged to join a labour organization, and to encourage all such persons in their efforts to resist the compulsory methods of organized labour.

To protect its members in such manner as may be deemed expedient against legislative, municipal, and other political encroachments.

The organization of the *Quebec Master Printers' Association* for the purpose of mutual aid and to promote the general interests of the printing business in Quebec was effected during the month.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the past month was not so active as in November. Labour, skilled and unskilled, finds it hard to get work. This time last year labour was in great demand, but as there is always a large floating population in Cape Breton, the permanent workmen will not be much hampered by the non-residents, who will gradually find their way out of the island until summer brings the usual activity. While shipping has decreased, railway transportation has suddenly increased. Large quantities of coal are being rushed up to the northern part of the Intercolonial Railway before snow blockades prevent its entrance. Other orders are also being filled along the railway towns. Wholesale and retail trade has been a little better than last month, but much below the volume of the same month last year.

Springhill miners were on strike for eight days in the beginning of the month.

The method of payment was the cause of the dispute, the men wanting to be paid by cubic measurement of coal, the company insisting on paying the men by the box. A compromise was effected, the men agreeing to furnish a man to load the coal at the bottom of the coal chute, and not to dock for stone falling out of the roof of the chute.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining, while not dull by any means, is not so brisk as last month. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has single shifted in all its collieries, and it is not as anxious for large outputs. The development work, however, is being continued, so that the mines will be in readiness for better work when the spring shipping commences. The Dominion Coal Company has also placed two of its collieries on single shift. Development work will also be pushed ahead during winter at all 'Dominion' collieries. Banking the coal in heaps is now going on in Cape Breton because navigation is closed, railway transportation being too limited and costly to

permit of the whole output of the collieries being carried to market.

The new *steel rod mill* being constructed by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company is to be rushed as soon as the machinery arrives. In the meantime it is going up slowly.

The forces have been increased at New Campbellton *dolomite quarries*, while the numbers have been reduced at Marble Mountain.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, are not quite so active as last month. Lathers and plasterers have entered their dull season, and work is not so brisk. Steam-fitters are fairly well employed. Builders' labourers are not very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are all fairly active. Iron workers and helpers are not up to the average of last month. Machinists and engineers have steady employment. Steam engineers are busy. Electrical workers and linemen are all very busy. Blacksmiths are kept well employed. Horseshoers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers continue to get steady employment. Clerks and stenographers are not so active as last month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors are very busy. Locomotive engineers and firemen are also very busy. Railroad telegraphers are well employed. Railroad trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers have plenty of work, and seemingly have in prospect a very busy season. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen are not quite so active owing to climatic con-

ditions. Ship labourers and longshoremen have little employment.

Unskilled labour is not in such great demand as it has been throughout the past two years.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of December has been a very busy one, and was fully as active as the previous month, due not only to the usual Christmas stir, but to the exceptionally mild weather. Industrial activity was fully as marked as the previous month, and while relaxation was manifest in some branches of the building trades, there were other phases of labour which were exceptionally busy. Steamfitters, plumbers, longshoremen and printers have had an excellent month. Commercial activity, too, shared largely in the business rush, the mail steamers and others causing much stir. The wholesale and retail trades have done a great December business, and while the stores as a whole did an exceptionally good trade, there were some who reported that their Christmas sales exceeded by 60 per cent their sales of last year.

The trackmen on the I.C.R. have had their pay increased from \$1.30 to \$1.40 per day, and from \$1.40 to \$1.50. The former increase was granted on smaller sections, and the latter on larger sections.

The labour field is free from unrest of any kind.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—This industry, for the season, is about normal, but in some cases it is even not so good.

Lumbering.—This industry in the lumbering districts of the province promises to be most successful, and a great amount of labour is afforded therefrom.

Mining.—Gold miners are very difficult to get just at present. The lumbering in-

dustry has made such a call upon all classes of labour in the vicinity of the gold mines that a large percentage of the miners went into the lumber woods, so that recent efforts of mine managers to secure additional labour in gold mining have met with great difficulty. In this department of mining in this province what is said of mining labour applies also to nearly all positions about the mine: managers, metallurgists, chemists, and nearly all men requiring technical knowledge have to be imported. As the treatment of ores is one of the most important problems affecting the future of the gold mining industry in Nova Scotia, this question of trained men for the work is an important one. On account of the legislation of the province favouring gold mining, that industry is likely to assume great importance in the near future; hence the necessity of impressing the situation with regard to all classes of labour upon the authorities.

In coal mining the continued growth and development of the business retains very well the large body of labour employed, and also, up to the present, has kept the price up to the unusually high figure at which it has ruled. All the large companies are preparing for an increased output. Should the price of coal fall considerably below the present rate, it will undoubtedly be followed by a decrease in wages. But the outlook just at present does not indicate that happening in the very near future. The improved outlook at the steel works in Sydney and the enormous development of the iron and steel plant at Sydney Mines, of which very little has been said, give expectation that a very large amount of the increased output of coal next year by the Dominion Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company will be consumed by the steel plants at the places mentioned. The large iron plant at Londonderry will be in operation and will take a large amount of coal from Springhill. The best indication of the improved appearance of things at Sydney is the fact that, within a couple of weeks, six hundred additional men have been taken on.

The labour situation in the coal mines is likely to be affected somewhat by the steady increase in the use of machines for cutting the coal. The difficulty hitherto experienced on coal lying at considerable angle from the horizontal will probably be overcome by the use of a new machine now being introduced for such a purpose by a company organized in Great Britain. What a machine means in the coal labour market can be best understood when it is stated that one machine will do the work of five pair of men, and this machine is operated by one man and a boy.

Speaking generally, there can be no doubt that all classes of mining in Nova Scotia will show an advance during the coming year in all departments. The coal output will be largely increased, probably by 750,000 tons. The three iron and steel plants will, in all likelihood, be operating on a fairly large scale. Gold mining, especially gold mining seeking to reach the deeper measures, will get greater attention than before. Copper mining at Cape D'Or, Cheticamp, and possibly one or two other places, will likely become a factor. Antimony will be mined on a large scale in Hants county. Gypsum, of which Nova Scotia supplies the United States with a large percentage of its requirements—New York what it requires altogether—will be shipped from one or two new places, while the quarry at Wentworth will probably increase its output by 25,000 tons. Brickmaking and business in building materials of various kinds, in which Nova Scotia is exceedingly rich, is being fairly well developed and will show a larger output next year than ever before.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The season for active work in the various branches of the building trades has about closed, but quite a few are yet well engaged. Carpenters are yet doing fairly well. Plumbers are busy. Stonecutters are fairly well employed. The other branches are dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders continue busy.

Machinists are also busy. Horse-shoers are very active. Boilermakers fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers are busy. Carriage and wagon makers are normally active. Coopers fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have had a splendid month; pressmen also.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and laundry help are fairly busy.

Transport.—Railroad and steamboat employees are very active. Longshoremen are enjoying a good season. Cab drivers and truckmen are normally busy.

Unskilled labour has been fairly active.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During December the supply of labour in certain lines exceeded the demand—a natural condition in this province at this particular season. Work at the Hillsborough bridge and Murray Harbour railway and other public works closed down for the season about the middle of the month, and the building operations, especially exterior work, were materially reduced. The masonry of the new market house was completed and the roof laid on, thus enabling work at the interior to be carried on during the winter. The closing of summer navigation, and the laying up of sailing vessels for the winter necessarily ended the labours of many seafaring men, though the inauguration of the winter service furnished employment, especially in Charlottetown, to a large number of truckmen and dock labourers. Merchants report a busy month, particularly at the Christmas season, and the bank clearings have been equal to those of November.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were busy during the first part of the month handling

produce, and later marketing their meat, large shipments of which were sent away to Newfoundland and maritime province ports.

Fishing.—The fishing was restricted to the catching of smelts and eels, which were shipped in large quantities to the markets of Boston and New York.

Railroad construction.—With the exception of fifteen miles of ballasting, the railroad from Southport to Murray river was completed about the middle of the month, and surveys for another branch line started.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had a quiet month. Carpenters and joiners were busy. Lathers and plasterers had a dull month. Gas and steam-fitters and plumbers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and engineers, linemen, blacksmiths, had steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were fairly busy. Car builders and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, tobacco workers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy. Hotel employees were fairly busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, trainmen, trackmen, freight handlers, steamboat men and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour was fairly busy.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of December business was exceedingly brisk for this season

of the year, but owing to the severe cold weather during the latter part of the month the building trades had to suspend operations on outdoor work. The new pork factory of Dunn Bros. at Fairville is almost completed, and it is expected to be in running order by the first of the new year. The winter port business has been a record-breaker so far this season. Up to December 28 there were 11 steamers on the way to St. John, 6 in port, and 20 had sailed from here. Between the above date and January 3, 9 more steamers are booked to sail. The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer *Lake Manitoba* sailed on the 26th for Liverpool, having on board the largest general cargo ever taken from St. John, amounting to 10,000 tons. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending December 24 amounted to \$3,964,218, an increase of \$562,176 over the same period last year, and \$167,035 less than November of the current year. Wholesale and retail dealers report that business during December surpassed all previous years, the sales having been phenomenal during Christmas week. The engineers and firemen of the Intercolonial Railway have been granted an increase in pay, amounting to 50 cents per day for the former and 55 cents for the latter, to be in effect from July 1, 1903. The back pay of some of the men will amount to more than \$100. There have been no strikes during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The *fishing* industry is at a standstill, but on the north shore a large business is being done in catching smelts.

The *manufacturing* industry is booming in the planing mills of the city, but all the large saw mills are closed down for the winter except one or two.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons are dull. Carpenters and joiners are well employed. Painters and decorators report conditions very good for this season. Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters are busy. Stonecutters and builders' labourers are dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, with machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen, boiler makers, sheet metal workers and horse-shoers, good conditions prevail.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are active. Shingle weavers are dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen and bookbinders report good conditions.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutters and drivers and cigar makers are fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers are busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad trainmen and trackmen are very busy. Freight handlers, steamboat men and firemen are well employed. Ship labourers are extra busy, and street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen busy.

Unskilled labour reports fair conditions.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fredericton.—The Scott Lumber Company will erect a large shingle mill, to run winter and summer, and about twenty dwellings for employees, with a large store.

Moncton.—The Exhibition Association contemplates erecting buildings at a cost of \$16,000. They have already spent in the vicinity of \$10,000 for thirty-one acres of ground and the race track.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and E. Little, Correspondents, report as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month cannot be classed as a good one from a labour standpoint, the principal cause being the lock-out in the boot and shoe factories, which affected, broadly speaking, every line of industry more or less in the city. There have been no other

disturbances in the relations between capital and labour, but a demand was made by the printers to the effect that on and after January 18 a new scale of prices should go into effect, namely, an increase of \$2 per week in wages and a decrease of one hour in the time worked per day. This would make the new rates \$11 per week, and the work day eight hours. The employees of the Dominion arsenal also asked for an increase in pay, but have not as yet received a definite answer.

On the 21st of the month the proprietors of printing offices in Quebec held a meeting at which it was decided to form an association, to be known as 'The Quebec Master Printers' Association,' in order to 'mutually aid themselves and to promote the general interests of the printing business in Quebec, as well as to settle all questions that may affect said business.'

On December 7 the lightship *Lurcher*, No. 14, left for the maritime provinces. She is the last vessel to leave for sea this season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are two things to note in agricultural matters in this district; first, the exceptionally high prices ruling in the Christmas markets for poultry of all kinds, an increase over last year of from 20 to 25 per cent, and second, the nearly general lack of water, dry wells and springs being the rule.

Lumbering is in full operation, and the right kind of men, especially choppers, cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers to meet the demand, and this despite the fact that the highest rates are being paid for this class of labour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have had a very slack month, the extreme cold and snow rendering outside work in these lines almost impossible.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In these trades the month has been

a slack one, but boilermakers, machinists and iron workers report a busy month. Ordinarily activity in these lines only begins after the holidays. Electrical workers and linemen have had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—A continued slackness of work prevails. The Typographical Union No. 302 made a demand for an increase of wages and a reduction of hours on the 1st of the month, to go into effect on January 18, but up to the end of the month no reply to the circular has been received.

Clothing trades.—The lock-out of boot and shoe workers was broken on the 17th inst. The arbitrators have not given a decision at the time of writing this report. There is a very perceptible brightening up in the leather trades since the opening of the factories, few of which are as yet working full-handed. This is due to the fact that before the close-down most of these establishments finished as much stock as possible, and at present the first hands required are leather cutters, of whom there will be a shortage, as quite a large number left Quebec and obtained employment elsewhere.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers, as usual at this season, had a very busy month. Ice cutting has not yet commenced, but will in the first week of January, the heavy snowfall preventing the thickening of the ice, in spite of the cold weather. Cigarmakers report a very good month's work. The Royal Havana Cigar Company has gone into liquidation on the demand of Mr. J. B. Jarvis, manager of the company. A meeting of the creditors has been called.

Unskilled labour.—Men coming under this head have had a good month. Snow shovellers met during the month and formed a temporary organization, demanding and obtaining a rate of \$1.25 per day of ten hours. The rate last winter for this class of labour was \$1.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this city and district has changed but little during the month of December. The Christmas trade was exceptionally brisk, and merchants did a good business. The weather not being sufficiently cold to produce ice for cutting and other outside work, there is dearth in the employment of unskilled labour. The month of December has closed one of the most prosperous years in Three Rivers. Buying at the Christmas markets was extensive, and prices paid were high despite the large offering. The following are some quotations :—

Beef by the quarter, 5 and 5½ cents per pound; mutton per quarter, 7 and 8 cents per pound; turkeys 18 and 20 cents per pound; Chickens 8 to 12 cents per pound; geese \$1 to \$1.40 per pair.

Manufacturers are well satisfied with the result of the year, which has been 25 per cent more than last year. The wholesale trade have done exceptionally well, and merchants have increased their business on an average of 20 per cent over 1902. The traffic in the port of Three Rivers during the season of navigation of 1902 and 1903 was as follows :—

During 1902, 91 vessels, showing 169,326 tons.

During 1903, 106 vessels showing 253,796 tons.

An augmentation over last year of 15 vessels and 84,470 tons.

There has been exported to the United States this year from the port of Three Rivers 34,182 cords of pulp wood and 2,318,010 feet of wood; to England, 32,662,724 feet of wood and 4,599 tons of pulp paper.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, very quiet.

Lathers, plasterers and painters report only a few are working. Plumbers have much work at good wages.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Electrical workers are fairly well employed. Horse-shoers are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are well employed at good wages.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have plenty of work and good wages. Steel and copper plate printers are dull.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors report a fair month. There is only one glove factory here, employing 80 men and 40 girls, and they ask more hands. Wages are good; good men can have \$10 to \$18 per week. Boot and shoe workers have abundance of work, and wages are satisfactory.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, were busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had a fair month.

• *Leather trades.*—There are about 5 good tanneries here, giving work to 75 to 100 men. Wages are \$5 to \$25 per week. With leather workers and saddlers fair conditions prevailed.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been exceptionally well employed during the month of December, and there are but few idle men. At this time of the year the demand for labour is often not equal to the supply, but the building trades, which generally suffer most at this time of the year, are fully employed, as there are some large contracts which are being rushed to completion. The prosperity which Sherbrooke has enjoyed for some time past in all branches of industry and business does not seem to abate, and the prospects are that good times are ahead for

some time yet, judging by the provisions that are being made for new industrial premises and extension of others.

The Modern Bedstead Co., which started in Sherbrooke a few months ago, is to be reorganized with a capital of \$50,000, and the company expects to increase the number of employees to forty. They are also applying to the city council for a bonus. The machine shops are exceptionally busy. The Jenckes Machine Co. have made some large shipments of mining machinery during the month, as well as Crocker turbines for electric light plants. The Rand Drill Co. have also several large contracts ready for shipment to various mining concerns in Canada. In both shops considerable overtime is being put in. The Paton Manufacturing Company are also very busy. This company has lately completed one of the most successful years in the history of the company. In addition to the heaviest output, a dividend of 6 per cent on a \$600,000 capital was paid.

The valuation roll of the city has just been homologated and shows an increase of about a quarter of a million in taxable real estate, which is a good indication of the continued prosperity of the city.

The city council have made an offer of \$200,000 to the Sherbrooke Heat, Light and Power Co. for its electric light plant and property. The question of municipal ownership has been engaging the attention of the city for some months past, and various offers have been made. The shareholders of the company will deal with the above offer at the annual meeting next month. The waterworks department, after providing for interest, sinking fund, &c., and \$2,000 towards reducing the debt of the city (the latter amount has to be provided for yearly), shows a net profit on the year's business of over \$1,300.

Retail merchants report a good average Christmas trade. In some lines it was better than for years past.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are still greatly inconvenienced by the low state of the

brooks and springs, caused by the drought which has been experienced in this section for months past. Previous to the snow they had to drive their stock or haul water long distances. Now most of them get water by melting the snow.

Lumbering.—The hard frost and snow which set in early in the month has been of great benefit to lumbermen, as the swamps are frozen hard and hauling can be done much more expeditiously. There is still a good demand for men in the lumber camps.

Manufacturing industries in nearly all departments are thriving. The Paton and Lomas mills have been retarded somewhat by the low water in the Magog river, and part of each of the factories mentioned have to run in the night, and part during the day.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades received a check by the extreme cold weather during the latter part of the month, but there are two fairly large contracts that are being rushed to completion, and every available bricklayer is sought after. The prospects for the spring are very bright. In addition to the court-house, there are several large contracts which will be started in the spring. The foundation work on the new court-house is all but completed, and work has been suspended until the spring. The year just closed has been an exceedingly busy one in the building trades. Plumbers and steamfitters are busy and report conditions better than last winter.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal and engineering trades are still active, with good prospects for the future.

Woodworking trades.—These trades are fully employed, and there are no idle men.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade reports a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers find ready employment. The wholesale trade is good, and custom tailors give ready employment to good men.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is still in good demand.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the month has been satisfactory, though only certain branches of industry were very active. Retail merchants report business as having been very good, particularly towards Christmas. There has been no change in the hours of labour, but there has been a reduction in wages in one of the departments of the Penman Manufacturing Co. The machine stocking knitters were reduced one cent a dozen pairs; they formerly received three cents per dozen pairs. A number of them quit work, to be replaced by others, to whom the company used to pay \$1 per day while they were apprentices, and who will now work by the piece. In the above mentioned factory, work has been very slack since some time, especially in the weaving department, where there are 26 looms idle for the winter of the 50 which were running a fortnight ago. At the present time they are only making first class goods, and on account of this about 40 hands are idle. In the spinning and carding departments the employees are not working full time. Some of the workmen who were thrown out of employment have found positions elsewhere.

There have been no strikes or lockouts during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The local factories are all well occupied. At the cigar factory work has been very brisk for some time. At present 63 hands are employed, divided as follows : 11 skilled workmen, 30 ap-

prentices, 15 strippers, 7 packers, besides the office staff.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and construction carpenters have not had much work during the month, but house carpenters have been fairly busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—In these trades times have been fairly brisk.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Those engaged in the furnishing trades report good business. Carriage and wagon-makers say the month has been comparatively good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have been fully occupied.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers report a satisfactory month. The boot and shoe workers in both our local factories have been very busy, and everything goes to show a good season for this branch.

Leather trades.—With tanners and curriers work continues regular.

Miscellaneous.—Delivery employees and clerks have been very busy, especially about Christmas time.

Transport.—Carters have been very busy since there have been good winter roads.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of December has been fairly active for labour in general, but owing to the weather, which has been very cold, there has been a slackening of work among bricklayers and stonemasons. With the exception of these the building trades have had no reason to complain. The statement that corporation labourers were earning \$1.50 per day for nine hours' work, made in the *December Gazette* was erroneous, as these labourers earn 15 cents per hour as before. In connection with the Slater-

matter, the Canadian Federation has had a good deal of trouble in reference to the employment of aliens. The federation alleges that it has the necessary proof to show that aliens are employed. The federation is also deeply interested in the settlement of existing labour differences in Quebec.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There has been a slight diminution in activity among these trades, but not in a very pronounced manner, and it may be said that everybody is satisfied with present conditions.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades report good conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers and wood carvers are fully employed. Car builders and wagon makers and pattern makers are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—There is abundance of work owing to the holidays.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers are very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers and tobacco workers have had plenty of work during the month.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rod. Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Matters have recovered somewhat in the labour market since last month. The temporary lull caused by the closing down of saw-mills was partly remedied by the re-opening for the balance of the winter of Mr. J. R. Booth's saw-mills. The supply of labour is well up to the demand, and there are scarcely any idle men at present. It is not expected that there will be any relaxation from this satisfactory condition of affairs for some months to come. A new source of employment will be afforded to the Hull workingmen early in January by

the opening up of a new factory. As an evidence of the prosperity of the workingman, it may be stated that the public charity committee has had but few cases of destitution to attend to so far. Grocers and merchants generally are very much pleased with their Christmas and New Year's trade. Tax collections at the city treasurer's office were well met, and monthly fees in mutual and benevolent societies were better paid than usual. To sum up, conditions have been good during December, with wages high and the demand slightly in excess of the supply.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—This industry in the saw-mills is giving employment to about 350 people at the Chaudière this winter. Wages vary between \$1.25 and \$1.50. Shantying operations are somewhat impaired by the over abundance of snow, not to any degree, however, noticeable in the families in town. Lumbering will receive a new impulse in this city by the starting after New year of a factory which will employ 15 hands the first year, and pay out \$20,000. The second year it will employ 50 hands. This factory will manufacture wooden handles for shovels, pitchforks, &c. Indirectly, hardwood shanties will have to be started on the Gatineau, where the raw material is plentiful, but for which there never was much demand hitherto.

Mining.—Mica mining in the country is closed down for winter, owing to extra cost of production at this season. Factories in town, however, will not be affected, owing to a large quantity of raw material they have in stock.

Manufacturing.—Eddy's shops are running to full capacity. About 150 men were laid off on December 21 until January 7 at the Portland Cement Co. construction works in Hull. About 40 are still working doing concrete work at 15 cents and 17½ cents per hour, for 9½ hours per day. After January 7, 200 men will be taken on.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters and joiners receive \$1.75 for ten-hour day. Painters,

decorators and paperhangers, \$2.25 for nine-hour day. Stonecutters, \$3 per day of nine hours. Builders' labourers, \$1.50 per ten-hour day. Quarrymen, about 100, receive \$1.50 for nine-hour day. Common labourers, \$1.25 per nine-hour day.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With 1903 twelve months of prosperity closed in Ottawa, and the closing month was proportionately as busy as any. Labour was fairly well employed, and trade in all seasonable directions was splendid. Merchants were reported as pleased with the volume of trade for the Christmas season. The weather was exceptionally cold, but the good sleighing and other favourable conditions had an invigorating effect on business. The banks reported paper well met, and there were no failures or compromises of consequence. Unskilled labour was naturally unemployed to a larger extent, but extra work was provided in a number of ways, especially by the generous snowfall, and also the extreme cold gave the coal trade an unusual impetus, and gave employment to more hands.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

During the month Mr. J. R. Booth started winter sawing at his mills, giving employment to about three hundred hands. The logs are supplied from the limits along the line of the Parry Sound division of the Canada Atlantic Railway, being brought to the mill by rail. General activity was reported from the lumber shanties, although there was a complaint of too much snow. There was some agitation against the maintenance of lumber piles in prohibited areas, but the police magistrate, in dealing with police court prosecutions, practically suspended operation of the civic by-law by adjourning cases against J. R. Booth and the W. C. Edwards Co. until March 31, in order to

give further chance to remove the piles. The lumber complained of has been sold, and it is expected that it will be shipped by March 31.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were all idle. Work on buildings in progress was suspended owing to the severity of the weather. The year 1903 was a very ordinary one so far as the number of houses built was concerned.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—It is understood that the Ottawa Car Works will be enlarged, a new site having been purchased in the western limits of the city, near the Union station.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were all well employed. Job offices reported a very busy month.

Clothing trades. — Tailors did a good Christmas trade.

Transport.—Railroaders were busy, and there was a large volume of freight. The holiday traffic was eminently satisfactory. Street railway employees had a slack time for a few days owing to a break down at the power-house. The water-power service was crippled by 'anchor' ice, and an armature broke in connection with the auxiliary plant, reducing the available power to 200 horse power. Only one car was operated on each line for a couple of days. The auxiliary plant break down was remedied in record time, several expert men doing in two days what was expected would take six or seven days to accomplish.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the practical suspension of building operations, there of course has been a large diminution in the demand for labour, but

the decrease has not been larger than usual. In other lines the demand was above the average during the month. While lack of sleighing somewhat retarded business, merchants report an excellent holiday trade, and that now that Christmas is over, the general depression is not as great as usual at this season.

Local banks report splendid business operations for the month. The wholesale trade was the best in years. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

The labour market was quiet during the month with respect to strikes, lockouts, &c., none having occurred during the month. The effect of the increase of cartage rates by the Canadian Freight Association has been very marked in Kingston. Strong opposition has been made to the large increases, and the result is that the freight carriers are not doing so much business. Nearly all the wholesale houses and manufacturing places have put on special carters of their own, rather than pay the rates now charged. Where the railway freight wagons hitherto carted small boxes to the merchants, the latter transfer this work to their delivery men and boys. It is held that while the increased rate may be fair enough in larger centres, they are not fair to Kingston and places similar in size. Merchants contend that the rates should be graded as between various cities. On the other hand, freight carriers say that there is very little money in the business. A local representative opposed the increase at the meeting of the C.F.A., but the larger railway companies carried the motion to increase the rates.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The various manufacturing concerns here continue to be fully employed, and as yet there have not been any cuts or changes in the number employed, rates of wages, or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal, engineering and ship-

building trades continue to be fully employed. Shipbuilding is especially active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking and furnishing trades had an especially good trade during the month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report a successful and busy month.

Clothing trades.—The clothing and kindred trades report exceptional business during the holiday season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, cigarmakers, &c., had a very busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks delivery employees, furriers, hotel and laundry workers have been rushed.

Transport.—The transport business was very brisk during December, and continues so.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is still greatly in demand.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of December was not a particularly active one in labour circles in this city or district, but compared very favourably with the same month last year. Nearly all the building operations have been concluded, consequently there are many idle men in these particular trades, such as bricklayers, plasterers, &c.

The principal change in industrial circles is the closing down of the works of The Belleville Iron and Steel Co. A large number of skilled artisans have been employed here for several months in getting the works overhauled, many new buildings being erected and new rolls being put in. The mills are expected to reopen about the middle of January, and there is no feeling of uneasiness.

The merchants and banks report business very brisk. The payments to the

farmers of this district for their season's cheese has had a distinctly favourable result upon the city's prosperity.

The new order which reached the Grand Trunk employees at this station in November, which meant thereafter a five-day week, has been rescinded, and the time is now as formerly. The rule was only in operation about two weeks.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Large quantities of rough fish are being caught in this vicinity.

Lumbering.—The lumber industry in this district was very brisk during December, a large number of men having left for the woods. Good pay is offered, and the demand for this class of labour was larger than the supply.

Mining.—The prospects for mining in the County of Hastings are very bright, and when spring opens there will be great activity. Several mining experts and capitalists are now in the northern parts of the county getting things in shape for spring work. Several new mines will be opened in the vicinity of Bancroft, and when the new I. B. and O. R. is built through that section it will add a great stimulus to this industry.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — The painters and decorators had a good month. All the public schools throughout the city were painted, affording employment to a large number of men. Plumbers had a good month, and all are busy. Gas and steam-fitters had a very busy month, several firms, Albert College and the Carman Opera House, all having steam heating installed. There are no idle men in this line.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers report a busy month, and a good demand for labour. Carriage and wagon makers are working full time, and report a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have had a good month, and every printer in town is employed.

Clothing trades. — Journeymen tailors had an exceptionally good month, and report business brisk. Boot and shoe workers are all busy, and with no idle men.

Transport.—Locomotive engineers were very busy during the month, as traffic has been very heavy. Locomotive firemen were also very busy owing to the above cause. Freight handlers were also rushed owing to the holiday season. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, all report a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—There are a few idle men in this particular branch of labour, but next month will see these men all at work getting out the ice harvest.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Work on the cement works at *Point Ann* is progressing rapidly, and many men are employed, mostly unskilled mechanics. A larger number will be added as soon as the weather moderates.

The stonecutters and quarrymen at the *Crookston quarries* had a very busy month, and are getting out large quantities of stone. Many men are employed there at good wages.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is little change in the conditions reported last month, excepting as the situation has been affected by the setting in of steady cold weather, and the unprecedentedly large volume of the holiday trade. The great activity in retail business gave temporary employment to many as clerks, salesmen, drivers, &c. A large number of unskilled and some skilled workers, mainly recent arrivals, are out of work. A meeting of the unemployed, called by the District Labour Council, was held on the 24th inst.,

which was attended by over 500 men, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the publication of false statements encouraging indiscriminate immigration. The T. Eaton Co., proprietors of the large departmental store, have reduced the hours of their staff, numbering about 5,200 persons, by closing the store and workshops at 5 o'clock every evening, instead of 6. The change goes into effect on January 2. There has been a noteworthy absence of trade disputes during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing generally continues active, though in some cases works have been temporarily closed down or production slackened. Manufacturers are disposed to look forward confidently for a continuance of prosperity and in many cases are enlarging their factories or increasing their plant. The class of industries catering more especially to the holiday trade have been exceedingly busy. The Massey-Harris Co., agricultural implement manufacturers, are reducing wages on piece work about 10 per cent.

The *farmers* are generally in a prosperous condition, as the result of the good harvest. The question of the production of sugar beets on a more extensive scale next season is receiving some attention, as it has been found to be a profitable crop. At a recent Farmers' Institute meeting, held at Ellesmere, statistics were presented showing the average net profits per acre from sugar beet culture at \$16.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment in the building trades is slack and intermittent, owing to cold weather and conditions distinctly less favourable than during the corresponding month last year, as there are not so many large partially completed jobs on which men can work indoors. The prospects are favourable for plenty of work in the spring, as the need for dwellings and the present high rents will cause a large amount of building. The proposition made by the Building Trades Council to have a

clause inserted in all contracts that disputes between employers and employees should be submitted to arbitration was submitted to the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects. The latter body, however, declined to co-operate in the movement, holding that such a clause would be inoperative, as the unions were not legally responsible bodies and could not be held to account, if they refused to abide by the result of arbitration. The council consider that such a clause could be made effective, and have submitted the matter to the local unions.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Workers in these trades are fairly well employed. The Canada Foundry Co. closed down during holiday week for stock-taking, and it is expected that operations will be resumed early in the month. General conditions show little change. Jewellers and silversmiths were very actively engaged up to Christmas, and enlargements of premises will give opportunity for the employment of larger staffs in several establishments.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage workers and cabinet makers have had a good month. Piano workers are busy.

The rubbers employed by the Gerhard-Heintzman Piano Co., eight in number, demanded an advance in wages last month (November). The case was reported to the Employers' Association and submitted to arbitration, P. W. Ellis and J. O. Thorne acting for the employers and R. J. Whitton and W. Hutchinson for the men. After an exhaustive inquiry, the arbitrators decided that wages were as high as the condition of the trade would warrant, and should remain as at present until May 1.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade shows an improvement, as compared with last month, though a number of men are out of work.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors report trade fair, though hardly so good as during December, 1902, and slackening towards the end of the month, as is usually the case.

The garment workers are generally well employed. The Garment Workers Union complain that some employers have violated the agreement made last June and are working their men nine and a half hours per day, instead of nine, as agreed on. About 30 of the male employees of the Wyld-Darling Co. clothing factory struck on the 7th inst. for a reduction in the hours of labour from ten to nine on week days and from five to four on Saturday. They returned to work the following day, under the same terms as formerly. The boot and shoe workers have decided to ask for a revision of the present wage scale.

Food and tobacco preparation—The month has been a busy one for all classes in this department, more especially confectioners. One establishment turned out 7 tons of candy daily, and all the factories were overwhelmed with orders.

Miscellaneous.—An attempt is being made to reorganize the Waiters' Union which was disbanded three years since. At a preliminary meeting, held December 13, 110 members were enrolled. The union will be affiliated with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

Transportation.—All classes engaged in transportation have been unusually busy, owing to the enormous amount of traffic during the holiday season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—At the Canadian Pacific Railway shops, employing about three hundred men, the working time has been reduced by closing the shops one day per week. In some departments the hours worked per day have also been reduced. It is understood that the arrangement is only of a temporary character.

The Rudd Harness Factory will shortly be removed from Toronto Junction to Parkdale.

Unionville.—A pickle manufacturing industry will be started next year. A meeting to interest the farmers was held on the 17th, when 12 acres of land were secured for growing cucumbers.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows.—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Skilled labour is fairly well employed considering the time of the year. Unskilled labour, on the other hand, owing to no outside and very little building work going on, is less well employed, quite a few idle men being in the city.

Wholesale and retail trade was very brisk, especially during the holiday season.

The Eastern Building Company, limited, with a capital of \$80,000, and headquarters in Hamilton, has been incorporated. It is understood that this is the company which is about to erect 100 houses in the east end of the city. The Canadian Consolidated Oil Company, limited, with headquarters in this city, has obtained a charter. The company is capitalized \$1,000,000, and the shares are \$100 each. The objects, in brief, are as follows: To produce, manufacture, refine, buy, sell, export, import, and deal generally in crude and refined petroleum oil and all other kinds of oil; to do the same with salt and natural gas, and also to prospect, develop, maintain and manage mineral mines. The company, which has been organized particularly to go into the oil business on an extensive scale, has rights to deal in salt and minerals.

The latter part of the month there was a large fire at the Aitcheson lumber mill, causing the loss of \$40,000 and throwing a large number of men out of employment, who also lost valuable kits of tools.

The strike between the Ennis piano workers was settled by arbitration.

During the Christmas week many of the manufacturing firms presented their employees with gifts of turkeys or cash. One firm, the Tuckett Cigar and Tobacco Company, continued a long established custom of presenting five of its employees who were with the firm for 21 years with a deed for a building lot and \$225 each.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There is nothing doing in *agriculture*, *fishing* or *lumbering*.

Manufacturing is also slightly affected by the after holiday season.

There is nothing doing in *railroad construction*.

All the new industries under way have more or less ceased operations owing to the extreme cold weather.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are slack just at present owing to cold weather, with the exception of plumbers and painters, who are fairly busy with interior work and work on general repairs.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers, such as moulders, stove plate and machinery, machinists, coremakers, stovemounters, &c., are fairly well employed. Electrical workers and linemen are not very busy. Metal workers, polishers, horse-shoers and jewellers are fairly well employed, and have enjoyed a good season.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers of all classes in factories, carvers, patternmakers, furniture workers, &c., are fairly well in employment.

Printing and allied trades.—All printing trades were very busy during the month, the holiday trade giving it an additional impetus.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are slack, while garment workers are busy, but for the cessation of a few days during the holidays. Boot and shoe workers are fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers are busy, and have enjoyed a good month. Ice cutting has not as yet begun.

Leather trades.—Leather workers on horse goods are fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broommakers, clerks and delivery employees are very busy. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—All railroad and transportation workers are fairly well employed. Freight handlers, ship labourers and long-shoremen are not very busy, waterfront being frozen over. Teamsters and expressmen fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour not very busy at present.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Trade during holidays very brisk. The town is improving industrially. The new refrigerator works are installing their machinery, and will be in operation by first of February and will give employment to 50 men. The furniture, garment, machine and axe workers are all well employed. George Carruthers, of the John Bertram, Sons & Co. shops, had his hand hurt on a machine during the month.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Although cold weather came early in this district, necessitating the shutting down of certain industries and the reduction of staffs in others, no case of serious lack of employment is reported. There is no evidence of any number of idle men searching for employment at any point in the district.

All factories are running full, and some over-time. City improvements in the line of paving have ceased for the season, but sewer and gas pipes are being laid, and the work engages many labourers.

The general run of business is good. Wholesalers and retailers report a satisfactory holiday trade. The motive power of some of the principal railway lines between the east and west has been taxed to handle the traffic of all classes.

Wages are steady, and general quiet prevails in labour circles.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have found an excellent demand at good prices for all the produce they have had to put on the market.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers report heavy orders for holiday and winter trade and good prospects for the spring business. In no case are there any complaints as to the demand for manufactured goods.

Mining.—The several companies exploiting the natural gas fields have all struck more or less satisfactory wells, and a large number of new wells are now being put down.

Railroad construction.—The Michigan Central Co. is relaying its main line west from here with rails 25 per cent heavier than those which they replace. Men who follow railway construction, and trackmen are all busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were never busier at this season of the year. Bricklayers and masons are not so busy as during warmer seasons, as the cold prevents outdoor work. Painters are all engaged on interior work or in the car shops. Plumbers have had a great rush of work, but the heaviest part is now over. Plasterers, lathers and carpenters are working steadily and full time.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, machinists and all classes of labour in the metal trades find constant and remunerative employment. The reconstruction, improvement and extension of lines by several different telegraph and telephone companies have given work to large numbers of linemen, many of whom were brought from distant points. Linemen in the employ of local electric companies have been unable to keep up with their work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The great rush of work for coopers is over, but all men of that craft are employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers of all classes have been in great demand, particularly hand compositors, but the vacancies are now pretty well filled.

Clothing trades.—All classes of employees in the clothing trades are busy, and there is sometimes a demand for journey-men tailors.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigarmakers are all experiencing good times in this section.

Miscellaneous.—This is the dull season here for restaurant, hotel, shop and office employees, but more are employed in these lines this winter than ever before. There is a constant demand for domestic servants and occasionally for hotel help.

Transport.—The final closing of navigation has thrown all the freight business to the railways, and numbers of additional engine and train crews have been taken on by all the roads. More yard and roundhouse employees and freight office men are working than during the autumn. Steamboatmen and sailors are practically all out of employment till spring, but there is no complaint. This also applies to the Welland canal staff. Drivers of all classes are busy.

Unskilled labour.—Over a hundred labourers were discharged by one of the power companies when night work was abandoned for the winter and cold weather made concrete construction impossible. All those who failed to find other employment immediately left the place. Unskilled labour is well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Colborne.—Canal and harbour improvement work has been abandoned for the winter. Several lake vessels are wintering here, in addition to harbour tugs, marine drills, &c.

Chippewa.—The building trades show unusual activity, and employment is plentiful.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The past month has been a good one for labour and business generally. Cold weather has caused a cessation of outside work in the building trades, otherwise, labour continues to be well employed. Factories have been running full time; two that manufacture electrical supplies have been working overtime. Transportation continues active, the railways reporting plenty of trade. Merchants report heavy sales, and one of the best Christmas trades they have ever had. There are no strikes or lockouts to report.

The Labour party are running a candidate for mayor and five candidates for aldermen, in a council of nine.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The canning factories have finished their season's work, which has been a very good one. The Rubber Factory Company of Pt. Dalhousie have in course of construction a number of buildings to house their employees.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons were well employed till stopped by cold weather. Lathers and plasterers have had steady work. Carpenters and joiners have been busy, securing inside work when it was too cold to work outside. Painters have had plenty of work. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters report trade good. Labourers report work as fair.

Metal trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers and machinists have been working full time. Electrical workers have been working overtime. Linemen have been very busy. Blacksmiths and horseshoers report trade as brisk, and an agitation is on foot for higher wages.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers report trade as good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders have had all the work they could handle.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors have had to work overtime to get out the work in hand.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have been rushed with the usual Christmas trade. Butchers and meat cutters report trade as good. A branch store of the Davies Syndicate has been opened in this city. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers report a good month's trade.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers and leather workers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers' trade is good. Clerks and delivery employees have been rushed with trade. Hotel and restaurant employees are in demand.

Transport.—Freight handlers have been busy. Street railway employees up till Christmas have been fully employed. Cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen report trade good.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Pt. Dalhousie.—The rubber factory is running full time. The work on the buildings being erected by the rubber factory is being pushed on as rapidly as the weather will permit.

Merritton.—All the factories are working full time.

Thorold.—The building trades are a little quiet; otherwise trade is good.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the past month was about the same as during November, but does not compare

favourably with the corresponding month of last year. There are more idle men in the city than there were a year ago, and there is not the same certainty that the employment will be as steady or the present scale of wages maintained. Building operations are practically suspended. The Malleable Iron Works have been working about one-half their regular force. The Verity Plough Co. closed the factory on the 21st for ten days' stock-taking, and the installing of a new boiler. The Massey-Harris management received instructions from Toronto that there would likely be a readjustment of the present scale of wages, with reductions in some of the departments. The plough factories and the engine works were busy during the first part of the month, and large shipments left the several places. Retail merchants have experienced a brisk trade, fully up to the average of other Decembers. The Cockshutt Plough Co. presented each of their employees with a turkey, and the Waterous Engine Works paid their men for Christmas day. Friendly relations between employers and employees continued.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Work in the rural districts is now limited to the care of stock and the marketing of produce, much of which reached the market during the month, the prices in some respects being unprecedented, eggs selling at 35 cents per dozen, and turkeys at from 17 cents to 20 cents per pound.

Railroad construction.—The work of the extension of the electric railway has continued; a survey has been run from St. George to Galt. This will connect Brantford with Galt, Preston, Hespeler, Berlin and Paris.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have been slack, owing to the cold and inclement weather.

Carpenters and joiners have had a full month. Outside carpenters are now employed inside. Lathers and plasterers had a

fair month. Outside painters are slack. Inside painters, or those employed in factories, have had an average month. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters have had a satisfactory month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and coremakers have been fully employed in the majority of the shops.

In the Malleable Iron Works there has been some short time. Machinists and electrical workers, particularly the latter, have been busy. Metal polishers and platers, stove-mounters, all blacksmiths and boiler-makers have been working full time. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers have had a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers have worked full time, the latter working overtime. Pattern makers and millwrights have had a steady month. Coopers report plenty of work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report all local men fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors have experienced a busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers report steady employment and a brisk Christmas trade.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade as being normal. Clerks and delivery employees have had a busy month, particularly during Christmas week. Furriers are all steadily employed. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers have had a full month.

Transport.—Freight handlers and street railway employees have all had steady employment. Carters and teamsters report a lull in trade which is only temporary. Draymen have had steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is not in demand; there are a number of idle men in this locality.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Nearly all classes of labour have been steadily employed during the month. No noticeable amount of time has been lost by any trade, with the exception of those employed at outdoor work, which is practically over for the season. A good winter's season is looked forward to in all lines of manufacturing. While there are no number of unemployed workers seeking work, there is still sufficient men to meet the requirements of trade here, especially of unskilled workers. A galvanizing plant, employing about 20 hands, was put in operation at the tube mills during the month. An American company shortly expects to commence manufacturing a cereal food. They will employ 40 or 50 hands. The winter fair and the Christmas season combined to give retail dealers and all those whose work it is to serve to the public a very busy month. There have been no noticeable changes in wages rates during the month, and there is no noticeable unrest amongst any class of wage earners.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this section stall feed large numbers of beef cattle, which makes the winter work heavier than it would otherwise be.

Manufacturing has had a busy month with a number of slight exceptions caused by the season.

Railroad construction and employment.—Engineers are still at work drawing up surveys for an extension of the Grand Trunk Railway to Goderich.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have had a fair month. Some work will have to be left over until milder weather. Bricklayers and stonemasons have done a small amount of work during the month. Carpenters have had a good month, with

a slight demand for men. Painters have had a fair month. Stonecutters and builders' labourers have about finished for the season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report a steady month's work. Machinists and machinists' helpers are steadily employed, with the exception of those in the cream separator factories, where there has been a slight slackness owing to the season. Sheet metal workers have had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers altogether have had a slightly better month than last, some small amount of overtime being worked early in the month. Carriage workers and trimmers are commencing on spring work. Piano workers have been busy, and there has been a betterment for organ workers. Upholsterers are very busy, and have been working overtime.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are steadily employed, but are not so busy as last month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report trade as very brisk.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, clerks, barbers, hotel employees and delivery employees have all had a very busy month, caused by the large number of visitors to the winter fair and by the Christmas season. The ice harvest is now on, giving considerable employment.

Miscellaneous.—Brussels carpet weavers were on strike for a few days owing to a dispute over apprentices learning certain parts of work. An agreement regarding apprentices was made on which men returned to work. Tube mill employees were working overtime at the beginning of the month, but at the end of month were slack owing to lack of skelps.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Berlin.—Building operations for the year totalled about \$475,000, which included ten factory additions and considerable public work.

Alma.—A strike of flax mill workers here for an increase of pay was settled in a day by the increase being granted.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. L. Carlin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has remained the same as last month, excepting in the building trades and outdoor labour, which are at a standstill owing to the severe winter weather. The greater part, however, have found employment in the different factories and the Grand Trunk Railway shops, so that there are very few idle men in the city or district. The wholesale and retail merchants report trade very good, with an increase in business this month.

The same activity prevails in all industries, and no changes have occurred in the hours of labour or rate of wages, and the most satisfactory relations exist between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing establishments are active, with plenty of work on hand, but can supply their orders more readily than previous months, as they can secure help easier.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The men engaged in the building trades are fairly busy, finishing a number of buildings that are in course of construction. The plumbers, gas and steam-fitters are exceedingly busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders report having steady employment. Machinists and fitters are all working full time. Electrical workers and linemen report work as fairly good.

Woodworkers and furnishing trades.—The factory workers are very busy, especially the cabinet makers and finishers.

Printing and allied trades.—The printers have been very active this month, especially

the job hands and ad-setters, owing to the amount of work for the holiday trade.

Clothing trades.—All the tailors and garment makers are fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers have more than their usual amount of work this month. Cigarmakers are fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers are busy, especially harness makers.

Transport.—The trainmen are extra busy this month, and the cab drivers and draymen report business good.

Unskilled labour is fairly well employed, there being a few idle men.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of December this year has been one of little or no work for those engaged in building or other outdoor callings. Winter set in the latter part of November, and severe weather and sleighing have continued throughout December. In the foundries and factories business has been good, but the usual shut down for stock-taking over the holiday season has taken place. At the McClary Manufacturing Company works (the largest employers of labour in the city) the shut down continues from December 23 to January 4. On the railroads business has been very active, an extra large amount of through freight being handled.

On January 4 the moulders, stove mounters and different foundry workers of the McClary Company will abandon their old works and report at the new foundry at the south end of the city, where all the stove work will be done in future. The old foundry will be used for a storehouse for the enamel ware department, and the company will move that department into a large new building just completed for it. It is expected that at the beginning of the year

this firm's employees will number almost 1,000.

Wholesale and retail trade has been more favourable this month than formerly, and merchants report an exceptionally good Christmas trade. The cold weather and snow has done wonders for the fur trade, and almost every sleigh and cutter in the city has been sold.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, painters, lathers and plasterers and building labourers are mostly all idle, owing partly to the severe weather, and also to the little building operations being carried on, the brickwork being finished at the armoury and at A. Talbot & Co.'s new printing office. Carpenters are about half employed. Plumbers and steamfitters are rushed, mostly with repair work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove moulders, helpers and mounters are exceptionally busy, but have an enforced two weeks' holidays for stock taking and removal to new shop. Iron moulders in other shops, coremakers, machinists and metal polishers, are busy, and only shut down for two days. Linemen have little to do.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are busy, and see good times ahead owing to the large sale of cutters and sleighs. Car builders report business as fair, and owing to the introduction of electric lights in the shops they are working longer hours (50) than ever before at this time of the year. Coopers continue to be exceptionally busy, and a demand is still felt for them.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders have all had an exceptionally busy month, and considerable overtime has been worked, calendars, novelties, &c., being the main cause for the rush.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade as dull, owing to people at

this season putting their money to other uses. Garment workers report trade as fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have had an exceptionally busy Christmas season, as have also the butchers and meat cutters. Turkeys sold on the market here for 14 to 16 cents per pound. A number of men and teams have been engaged during the month cutting the supply of ice for next summer. Cigar-makers are all employed.

Miscellaneous.—Delivery employees have been exceptionally busy, as have also furriers.

Transport.—On the Grand Trunk Railway an unusual amount of through freight has been hauled, and several new large engines put on, making an extra amount of work for the train crews.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has not been any important change in the labour market during the past month in this district. Comparatively speaking, labour was fairly well employed for this season of the year. There was a limited number of unskilled and skilled workers for whom employment was intermittent.

Commercial activity was marked in the heavy traffic on the railways of through freight, but railway officials state that the volume of business was not equal to last year during the same season.

The holiday season brought its usual extra business, and merchants report a very satisfactory Christmas trade.

A noteworthy incident in the line of rates of wages was a petition from 28 public school teachers of the city to the Board of Education asking for an increase of salary on the basis of a uniform percentage rate. The reasons set forth why the increase should be granted were as follows:—1. That the cost of living has materially in-

creased. 2. That the salaries are now barely a living wage in most cases. 3. That in other cities of equal size teachers of equal qualification are receiving higher salaries for the same work. 4. That we think the present grading of teachers' salaries is a just one, according to work done and responsibility assumed. The petition was referred to a committee of the board. The male principals of the public schools were granted a raise of salary recently on a graded scale, according to qualifications held, the minimum salary to be \$800 per annum, and the maximum \$1,000. The previous salary was \$750 per year.

Peaceful relations continue to exist between employer and employed. In some instances good-will was manifested in the distribution of turkeys and other presents to employees at Christmas.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Farmers have had a good demand for poultry and other produce for the Christmas market. Large shipments of poultry were made for the British market, and good prices prevailed.

Manufacturing continues in the same healthy condition as reported during the entire year. Local firms have plenty of orders.

Railway construction is normal for the season of the year. A noteworthy improvement in equipment recently made is a coal hoist which the M.C.R. Co. has erected in the local yards. The hoist will prove a great time and labour saver and will displace about twenty shovel men formerly employed on the coal dock.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building trades on the whole are quite slack. For outside workers there is little work, and the greater part of the inside work on new buildings is completed.

Plumbers and steamfitters are quite busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the metal trades iron moulders,

machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In this line factory workers are busy, but in the building supply department the slack season is on.

Printing trades.—Printers report trade steady and conditions normal.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report having had a busy month.

Garment workers are steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and butchers report a good Christmas trade. Cigarmakers report a steady trade.

Unskilled labour is in easy demand.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in this city during the past month have been of a fairly satisfactory nature, although not quite equal to the previous month, owing chiefly to climatic reasons. In the building trades the scarcity and high price of bricks is given as the reason for the quiet state of affairs prevailing at present. Work on several contracts has been suspended until next season.

The addition to the Wm. Gray & Sons' carriage factory is nearly completed, and will soon be in full operation. Special activity prevails in the coopering trade, there being quite a demand for barrels.

Wholesale and retail trade is brisk. Merchants report a good Christmas trade. Transportation is also exceptionally active, many railroad men having to work overtime. Rates of wages and hours of labour remain the same as the previous month. There is no unrest in the labour market. The demand for female labour at piece-work in the bean warehouses continues.

Two by-laws will be submitted to the ratepayers on the 4th of January next :

One to aid by way of a loan an electric road connecting Chatham with Wallaceburg on the north and Lake Erie shore on the south; another to assist in establishing a pork packing factory.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy marketing their produce, the splendid condition of the roads being taken full advantage of.

Manufacturing.—All local manufacturing concerns are busy, most of them running to their full capacity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons report trade quiet. Carpenters and joiners say work is rather scarce. Lathers and plasterers report trade fair. Plumbers and gasfitters are fairly well employed.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers have plenty of work. Electrical workers and linemen are all busy.

Woodworking trades. — Carriage and wagon makers have steady employment. Coopers are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors have steady employment all this month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are very busy. Cigar-makers have steady work, with no hands idle in the trade.

Transport.—All railroad men are very busy, many working overtime. Teamsters and expressmen have plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—There is not so great a demand for this class of labour as there was in the earlier part of the season. There is, however, a demand for female labour in the produce warehouse to pick over beans, &c.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The season just closed has been a record-breaker in growth for Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich. Buildings for various purposes have been put up, costing over half a million dollars. The population has increased materially, and the factories have been taxed to their utmost capacity to meet the demand of the market. Those in the iron business are still working full time with full staffs. In the building trade work has slackened off considerably on account of the cold weather, but there are a number of residences to be finished yet, which will keep most of the carpenters working until the new year. Wholesale and retail merchants have their hands full supplying the Christmas trade. The increases in wages in the various trades during the past year were from 10 to 35 per cent.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building trades are a little quiet at present, as the weather is unfavourable for outdoor work. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters have a month's work ahead.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All connected with the iron trades are fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade is active, and one office has been working overtime for the last week. The *Weekly Standard* Printing Co. is now publishing a daily newspaper called the *Daily Standard*. The first issue appeared on December 1, instant.

Clothing trades.—The journeymen tailors are all fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Workmen engaged in these trades have all they can do from now until the holiday season is over.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers are in demand.

Transport.—All railroads running in and out of Windsor are working to their full capacity.

Unskilled labour.—There is a demand for unskilled labour here just now.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Compared with previous years, for the corresponding month, labour generally is employed to a larger extent than in any previous year. The general demand has been greater and the supply also. During November it was anticipated that the supply would exceed slightly the demand. This opinion was warranted by the exceedingly large numbers of work people apparently concentrating in Winnipeg. Gradually, however, the available supply in sight at the period mentioned has been absorbed by a steady movement to camps in the woods and to railroad construction work on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. Prairie construction work is entirely abandoned during the winter months, but in the rock and mountainous territory progress is being made. The climate offers no obstacles of great moment in such localities. Large numbers of work people have also migrated east and south for the holiday season. The exceedingly favourable year for all classes of work people has placed them in a better position to avail themselves of the winter excursions.

The bush work, which draws so many work people from the city of Winnipeg, has been steadily augmenting its demands during the last two or three years. Several employment agents who devote special attention to this class of business were asked as to what in their opinion was the increase in the actual number of men now working in the woods as compared with the winter of 1902-3. A consensus of their opinions would place the number at about 2,000. Next year the increasing demand

for the products of the woods will require the services of still more men. This results in the bringing of green men into service, and the placing of a premium on good men who have had experience in the use of the axe. Wages are averaging slightly stronger than last year, and first class men are getting as high as \$40 per month and board.

Local manufacturers are busy, and several projects are being mooted for next spring.

Commercial activity continues, and preparations are being made to cope with a still greater volume of business during the ensuing year. Bank clearings and transportation show a big increase in regard to the former, and the latter is as great as can be handled by the facilities existing. Serious complaints are heard with regard to the difficulty of procuring shipments with reasonable promptitude. Retail business has been better during the holiday season than in any previous year. No changes in wages or hours of labour have taken place this month, and generally speaking the labour situation has been quiet.

The Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company decided, as a mark of their appreciation of faithful service, to give a bonus as a Christmas gift to all employees who have been six months or more in their employ, such bonus to consist of 5 per cent on all moneys received by each employee during the year ending November 30, 1903.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters and plasterers are busy. The former are especially well employed for this particular season. All other building trade crafts who can pursue their calling indoors are busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The ironworkers generally are busy. Holiday making, however, has brought a slight relaxation of the business. Prospects are such as to give good reason for anticipating a larger volume of business for next year.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking mills are fully employed, and the cessation of building will scarcely enable them to get inside furnishing orders out of the way before the rush of building in the spring.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing and allied trades are busy, and prospects are bright.

Clothing trades.—Clothing trades of all kinds are enjoying as much business as they can handle.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have had a splendid year, and this business is growing in dimensions corresponding with the increased population.

Leather trades.—The leather factories are busy, and working full staffs, with lots of business ahead.

Miscellaneous.—In all other classes of employment the conditions are favourable. There is a surfeit of clerks, copyists and other male labour looking for light indoor labour.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is abundant in the city. A large element refuse to go outside of the city to work.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of December skilled labour was well employed, as the weather was favourable to out door employment. With the exception of stone masons, men engaged in the building trades were steadily employed. The C. P. R. company will have employment for a large number of carpenters and joiners during the winter, finishing the new addition to the station, building an overhead bridge and completing the work on the new round-house. Throughout the city there is a number of buildings that were unfinished, giving employment to a large staff of carpenters. There is still a large number of men unemployed, who

were engaged throughout the district during the summer, and have come into the city, the majority of whom are old country men. No new industry has started or stopped during the last month, with the exception of the planing mill, which was closed for repairs, and also putting in new machinery. All factories are working full time. There is no special activity in any particular trade, excepting those engaged in railway work. Transportation companies are doing a very heavy business. Bankers report business paper throughout the district has not been met as satisfactorily as desired, owing chiefly to the slow movement of grain. Wholesale firms feel the effect also. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fairly active. Heavy stocks are being laid in for the Christmas trade. No change has taken place in rates of wages or of hours of labour with the exception of railway engineers and firemen. The committee of engineers and firemen, who were in Montreal recently representing men in this division, have returned and have given a very favourable report of their interview with the officials, the company having granted a very substantial increase to engineers and firemen engaged between the Atlantic and Pacific coast.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agricultural matters are quiet as is usual at this time of the year.

Lumber mills are a little slack now as the building season is over.

Several *factories* are closed till the first of the new year taking stock. The Brandon Creamery Co. has opened its new premises and is carrying on a more extensive business. Machine shops are slack at the present time; there are no openings for any more hands. The Brandon marble works will close after Christmas for some weeks. Men engaged in the Brandon tannery are fully employed.

Railroad construction has closed for the season, excepting three gangs employed on the Kirkella branch.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are idle. Carpenters and joiners are nearly all idle. Lathers and plasterers are also idle. Plumbers are exceptionally busy. Stone-cutters find work slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists are busy, with no openings at present. Blacksmiths find trade good, so do jewellers and watch case makers.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors' trade is good. Shoe and boot makers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are very busy. Butchers and meat cutters find work plentiful. Ice cutters and drivers are busily employed. Cigar makers and tobacco workers satisfactorily employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are exceptionally busy. Harness makers find steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers' trade is excellent. Clerks and stenographers are very busy. The furriers and hotel and restaurant employees are busily employed.

Transport.—Men engaged in all branches of the railway service are exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—Quite a number of unskilled labourers that arrived in the city are unemployed. A considerable number of old countrymen have gone home, but they have bought return tickets.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Owing to the slow movement of wheat merchants complain that business is somewhat unsatisfactory. The Assiniboia authorities and the Canadian Pacific Railway company are making a searching investigation into the fatal accident by which three men were killed and another one died since in Brandon hospital. It appears from the evidence already taken that some one

tampered with the switch. Several arrests have been made, and they are confined in Wolseley jail to stand their trial.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Roland A. Laird, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

DISTRICT NOTES.

Generally speaking, little, if any, alteration has taken place in the Kootenays during December in respect to conditions governing labour. A possible exception was the case of some East Kootenay lumber camps, where a few shut-downs were reported, the men from the lumber camps coming into the towns looking for work. This applies more especially to Moyie, where a number of lumbermen were stated to be seeking employment early in the month. Since then it is understood that all these men were employed as the result of enhanced activity at other points in East Kootenay. Lumber operators claim that the market in the Territories is disturbed as the outcome of an alleged policy of dumping surplus product into the market by American mills. On this ground, representations are being made to the Federal government for a duty on the Canadian manufactured lumber. More large lumbering plants will shortly join the working list, however, so that the demand for skilled labour in this line is likely to be maintained, even if some mills less advantageously situated with respect to their raw material are compelled to suspend work for the present. There seems to be no definite ground, however, to believe that this will be the case.

In *mining* practically nothing of importance as affecting the labour situation is reported. Winter has, of course, set in, and weather conditions always count in the interior economy of a mining country. In the case of the *Kootenays*, many men engaged in development work on properties unequipped for winter operations have been compelled to turn their attention elsewhere, but the advent of snow brought

about activity in new quarters, so that matters adjusted themselves. In the case of a number of properties, especially in the silver-lead district, snow is essential to the shipment of ore by raw-hiding, and the employment of men in this work took up the supply of labour in the market. A proposal of silver-lead, it is interesting to note that a statement made in the provincial legislature recently that the federal bounty on lead had done the country no good elicited a prompt denial from the owners of silver-lead mines. The outlook, accordingly, is good for a considerable increase in the number of skilled miners employed in the silver-lead producing sections of the country. The bounty has not achieved this end as yet, but it is pointed out that conditions cannot be remade in a few weeks, and that if the end in question is secured next spring the bounty will have accomplished its end.

In *Roseland* camp matters are practically in the same condition that has ruled for several months past. Approximately 800 men are engaged in and about the mines, the December pay roll at the combined mines being in excess of \$80,000. The outlook for considerable increases in the force of building artisans is excellent. One federal structure will be erected in the spring, at least one additional concentrator is on the list, and another mining company is preparing plans for reduction works requiring an outlay of \$40,000 or thereabouts, about 50 per cent of which will be distributed to workmen in the building trades.

In *Boundary* district matters are in an exceedingly satisfactory condition. The Boundary Falls smelting works suspended operations about the middle of the month through the stoppage of ore supplies from the Snowshoe mine after the mining company had asserted its intention of arranging for independent reduction works, but the announcement has been made that the suspension at the smelter is temporary only and no uneasiness is felt. Elsewhere the prospect of substantial expansions in the

mining and smelting industry is exceptionally bright.

The *metalliferous mining* sections of the Kootenays close the current year with the satisfactory record of a total absence of friction between workingmen and employers. There have been interruptions in the *coal mining* industry of *East Kootenay*, but these were satisfactorily arranged, and for many months the situation from end to end of the district has been entirely satisfactory in this respect.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market for the month of December is very favourable. The building trade is slack owing to the wet weather. Unskilled labour for railroad construction is in demand.

Many branches of trade are exceptionally good, notably printers, retail clerks, for which a demand is made. A local firm is establishing and equipping a plant to supply the trade locally and for the eastern market for halibut. A number of men are at the present time preparing for the first trip north.

The Columbian Printing Company have issued a special Christmas number of 6,000 copies, with 300 illustrations, in the completion of which four tons of paper was used. The number of hands employed by this firm is 29, three times the number employed a few years ago. The staff employed on the production have been working overtime during the past two months.

Work was started upon the construction of a large dock on the water front for the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway, a large force preparing the railroad right of way and tracklaying. A local branch of the licensed victuallers is now formed. The objects are to protect the interests of its members. Similar branches

of the association are in existence in other cities of the province.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Very little is being done in this line at the present time. What men are fishing are placing fish with shippers for the eastern trade.

Lumbering.—This industry is fair at the present time. Shipments are being regularly made to the eastern provinces. Very few camps at the present time are running.

Railroad construction is exceptionally active. Several survey parties are at work, and this branch will be good for some time.

Manufacturing.—The various firms are employing full staffs, with prospects good for spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trade is very quiet, with the exception of the plumbers, who report work steady.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers report work fair, still no demand for additional help. Ship builders and caulkers report work quiet. Several rush jobs in neighbouring ports have found employment for some of the members of this craft.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers in all branches report work steady, with good prospects for spring trade.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report work plentiful; both job and newspaper work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers are working full time until holiday trade is completed. Usually it is very quiet in January.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Lulu Island Gas Company of *Steveston* have a staff of men employed boring for oil. Though the indications of the presence of oil are the best, the company

does not expect a flow till they have sunk the pipe much deeper than it is at the present time. As yet they are down about 200 feet, and just clear of the quicksand.

VANCOUVER, B.C. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been a steady demand for labour in almost all indoor occupations during the month. This has been particularly the case in the printing trade, the printers on the newspapers having had their wages advanced.

Regarding the building trades, some \$1,400,000, according to the building inspector's permits, were spent in buildings for eleven months. So far this month \$75,000 permits have been issued. This really is a starter for the new year. As usual large numbers of men have arrived from outside points to winter here. This is especially the case with loggers.

Commercially, the general report is that this season's trade for the holidays has been most gratifying and satisfactory, money has been freely spent and a good trade done in all lines by local dealers. Teas and coffees are firm and indications point to advances in prices. Eggs are firm, both fresh and pickled bringing high figures. Apples are very scarce, and choice fruit commands good prices. Feed stuffs are very firm, hay being \$17 to \$19 a ton. Ranchers who got their crops in before the rains in the early fall and held them are now reaping a rich harvest. As the building trades keep brisk, so does the demand for hardware for builders. Among the local building trades there is not even a murmur for increased wages for the new year. In response to inquiries everything in this regard appears to be satisfactory, and it is highly probable that there will be no demands for increases of wages or lessening of hours made during the opening of the coming season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—About the only thing doing in fishing industry at present is by the New England Fish Company. This company has two steamers—the *New England* and *Kingfisher*—which sail between this port and the northern halibut banks, and do a good business. The halibut is shipped to New York and Boston via the Canadian Pacific Railway and good wages are paid the deep sea fishermen. Beyond the mere local demands for fish, the fishermen are practically out of employment.

Lumbering.—The trade is at a standstill. A large number of loggers are out of employment, and prospects are uncertain.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Plumbers report trade good, with all journeymen busy. With carpenters the demand for men is far less than the supply. While wages remain unchanged and work good, it is the arrival of outsiders for the winter and the wet season that is the cause of a large number being unemployed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Electrical workers and linemen have had their wage schedule signed up with the New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone Company, Limited, for the year. It is practically the same as last year. There is no demand for men. With blacksmiths work is good. Sheet metal workers report no demand for men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Shingle weavers report trade dull, a large number of men being idle.

Printing and allied trades.—With printers work has been particularly brisk in all lines, but will slacken off after the holidays. Advertising in the daily press has far exceeded all previous records in space. The arbitration between the Typographical Union and the Master Printers' Association resulted as follows :

From this 28th day of November, 1903, to the 31st day of December, 1904, the following scale of wages shall be paid to the machine men,

advertisement men, and all other hand compositors and stone men, namely :

For day work, \$22 per week, 7½ hours' composition per day ; for night work, \$4 per day, 7½ hours' composition

To machinists there shall be paid \$25 per week.

To proofreaders there shall be paid \$21 per week day work, and \$22.50 per week night work.

Men working at night shall be paid night scale, although their product is used in afternoon papers, and men working day time shall be paid day scale, although their product is used in a morning paper.

The extra prices heretofore charged for composition on morning papers published on holidays, or the day subsequent, are hereby abolished.

From the 1st October, 1903, to the 28th day of November, 1903, the above scale shall be paid, but operators must have averaged 40,000 ems per day of 8 hours.

This award shall be binding until the 31st day of December, 1904, and thereafter until terminated by either party by a previous three months' notice in writing.

The publishers have issued the following notice :

In consequence of the increased cost of white paper and other materials, and the higher scale of wages paid compositors, as the result of the recent arbitration, the proprietors of the four daily newspapers published in Vancouver hereby give notice that the price of their newspapers will be advanced on or before August 1st, 1904.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report no demand for men.

Miscellaneous.—With barbers work for journeymen has been brisk, and prospects are very good. Clerks in stores report a good demand for competent men during the holidays, but the outlook for employment is not encouraging. Stenographers report no demand at all. A large number are desiring situations.

Transport.—With freight handlers work has been fairly good, and the prospects are good. There are about 200 teamsters in the business.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The generally satisfactory condition of the labour market has been well maintained through the month of December, activity prevailing in nearly all branches of industry. Work on the sewer extension

still continues, and gives employment to a considerable number of unskilled labourers. In the building trades business is much better than is usual at this time of the year, and there are few idle men in the city. The metal trades continue active, and all local factories are fairly busy. Cigarmakers and garment workers are enjoying a season of exceptional activity. Business in general has been good, the only noticeable slackness being in the tailoring trade. Wholesale and retail merchants report a good month's business, ahead of the corresponding month of last year. There has been no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the past month, and friendly relations exist between employers and employees.

A joint meeting of all building trades unions was held during the month to consider the formation of a Building Trades Council, and organization was perfected. On December 12 the bookbinders of the city formed a union, and applied for a charter to the international of this craft.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Nearly all bricklayers are working. Carpenters are fairly well employed, occasional rain interfering with outside operations. Lathers and plasterers are well employed. Painters and decorators report work as being fair for this season of the year. Plumbers are exceptionally busy, owing to the large amount of plumbing due to sewer extension. Steamfitters are also well employed. The few following the occupation of builders' labourers find steady employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders are well employed. Iron workers and helpers are also fully employed, with good prospects for some time. Nearly all machinists are working. Electrical workers and linemen report favourable conditions. Blacksmiths and horse-shoers are well employed. Boilermakers report fair employment. With shipwrights and caulkers little work is being done, and many are idle.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are well employed. Carriage and wagon makers report business brisk.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are fairly well employed, but there are a few printers out of work.

Clothing trades.—The journeymen tailors report business dull, and many are unemployed. Garment workers are fully employed, and business is brisk for this season of the year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are fully employed, and report business as being very good. Cigarmakers report business brisk, and all hands are fully employed.

Leather trades.—Harness-makers and saddlers report trade good, and nearly all employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are well employed. Clerks have been well employed during the month.

Transport.—Steamboat men and steamboat firemen are well employed. Ship labourers and longshoremen report work as being good for the season. Street railway employees are well employed. Teamsters and expressmen are well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Work on the sewer extension continues, and as a result unskilled labour is fairly well employed. While there is no marked improvement in the preceding month, yet for the season conditions are exceptionally good.

NANAIMO. B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district has shown no improvement since last month, business being very quiet, with very little demand for labour of any sort. The past year has been a very quiet one in all branches of labour. The coal mining industry, which is the principal in-

dustry in this district, has been very much disturbed during the first part of the year, and as the other trades are more or less dependent upon it, it has had a depressing effect on the general business of the district. In commercial circles there has been a very fair holiday trade, but not as rushing as in past years. There have been no changes in rates of wages in this district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The herring fishery is in active progress, there being a very large run this year.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry is quiet in this district. In the local mill they are working short time only. At Chemainus they are still working full, their product going principally to foreign markets. In the lumber camps work is slack owing to the continued wet weather.

Mining.—In the quartz mining districts work is quiet, although in some parts there is a good deal of work going on, but there are more men than there is work for. In the coal mines in this city, while work is steady for those who have places, the output of coal for the past year has been very small, but the Western Fuel Company is opening up new workings and expects soon to largely increase its output. The other collieries in the district are also working steadily for an increase in their outputs, and while the past year has not been a very

good one for the miners in general, the outlook is improving all the time.

Building trades.—There is hardly any thing doing in any branches of the building trades. Painters report business as very dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths and carriage makers report business as fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report business as quiet.

Transport.—Teamsters and express men complain of poor work, there being very little doing.

Unskilled labour.—There is hardly any work for unskilled labour at present.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The Mines Inspector has been enforcing the law against employing Chinamen in the mines. The Union Coal Company have been fined in nearly 200 cases, but have appealed their case, and it is now in the courts for decision.

DISTRICT NOTES.

At *Cumberland* the company is pushing work on their seam of anthracite, and expect to soon be able to place it on the market.

The smelter at *Ladysmith* is working steadily.

REVIEW OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING 1903.

THE general activity and prosperity which prevailed in almost every branch of trade and industry in Canada during 1903 is the feature which calls for immediate mention in any review of the labour and industrial situation during the year. With the exception of only a few localities among those from which regular reports were received by the Department of Labour throughout the year, and of a few branches of industry, notably the fishing

industry, the amount of employment available undoubtedly exceeded that of 1902, which in its turn constituted a record year in the history of Canada for the general prosperity of industry.

Though at the close of 1903 returns in the agriculture industry showed a falling off in certain of the leading products, no serious interruption to general activity was contemplated in consequence.

A feature of the year just past was the continuance of its activity over the several months. An exceptionally busy holiday season in 1902 was followed by an unusually early opening of the spring season which affected directly or indirectly almost every branch of employment. These conditions were continued throughout the summer months, and it was not until the closing two months of the year that any material abatement in the total amount of employment, and this largely attributable to seasonal causes, was observed.

Wage Increases, Decreases in Hours of Labour, Trade Disputes.

An important industrial feature was the marked tendency towards an increase in the rates of wages or a reduction in the hours of labour, or both, in many of the most important branches of industry, and in practically all of the provinces of the Dominion, though the movement was especially marked in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.*

The general prosperity of the country was checked in many localities by trade disputes, which in numbers and magnitude exceeded those which occurred during the two previous years.† The shipping trade at Montreal was seriously affected by a strike of longshoremen from the opening of navigation until May 11, and the effects of the dispute were felt by exporters in many localities throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Building operations were greatly impeded in the spring months in Toronto, Montreal and Calgary, and to a lesser degree at Vancouver, B.C., and St. Catharines, Ont. In July and August, there was a large strike of carpenters at Halifax, and in the autumn there were further strikes

in the building trades both at Montreal and Winnipeg.

At least equally disastrous were the numerous disputes among coal miners in British Columbia, which beginning with a strike at Fernie on February 11, extended to Ladysmith a month later and to Cumberland on May 4. The strike at Fernie came to an end on March 31, but the other two lasted until July, and great loss was occasioned to the industries dependent upon the mines at these places for fuel.

The city of Quebec also suffered heavily for a time on account of trade disputes. A small strike of shoe-workers developed into a lock-out affecting 5,000 employees from November 14 to December 17, and the prolongation of the dispute caused losses to many other industries of that place.

Shortage in the Coal Supply.

As a feature which more or less affected industrial conditions, particularly during the early part of the year, mention should be made of the effect of the strike of miners in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania during 1902. Though the strike was begun in May and concluded in October, 1902, and was confined entirely to the United States, it was not until the month of March, 1903, that the supply of anthracite for domestic and commercial purposes reached its normal proportions. Though manufacturing and transport were adversely affected, the impetus imparted by the scarcity of fuel to coal mining in Nova Scotia and to the development of the lignite deposits scattered over Manitoba and the North-west Territories, may be regarded as having operated to the furthering of the coal mining industry in this country. The most important effect of the strike was upon the general social life of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, resulting from the high price at which all sorts of fuel were held. The stimulus given to municipal and corporate action in meeting the heads of local communities, and the action brought at Brantford against the Ontario Coal Association for alleged conspiracy to lessen competition in the pur-

* The reader is referred for particulars on these points to the special article published in the September 1903 *Gazette*, on the subject of the changes in wages and hours during the past nine months of 1903, and to the detailed monthly reports on changes in wages and hours which have since appeared in the *Gazette*.

† The reader is referred to the special article in the present number for particulars as to the nature and extent of trade disputes during 1903.

chase and sale of coal were important incidents arising out of the situation.*

The Immigration and Colonization Movement.

The proportions reached by the immigration and colonization movement during the year was a very important feature affecting the whole industrial situation. Though the year 1902 exceeded all previous records in the number of immigrants reported as having arrived in Canada from Europe and the United States, reports for 1903 show an advance of fully thirty per cent upon the returns of that year. Accompanying this influx of immigrants, the opening up to settlement of new lands has been on a scale unprecedented in the history of the Dominion. The expansion of western Canada is to be noted, therefore, as one of the most significant features of the year.†

Similar developments on an unusually active scale were carried on under the auspices of the provincial governments, notably in Ontario, where the opening up of the Lake Temiscaming district was followed by a heavy influx of settlers. April, May and June were the most active months in the matter of arrivals of immigrants from foreign ports. For the fiscal year ended June 30, the total of 124,658 arrivals were reported, of whom 47,980 were from the United States, and 41,787 from the British Isles. Financial returns for the calendar year were not procurable on December 31, but were roughly estimated at 134,000. As in 1902, a large number of settlers, a most desirable class of immigrants from the western states of the American Union entered via Winnipeg. Another incident of the immigration movement of

1903 which received wide attention was the arrival of an all-British colony numbering over 1,900. This was the largest single party of emigrants that ever left Britain for this country. It located in the neighbourhood of Saskatoon, N.W.T., and organized a new municipality. The influx of immigrants, though consisting very largely of agricultural labour, included also a number of skilled artisans. Among the secondary influence of these arrivals may be mentioned the increased business to transportation companies, &c., which the handling of so large a mass of people involved.

The passing of an act by the Dominion parliament raising the head tax on Chinese immigrants from \$100 to \$500 had the immediate effect of increasing the number of Chinese arriving in Canada during the closing months of the year, the movement being in anticipation of the coming into effect of the Act on January 1, 1904.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades

The general condition of employment in the several trades and industries of the Dominion may be briefly summarized as follows :

Agriculture.—The year opened well, with good markets prevailing for the exceptionally heavy crops of 1902, the hauling and shipping of which provided employment on a considerable scale during January and February. A good winter season was reported in stock raising branches. The cutting and marketing of firewood during the winter was exceptionally heavy and remunerative as a result of the scarcity of anthracite, following the strike of the miners in Pennsylvania. With the opening at an unusual early date, of the spring season, there commenced an extreme scarcity of farm labour which continued throughout the year and resulted in the level of wages for this class being raised to a point higher than perhaps was ever before reached in Canada. The scarcity was particularly felt in the province of Ontario, where a number of delegations interviewed the provincial government on the subject and were promised the early commencement of active emigration.

*For a full account of the economic social effects of the strike upon conditions in Canada the reader is referred to a series of special articles in the *Labour Gazette* for November and December, 1902, and for January, February, March and April, 1903.

†Some idea of the proportions attained by this movement may be obtained by referring to the special returns relating to homestead entries which were published each month in the several issues of the *Labour Gazette* of 1903, and which, with the exception of November, show large increases over the returns of 1902.

propaganda in Great Britain with a view to the relief of the situation. A period of dry weather following the disappearance of the snow enabled seeding to be proceeded with under generally favourable conditions, though in a few localities the fall wheat suffered in consequence. Later, however, the continued dryness developed into something approaching a general drought in central and eastern Canada, which lasted until the latter part of June, when a series of general and copious rains prevented the damage that it was feared might be sustained. In July and August the weather continued broken, though little serious loss during harvesting resulted. The exceptional crop of apples and other fruits, especially in Ontario and Nova Scotia is worthy of special reference, as is also the heavy export trade in Canadian cheese and dairy products as indicating an increased scale of activity in these branches. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories a larger acreage was sown in field crops than in 1902, though with a smaller aggregate return. The year, however, following the exceptional harvests of 1902 and 1901 may be stated to have rendered the outlook for the speedy and permanent development of western Canada beyond question. A further indication of this may be found in the extension of railway lines referred to under a separate heading in the present article. The demand for labour for harvesting the crops in the west was well met, and weather conditions, in spite of a storm on September 12, which did considerable damage locally, were on the whole favourable. Threshing was continued under favourable circumstances, farmers preferring to utilize the good weather in ploughing operations, rather than in the marketing of their grain—a further indication of the prosperity of the agricultural classes. The year closed with some complaints as to lack of transportation facilities, especially after the close of navigation on the great lakes. Good reports were received from the dairying and ranching branches. In British Columbia satisfactory yields of both fruit and field crops were reported. A feature

of the year throughout Canada that might also be mentioned was the activity of various agricultural societies.

Fishing.—Stormy weather interfered considerably with the Atlantic fisheries during the opening months of the year. The result of the lobster season, however, was satisfactory, and the oyster fisheries of Prince Edward Island had good returns. The herring catch was likewise fair. A very pronounced falling off in cod and haddock, however, would have made the record for the year much below the average had not heavy catches of mackerel in the early autumn retrieved the situation. On the great lakes a fair season was reported. The concessions granted to the Manitou Fishing Company by the Ontario government, involving the establishment of hatcheries, the deposit of fry, restrictions regarding catch and size of fish to be taken, and a graded scale of rentals, may be referred to in this connection. In British Columbia the heavy snow fall of the winter by increasing the volume of water in the streams gave prospect of a good season. This expectation, however, was disappointed, the return in the salmon canning industry for the year totalling only 200,000 cases, as against 327,000 last year, and 990,000 in 1901. Prices, however, were satisfactory, and benefit is expected to result from the disposal of all held-over packs. The wages of fishermen suffered in consequence of the failure. The finding of the Royal Commission appointed in 1901, to inquire into conditions in the salmon fishing industries of British Columbia, permitted the use as an experiment of purse seines during the season. With regard to trap nets, however, the Commission held that the difficulties of operating on the shore of Vancouver island, and the large number of men relying on gill-netting, together with other considerations, were sufficient to render advisable the continuance of the present prohibition. The abolition of boat pullers' permits was recommended, and the erection of hatcheries at specified points approved. Good

catches of halibut were made in the Pacific early in the year, and the run of hump-backs in the Fraser was fair.

Lumbering.—The opening months of the year were characterized by pronounced activity in the woods in the central and eastern provinces, the high price and ready market for lumber proving an efficient stimulus. Large cuts were in consequence made in spite of a general stringency in the labour supply; the unusual depth of snow in some localities also impeded operations. The exceptionally early opening of the spring season and rapid disappearance of the snow, accordingly, was the cause of considerable inconvenience, both diminishing the total cut by shortening the season, and leaving a considerable quantity of logs and square timber in the woods as a result of the rapid falling of water in streams. The prolonged dry weather which followed in May and June also increased the difficulty experienced from this source, as well as constituting an added danger from forest fires. Skilled men for the drives were scarce, and the mills in many localities had, in consequence, to wait for the rains which followed later in the season before being able to obtain a sufficient number of logs to engage them to their full capacity. Once begun, however, the work of sawing was continued under high pressure, the mills for the most part working long hours until October, with prices for the product uniformly on a high level. On the whole, however, the total cut in eastern Canada will show a diminution from that of last year. A feature of the year was the early date at which preparations were begun for work in the woods during the coming winter, the lack of labour in spite of the high wages prevailing still continuing. In British Columbia conditions during the first half of the season were excellent, an exceptionally profitable market for the finished product being found in the North-west Territories as a result of the increased settlement and consequent developments in progress there. Later in the season, however, a marked

diminution in this market was encountered, owing chiefly, it was stated, to the completion of the American industry, and resulted in a general shut-down of the mills for a period in August, and a diminution of employment in the logging-camp. Mention may be made of the combine of lumber, alleged to have been in operation throughout western Canada, for the undue enhancement of prices, and which led to a civic inquiry being held at Winnipeg, Man., and a lengthy discussion in the House of Commons; also to the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into the same. The action of the Ontario government during October in inaugurating a policy for the preservation and continuance of forest reserves was an important measure of the year.

Mining.—Prominent features of the year were the activity in the Nova Scotia collieries, the labour troubles in the coal mines of British Columbia, the valuable strikes of oil in Ontario and New Brunswick, and the revival in general tone of metalliferous mining in British Columbia. The strike of the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania was a factor during the opening months of the year in marked activity which prevailed in the Nova Scotia coal fields, and in the development on a largely increased scale of the lignite deposits of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. In Nova Scotia, however, the activity was prolonged until the close of the year, and after the immediate effects of the shortage of Pennsylvania anthracite had ceased to be felt. The result was to materially increase the output of the different collieries, and to insure active conditions of employment in all branches. A disastrous fire, which broke out on March 19, in Dominion No 1 pit at Glace Bay, proved almost the only serious set back the industry received in Nova Scotia, with the exception, during December, of a strike of 1,600 miners at Springhill, which lasted six days. In the British Columbia coal mines, however, developments were otherwise. A strike of the

Coal Creek, Michel and Morrissey employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Company, to the number of 1,500, was declared on February 11, and continued over the following month into April. The immediate effects of this interruption were perhaps less serious than the indirect losses sustained by other industries, inasmuch as from 50 to 75 per cent of the metalliferous mines of the province dependent upon the Fernie coal fields for their supply of coke for smelting purposes were seriously embarrassed for some time. Had not a settlement come when it did a very serious crisis might have come upon the entire industries of the province. On Vancouver island a strike of short duration occurred at the Nanaimo collieries, and a strike involving over 1,000 men at Ladysmith and Cumberland fields extended for a period of over three months. With the cessation of these and other labour difficulties, owing largely to the investigation undertaken by the Royal Commission appointed to examine into the entire question of labour disturbances in British Columbia, the industry entered upon a period of activity in the summer and autumn months. In the metalliferous mines of the province the granting of a bounty on silver-lead ores by the Dominion government during the session of parliament caused a marked improvement in conditions, with the result that the closing months of the year witnessed a revival of a hopeful attitude in British Columbia mining. In Ontario and Quebec a fair year was reported from the metalliferous mines, the revival in mica mining in the latter province being a prominent feature.

An important event of the year was the organization in February of the British Columbia Mining Association, at a convention held in Victoria, representing the various interests dependent upon the industry in that province

Manufacturing.—A busy year was the experience in almost every branch, and in almost all sections of Canada, the general prosperity acting directly in the way of

increasing manufacturers' outputs. Especially notable was the number of new manufactures established, the record of the amount expended on new factory buildings in the more important industrial centres being considerably in excess of last year. Developments in this particular were most noticeable at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton (where the Deering and Westinghouse companies erected buildings at a large aggregate expenditure), Winnipeg and Vancouver. Other manufacturing centres also showed expanding and busy conditions. The closing down, on September 18, of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., which threw some 3,500 men out of employment, was the most serious manufacturing failure of the year in Canada. Arrears of wages amounting to some \$200,000 were, however, met, and the pulp and saw mills of the company resumed operations, though definite arrangements as to the reorganization of the company and the continuance of the industry had not been fully concluded at the end of the year. The rearrangement of the terms of amalgamation of the Dominion Iron and Steel and the Dominion Coal companies was another important event, some depression in the steel industry in Ontario at Sydney being reported in November and December. Cotton and woollen manufactures reported varying conditions. Agricultural implements and machinery makers had an exceptional year. The beet sugar industry in Ontario began the season's run under favourable conditions; a new factory in this branch was opened at Raymond, Alberta, in October.*

Railway construction and the transportation industry.—The year just closed, like 1902, was one of extreme activity in all branches of the transportation industry. Inasmuch, moreover, as the facilities for transport were

*A special article on the beet sugar industry in Canada appeared in the April issue of the *Gazette*, p. 762.

considerably superior to those of the preceding year, the volume of traffic was greater, a fact which was evidenced by the materially increased earnings of the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Intercolonial, Canada Atlantic and other railway companies, the aggregate reaching a total unprecedented in the history of the industry in Canada. The general business of transport was, in fact, only limited by the capacity of the companies, and in spite of the important additions to rolling stock made, more particularly by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Northern Railway Companies (a movement which insured a very busy year in the various railway shops) serious car shortages were at intervals reported from several localities in the Dominion. This congestion of traffic, which in a number of instances caused more or less serious loss to merchants, was particularly a feature of the opening months of the year; the moving of the heavy western crop of 1902 and the increased shipments of coal which followed the conclusion of the strike in Pennsylvania operated as factors in the situation. In November and December also, with the beginning of the movement of the crop of 1903, which for various reasons was delayed until a later period than usual, a shortage of cars was reported both in the west and in Ontario. The heavy immigration movement and a fair season's tourist and excursion traffic also contributed to make the year a successful one from the standpoint of railway employment, including longshoremen and the various other branches dependent upon transportation. It should be noted, in passing, also, that street railway companies in several of the larger Canadian cities reported largely increased earnings. Wages in consequence, were generally high, and showed an upward tendency. Mention may be made of the decrease in wheat freight rates which went into effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canada Northern Railway on the opening of the active season of the present year. Lake and ocean traffic were likewise exceptionally heavy, as is shown by the returns of the port of Mont-

real, in which an increase in the tonnage of both sea-going and inland vessels is indicated, the shipment of corn, wheat, cattle, cheese and apples being exceptionally noteworthy, and by the additions made to the Canadian merchant marine operating on the lakes, as well as the increased returns received from the Sault Ste. Marie and St. Lawrence canals, the toll of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bushel charged on the latter having been abolished by the government. In this connection also attention may be drawn to the heavy custom returns for Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver and many other cities of the Dominion, as throwing light upon the volume of traffic in general merchandise during the year. The purchase by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the Elder-Dempster fleet, which went into operation on April 14, and the calling for tenders on the fast Atlantic service by the Dominion government were incidents worthy of mention.

With regard to railway construction, the season just closed has been without doubt the most active in the history of Canada. The number of branch lines building by the larger railway systems in western Canada was particularly noticeable, including lines undertaken by the Canadian Northern from Grandview to Edmonton, a distance of 620 miles, and from a point on the Prince Albert branch to Prince Albert, a distance of 100 miles. Additional evidences of the scale of railway development in Canada during the year is to be found in the fact that no less than 84 out of a total of 206 Acts passed by the Dominion Parliament during its lengthy session had directly to do with transportation, being chiefly in the way of granting new incorporations and enlarging the scope of existing companies. Most important of these measures, and of all similar projects of the year, was the Bill introduced by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on June 30, making provision for the construction of a second transcontinental railway system, the Grand Trunk Pacific. The passing of this Bill by Parliament aroused the most wide-spread

interest, involving as it does the most important undertaking of the kind in Canada since the building of the C.P.R. Work on the Temiscaming and Northern Railway progressed rapidly, being pushed with great activity throughout the year. Important also, from the standpoint of labour, among the Acts of the Dominion Parliament of the year affecting transportation was the consolidation and amendment of the Railway Act under which a Railway Commission was appointed,* an Act for the Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes,† framed with a view of preventing any possible derangement of the transportation system in consequence of strikes, and the appointment of a transportation commission of experts to take into consideration the entire problem of transportation in Canada, and report upon the needs of the existing situation.‡

The trades.—The several trades on the whole had a thoroughly satisfactory year, with an appreciable increase in the aggregate amount of employment over 1902. The early opening of spring extended the season of out-of-door employment in the *building trades*, and the extent of operations carried on at several points in Canada exceeded the record of all previous years. The city of Winnipeg lead in this respect, but in Montreal, Toronto, and in fact a majority of the cities of Ontario, the record for the year was materially in advance of 1902. Strikes at Toronto interfered seriously with employment during May and June, and at Halifax, Calgary, Winnipeg and other points labour disturbances were an adverse element in the year's record. During the closing months of the year, though activity in the outdoor branches had practically ceased, no diminution of employment was visible in the indoor branches. Increases

in wages and reductions in the hours of labour were especially noteworthy features of the building trades movement in many localities.

In the *metal trades* the year was one of widespread and continuous activity, more particularly in the province of Ontario, where, during the spring months, the question of the supply of labour was the subject of much discussion.

In the *woodworking* branches the year was characterized by general activity, coopers in particular during the summer and autumn months being rushed with employment on account of the heavy demand for fruit barrels and cases.

In the *printing trades* a pronounced scarcity of men was complained of in the Maritime Provinces throughout the spring and summer season, and elsewhere in Canada the trade has enjoyed a prosperous and active year.

Practically the same is true in the matter of general activity, of the *clothing, food and tobacco* and *miscellaneous* branches. In the *leather* trades the scarcity and high price of labour made conditions prosperous for the workingman, though a strike which occurred in Quebec in November exercised a demoralizing influence upon the record for the year.

Unskilled labour, in view of the general shortage of supply of skilled men, and of the amount of development work being undertaken, had an excellent year, wages having prevailed on a higher level than ever before experienced in Canada.

Foreign and Domestic Trade, Revenue, etc.

The record of activity in the various trades and industries above outlined will be found reflected in the returns of the foreign trade and revenue of the country to a degree which constitutes one of the most outstanding features of the year. High as was the trade record of the preceding fiscal year, it was exceeded by that of 1903, which reached the unprecedented total of \$459,-

*For a review of this Bill see the *Labour Gazette* for November, 1903, page 410.

†The full text of this Act was printed as an appendix to the August number of the *Gazette* 1903. A special article on the subject appeared in the same issue, p. 1903.

‡A special article descriptive of the scope of the commission appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1903, page 974.

640,260 (made up of \$225,849,724 exports and \$223,790,516 imports), an increase of no less than \$45,208,355 over 1902. Trade with Great Britain increased from \$166,625,283 in 1902 to \$190,099,222 in 1903; with the United States, from \$192,012,434 to \$209,389,119; with Newfoundland, from \$3,498,482 to \$3,714,157; with the West Indies, from \$5,472,747 to \$16,021,294. These returns relate of course to the year ending June 30 last; a reference, however, to the record of the past six months is contained in the 'General Summary' article of the present issue of the *Gazette*, and shows a continuance of the same high rate of increase until the close of the year. The returns for the port of Montreal during the season of navigation, referred to elsewhere in the present article, may be mentioned as a further index in this connection of the proportions reached by the foreign trade of Canada during 1903. An analysis of the various movements indicated in the totals given above would be beyond the scope of the present article, though special mention may be made of the heavy shipments of grain, cattle, cheese, apples and bacon which were prominent features of the year's trading. The inauguration of a Franco-Canadian steamship line, the operation of a monthly service between Canada and South Africa, and the prospects of enlargements offering in the trade with the West Indies and with Japan may be referred to in passing. In domestic trade circles the year opened well after the extraordinarily heavy holiday trade of 1902, with the result that unusually small stocks were for the most part carried over by retailers. The early opening of spring had also a beneficial effect on domestic trade, though the difficulty of securing sufficient transportation facilities, aggravated by the strike of the longshoremen of Montreal, was a contrary influence in some sections of the country. Throughout the summer and autumn likewise trade conditions remained satisfactory in view of the favourable weather, good agricultural prospects and returns and the prosperity of general industry, in which connection the activity

of the collieries in Nova Scotia, of manufacturing in Ontario, of agricultural and railway construction in Manitoba and the Territories, and the brightening outlook of mining in British Columbia on the settlement of the labour difficulties, were leading factors. The increase in Canadian trade with the Yukon and Atlin districts may be referred to, the balance in favour of Canada exceeding that of 1902 by \$77,669. Collections throughout the year were uniformly well met, and the record of failures compared very favourably with 1902. With regard to the situation as a whole, the following extract from a report on trade conditions prepared by a committee of experts and read at the 86th meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal on December 7, may be regarded as furnishing conclusive evidence within small compass:

Dry Goods—Exceptionally good year.
 Iron and hardware—Excellent year, showing good demand and strong prices.
 Leather exports—Big increase.
 Boots and shoes—A good year with a slight advance in prices.
 Lumber—Very satisfactory with and advance from ten to fifteen per cent in prices.
 Cheese—Best on record.

A feature of the year was the prosperity of banking, as indicated by the incorporation of new banks (for which purpose no less than eight special Acts were passed by the Dominion Parliament), the increase in capitalization of a number of the existing concerns (notably that of the Bank of Montreal by \$2,000,000 and that of Molson's Bank by \$2,500,000), the establishment of new branches on a large scale, the expansion in deposits and note circulation, and other features indicated in the annual reports. A marked decline in Canadian securities occurred during the spring months, accompanied by the failure of two large financial companies. Since that time, however, considerable recovery has been made, and a more healthy tone has been introduced into the general financial situation. The revenue of Canada has shown a continuous increase, customs duties alone showing an advance of \$5,684,822 for the year ended June 30, 1903. For the past five months the record will be found in the

'General Summary' article of the present issue. The cities of Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C., were prominent in the list of localities at which the amount of duty collected was largely in excess of that of last year. From these and other causes the annual financial statement delivered by the Minister of Finance on April 16 showed the largest surplus since Confederation. In the case of several of the provinces also an expanding revenue was reported; Nova Scotia, for example, reported the largest revenue for a single year in the history of the province, Quebec showed a surplus, and in Ontario the excess of receipts over expenditures for the current year were estimated by the Premier at \$4,000,000.

Legislation affecting Labour.

An account of industrial progress in Canada during 1903 would not be complete without mention of the body of legislation directly and indirectly affecting the condition of labour which was placed on the statute books of the Dominion and the provinces, and which both in bulk and from the point of view of importance of certain measures included in the number, exceeded that of any previous year since confederation. The session of the Dominion parliament which opened on March 12 and prorogued on October 24, being the longest on record, reflected, both in the volume and general character of its legislation the industrial and commercial progress of the country. Of the various Acts passed which may be regarded as of particular interest to the working classes that relating to the construction of a second transcontinental railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific should, perhaps, receive first mention, both on account of the magnitude of the undertaking and consequent effect upon the demand for labour for construction and operation, and also on account of the great development of trade and industry which is expected to follow the opening up of so vast an area of new territory to settlement and cultivation. For the same reason eight-five other measures of the session which had to do

chiefly with the *incorporation of new railway and other transportation companies*, or with the extension of the field of existing corporations were of great importance from the standpoint of labour, as were also the *subsidies*, totalling upwards of \$13,000,000, granted to numerous lines and branches of railways and for the construction of bridges. Among the single Acts of the session, however, the *consolidation of the Railway Act** and its amendments, with the insertion of a number of new and important clauses, was one of the most noteworthy of the year, abolishing, as it did, the old method of railway control by a committee of the Privy Council, and substituting therefor regulation by a railway commission of three members, whose constitution, jurisdiction, procedure, etc., are fully defined. Other alterations made were in the way of further providing for the safety of railway employees, and for the payment of fair wages to workmen engaged on any railway operations under a contract for the Dominion government or under subsidy of the government.† A very important Act also, was the *Railway Labour Disputes Act*, assented to on July 10, an outgrowth of the bill introduced by the Minister of Labour in 1902, which made provision for the appointment of a committee of conciliation in the event of a strike being threatened on any railway system, and for the establishment of a board of arbitration to act in the case of the failure of the conciliation committee, the whole constituting a system of compulsory investigation, the direct enforcement of the tribunal's award being left largely to the influence of public opinion.‡ Other measures passed by the House of Commons and of direct interest to labour were, that increasing the *head tax on Chinese* to \$500, with an increase in the

* For a review of this Bill see the *Labour Gazette* for November 1903, p. 410.

† For a review of the provisions of this Act see the *Gazette* for November, 1903, page 409.

‡ The full text of this Act was printed as an appendix to the *Gazette* for August, 1903. A special article on the subject appeared in the same issue, page 136.

penalty for violation of the Act;* the amendments to the *Manitoba Grain Act* in the way of increasing facilities for the marketing of grain; the granting of *bounties on steel, lead and binder twine manufactures*; an Act for the *incorporation of penny banks*, &c. &c.†

The legislatures of the several provinces also passed a large body of legislation affecting labour during 1903. *Nova Scotia* adopted a conciliation act modelled, on that of the Dominion and the province of Ontario, and adopted in certain cases provisions protecting the payment of wages on works contracted on government subsidy. The safety of employees in and about coal mines was further guarded by regulations governing the qualifications of those to be employed about hoisting machinery. A large list of new industrial companies were also incorporated, representing a marked increase in the amount of employment available in the province.‡ *New Brunswick* placed a Workmen's Compensation Act on its statute books, differing only in detail from the Acts of similar nature in existence in Ontario, British Columbia and other provinces.§ The salaries of officers and workmen in the employ of railway companies under construction or operation under government subsidy were made subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. There were in addition a number of Acts encouraging certain industries. In the province of *Quebec*** the Trades Disputes' Act received important amendments governing the method of procedure and duties of the registrar of councils of conciliation when called upon to intervene in a labour disturbance. The age limit for employ-

ment in industrial establishments was increased to thirteen years for boys and fourteen for girls, while added facilities for the incorporation of fishermen's bait associations were granted. The *Ontario** *Factories' Act* and *Children's Protection Act* were amended, and an Act governing the inspection of lodging houses and laundries passed. In *Manitoba* no Act directly affecting labour received final assent, though an Act respecting trades unions and an Act to amend the *Mechanics' Lien Act* were introduced into the legislature. The branding of cattle, the maintenance and improvement of public roads, and the sanitation of public houses, however, were the subject of special Acts.† The *British Columbia*‡ legislature reenacted certain measures of the session of 1902, which had been subsequently disallowed by the federal authority, requiring an educational test of immigrants coming into the province, and for workmen employed on franchises operated under an Act of the legislature, and preventing the employment of any Chinaman or person unable to speak English below ground in a coal mine. Acts were also passed affecting municipal rights and conditions in several industries.

Royal Commissions.

Associated more or less closely with legislation of the year may be regarded the appointment and operation of royal commissions under the Dominion Government, of which there were three which presented reports and one which organized for active work during 1903. The commission appointed on April 18 on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour to investigate industrial disturbances in British Columbia was the direct result of the widespread industrial unrest affecting some of the most important industries of

*See *Gazette* for August, p. 139, for a résumé of the provisions of this Act.

†See *Gazette* for November, pages 411, 412.

‡For a full review of legislation passed in Nova Scotia during the year, see *Gazette* for November, p. 413.

§For a full review of legislation passed in New Brunswick during the year, see *Gazette* for September, p. 261.

**For a full review of legislation passed in Quebec during the year, see *Gazette* for June,

*For a full review of legislation passed in Ontario during the year, see *Gazette* for September, p. 258.

†For a full review of legislation passed in Manitoba during the year, see *Gazette* for July, p. 256.

‡For a full review of legislation passed in British Columbia during the year, see *Gazette* for July, p. 64.

the province, which had been in continuance during a considerable portion of 1902, and in the spring of 1903 was apparently in no immediate prospect of settlement. The duty of the commission was stated in general terms to be the making of a searching inquiry into the cause of these repeated conflicts, with the view of suggesting a remedy, if possible, whereby industrial harmony might be restored. Especially embarrassing had been the result of disputes between owners of metalliferous and coal mines and their employees and between transportation companies and their employees, and particular mention was made of these disputes in the terms of the Order in Council appointing the commissioners. The commission, which consisted of two members, began its investigation almost immediately after its appointment, and sittings for the taking of evidence were held at Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Extension, Cumberland, Victoria and Vancouver, extending over a period of some six weeks, during which time evidence of a most important character relating to the methods both of organized labour and of employers in British Columbia was elicited. The report of the commission was presented to the Minister on July 8 and was subsequently printed for public distribution. Separate chapters were devoted to the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the sympathetic strikes connected with it; to the strikes in the coal mines; to the strike at Ladysmith, and to the strike at Union, while in a final chapter the recommendations of the commission were set forth, being briefly, in condemnation of the sympathetic strike, the boycott, intimidation, blacklisting and picketing, as commonly practiced, while defending the right of workmen to combine. The strike for recognition, legitimate trade unions as opposed to secret political organizations, compulsory investigation, and many other topics of first importance were fully dealt with.*

*For a résumé of this report, see *Gazette* for August, 1903, p. 129.

The report of the commission appointed on May 3, 1902, to investigate conditions in the tobacco-growing industry was laid on the Table of the House of Commons on April 5, and embodied the information collected by the commission at sittings held at Windsor, London, Toronto, Ont., Montreal, Joliette, Que., and at St. John, N.B., during the autumn of 1902. The system of exclusive contracts as practiced by certain manufacturing concerns, which had furnished the original ground of complaint leading to the appointment of the commission, was found to be within the law, though undoubtedly placing competing companies at a disadvantage. The commissioner recommended that the whole question of how far trade may be interfered with by statutory enactment should be taken into consideration by Parliament. The report was the means of placing an interesting body of information with regard to the tobacco industry in Canada at the disposal of the public.

The special commission appointed on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in December, 1901, to investigate conditions in the salmon-fishing industry in British Columbia also handed in its report during the year. It recommended, briefly, that the use of purse seines be permitted as an experiment during the season of 1903; that the system of boat-pullers should be abolished and that hatcheries should be immediately erected at certain points. With regard to trap nets, the commission was of the opinion that their operation on the shore of Vancouver Island would be impracticable, not only on account of the heavy seas and tides and the fact that the fish do not ordinarily move sufficiently close inshore to be taken by such nets, but also because of the effect which their establishment would have on the large number of fishermen who rely for a livelihood on gill-netting in the estuary of the Fraser river.

In the Speech from the Throne with which the Dominion Parliament was opened on March 12, the appointment of a trans-

portation commission was announced, and on May 26 a statement with regard to the personnel and scope of the commission was made by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. Some difficulty was experienced in selecting competent and experienced experts as commissioners, and it was only in the closing month of the year, in consequence, that the commission was able to meet for purposes of organization and for determining the exact procedure to be followed in its investigation. The commission will take into consideration in its entirety the complicated and involved problem of the transportation of western products to the markets of the world, investigating thoroughly in this connection such questions as the storage capacity and requirements of various lake, river and ocean ports, harbour facilities, the St. Lawrence river route, and generally the efficiency of any Canadian channel of transportation, whether by land or water, with the view that Canada may be able to control the transportation of her own products in the most efficient method possible.

Legal Decisions.

A number of decisions affecting the condition of labour to an important degree were made by the Canadian courts during 1903. The great majority of these had to do with a closer definition of the liability of employers for injuries to workmen under the different provincial laws. Especially important, however, were the decisions rendered by different Ontario judges in regard to the legal status of trade unions.*

Proceedings of Organized Labour, Employers' Associations, &c.

The formation of new labour organizations† was on an active scale during 1903, there being 277 new unions reported to

the department up to December 31, every province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, and practically all branches of employment being represented in the number. Referring more particularly to the central bodies, both the National Trades and Labour Congress and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held largely attended conventions, at Quebec, Que., and Brockville, Ont., respectively, during the month of September.* At the meeting of the former, resolutions were passed relating in a practical way to conditions of employment in several branches, while at the meeting of the latter the more important subjects discussed had reference to labour legislation, Sunday labour, the report of the British Columbia Labour Commission, the Department of Labour, assisted immigration and other subjects. The report of the secretary-treasurer of the Dominion Congress showed gains in the number of unions, membership and revenue in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but losses in the number of unions and membership in British Columbia and Quebec, and losses in the number of unions and revenue in Prince Edward Island. In the latter province, however, there was a gain in the number of members, and in British Columbia a gain in revenue. A noteworthy action taken on the part of this congress was the memorializing of the Honourable the Prime Minister on the subject of the Department of Labour in connection with the criticisms of that department by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which held its annual meeting at Toronto a short time previous to the convention at Brockville. The National Trades and Labour Congress also held an interview with the Dominion government in October. The Manufacturers' Association, it may be added, besides dealing at length with the subject of the relations between capital and labour, passed resolutions favouring the incorporation of labour unions, the

*An account of these decisions appear in the several numbers of the *Gazette* issued during the year.

†On another page of the present issue of the *Gazette* a detailed statement will be found, accompanied by statistical tables, as to the progress of labour organizations in Canada during 1903.

* A full report of these meetings appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for October at pages 330 and 320 respectively.

amendment of the Alien Labour Law and technical education. Other important meetings of associations, &c., held during 1903 were, the annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, held in Montreal in August, the meeting of the fifth congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire, also held in Montreal in August, the first annual conference of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of Ontario, and the first annual meeting of the Employers' Association of Toronto, held in April; the sixth Canadian congress of Charities and Corrections, held at Ottawa in September, the third annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, also held at Ottawa during September, and the convention held at Victoria, B. C., at which the British Columbia Mining Association was organized in April.

Notes.

The frequency of *railway wrecks* in Canada, especially during the first six months of the year, was much discussed.

The annual *reports of the assessment commissioners* of the leading Canadian cities showed large increases in the total assessments for 1902.

Canadian vessel owners organized at Ottawa on April 7, under the title of the *Dominion Marine Association*, with headquarters at Kingston, Ont.

A by-law was passed by the Toronto Civic Council in October, compelling manufacturers and others creating the *smoke nuisance* to use smoke consumers, or other similar appliances, after July 1, 1904.

In February a union formed among the members of the *Toronto Fire Brigade* was disbanded owing to the opposition of the chief of the brigade. Opposition to the union was also registered by the Toronto Board of Trade and by several members of the brigade itself.

Among notable instances of the employment of *arbitration* as a means of settling trades disputes may be mentioned the ar-

bitration of disputes in the brass working trades at Toronto, in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec, in the building trades, Halifax, and in the woodworking trades, Toronto.

A statement made to the House of Commons by the *Hon. the Postmaster General* showed that a surplus of \$292,702, including the Yukon deficit, was the result of the past year's operations. The announcement was made at the same time that the minimum salary allowed to postmasters in rural districts would be advanced from \$10 to \$25 per annum.

The consolidation of a number of the leading *fruit packers* of Ontario into one company, under the name of the Canadian Cannery Consolidated Company, Limited, with a capital of \$2,500,000, was announced. The company held its first meeting at Hamilton on June 17, when organization was completed, and about forty factories taken over.

Operations in the *beet sugar industry* in Ontario, which began in 1902, were actively continued during the past year. The organization of a company to operate at Peterboro, in addition to the four which have already erected plants, was completed, and at Raymond, Alta., also, a factory for the manufacture of this product began operations in October.

A meeting of considerable importance was held at Berlin, Ont., in February, consisting of representatives from the various municipalities in western Ontario interested in the development and transmission of cheap electric power from *Niagara Falls*. It was decided that the municipalities interested should take action to obtain from the legislature powers to enable them to carry on the work of development and transmission.

Among the *disasters* of the year affecting industry more or less seriously may be mentioned a rock slide at Frank, Alta., on April 29, by which over 60 people were killed and a number injured. Of the killed, about one-third were miners, and

the coal mines, which constitute the leading industry of the place, suffered severely from the disaster. A fire at St. Hyacinthe, which took place on May 20, caused a serious interruption to the manufacturing industry of that city, some 350 structures

being destroyed, including factories, hotels, schools and dwellings, and some 2,000 people being rendered homeless. A fire which occurred at Ottawa on May 10 destroyed some 200 buildings and about 10,000,000 feet of lumber.

REVIEW OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1903.*

THE year 1903 may be said to have begun without the existence of any important industrial disturbances in Canada, so far as the business community was concerned; for, although at the end of 1902 a few disputes existed which had not been definitely settled, industrial conditions had ceased to be affected by them.

Strikes of Coal Miners in British Columbia.

Among the most disastrous disputes in Canada during the year were those of coal miners in British Columbia. The first one was a strike of employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, Morrisey and Michel, which began on February 11, and was not terminated until March 31. About 1,463 men were directly and 6,000 indirectly affected by it. Nearly all the mining and smelting industries throughout the Kootenays and Boundary districts of British Columbia were compelled to close down, owing to lack of fuel, for which they were dependent upon the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. The stoppage of the mines and smelters reacted upon the transportation industry, and several crews were laid off by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on account of the diminished traffic. On February 16, another coal strike was declared, involving 854 men in all. This dispute was at Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island.

It only lasted ten days, however, and consequently its effect on other industries was not very great. A far more serious dispute commenced at Ladysmith on March 11, and was not concluded until July 4. On May 4, the trouble extended to Cumberland, where a sympathetic strike was declared, which gradually came to an end in the course of July. A result of these disputes was to produce a scarcity of fuel in the coastal cities of British Columbia, which depend for their supplies on the mines of Vancouver Island. Coal was imported from the United States and also from Japan to make up the deficiency, and the cost of fuel was increased.

Strike of Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The most widespread group of strikes of the year began at Vancouver, B.C., on February 27, when 151 members of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees ceased work in the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on account of the dismissal of one of their members and the refusal of the company to recognize the Brotherhood. On the same day three members went out at New Westminster. On March 5, the strikers were joined by 40 at Nelson, 3 at Rossland, 1 at Trail, 4 at Robson and 1 at Eholt, and on March 9, 18 went out at Calgary and 16 at Winnipeg.

In addition to the series of strikes of these different branches of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, a number of sympathetic strikes were declared by other organizations, the chief of which were the Longshoremen's Union with from 150

*The information contained in the present article is based on reports received from official correspondents of the *Gazette* and interested parties, relative to trade disputes which occurred during 1903. A comparison is also made with returns obtained in the two preceding years, an analysis of which appear in the issue of the *Gazette* for January, 1903.

to 200 members, the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society, and the Teamsters' Union, all at Vancouver. The first two went out on March 4, and the teamsters on March 12, to the number of 200. There were in all about 1,000 men on strike, including members of the United Brotherhood and of the other unions in sympathy with them. The transportation of merchandise was greatly hampered at first, but conditions gradually improved, although at the conclusion of the strike, according to the statement of the company, there remained 294 members of the Brotherhood whose places had not been filled.

Other Strikes of Railway Employees.

A strike of employees of the Quebec Southern Railway Company was declared on January 20, and lasted until March 27. The cause of the dispute was the failure of the company to pay them their wages. About 130 men were directly involved, and traffic on the line was completely stopped for eighty miles from Sorel to Noyan Junction. Much loss was occasioned to twenty or more communities, which were dependent upon this railway for means of communication. The strikers eventually received their arrears of wages, and on March 27 the strike was declared off, the company having signed an agreement providing for the regular payment of wages in future, and promising not to discriminate against any of the strikers.

On April 6 occurred a strike of trackmen of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, affecting 300 employees. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per day for labourers, and from \$1.75 to \$2 per day for foremen. The strike lasted until June 26, when it was officially declared off, and the men returned to work without receiving an increase in wages.

Strike of Longshoremen at Montreal.

With the opening of navigation in the spring at Montreal, there was declared a strike of longshoremen employed on the

docks there. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the men to sign an agreement presented to them by the Canadian Independent Labour Bureau, an association of stevedores, by whom they were employed. On March 31, forty longshoremen stopped work, and as the ships began to arrive in April the other members of the longshoremen's union, numbering 2,200 men, refused to work when called upon to sign the agreement.

In order to be able to unload their vessels, the steamship companies brought over large numbers of men from England, but through fear of the strikers they refused to work until granted strong military protection. During April, and the first week in May, several fruitless efforts were made to bring about a settlement, but eventually a satisfactory agreement was drawn up and signed, on May 11, by representatives of the steamship companies concerned and of the union. The effects of the strike were felt not only in Montreal, but also in all parts of Ontario and Quebec, from which goods were exported to Europe via Montreal, as the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific companies were compelled to refuse to accept any freight for Montreal except live stock and grain, owing to the congestion of goods at the docks.

On May 4, the longshoremen were reinforced by a sympathetic strike of 1,500 teamsters, who were joined two days later by 150 coal carters. On May 12, the employers stated that they had about 25 per cent of their full force of teamsters, and on the 16th the men declared the strike off and returned to work, having been granted an increase of about ten per cent in their wages.

Strikes in the Building Trades at Montreal.

Building operations were seriously interfered with at Montreal during the spring by strikes of carpenters and woodworkers, and later on, in August and September, they were again interrupted by disputes of iron roofers and builders' labourers. On

April 13, 120 carpenters declared a strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages, and ten days later 600 more went out, and for a time delayed the erection of many projected buildings. On April 30, the demands of the carpenters were granted, but there still remained out 150 woodworkers in sash and door factories, who were demanding 22½ cents per hour and a nine hour day. This last strike was unsuccessful, and the men returned to work under the former conditions on June 26.

On August 29, twenty-five iron roofers were locked out by five establishments on account of their demand for 25 cents per hour and a nine hour day. This led to the declaration of a general strike on September 1, which involved eleven firms and 90 men including those concerned in the lockout. On September 22, the demands of the iron roofers were granted. On the 23rd of the month 600 builders' labourers, connected with about 150 firms declared a strike, having been refused their demand that overtime should count time and a half and Sunday labour double time. This dispute was never officially declared off, but many employers agreed to the demands almost immediately, and in the course of the following month practically all the strikers obtained employment on the terms demanded.

Strikes of Building Trades at Toronto.

Building operations suffered more severely in Toronto than anywhere else in Canada owing to trade disputes, during the past year. On May 1, 725 carpenters and 640 builders' labourers declared strikes, having been refused their demand for higher wages. The cessation from work of the labourers caused about 2,500 bricklayers and others to remain in idleness, and the work of building was completely blocked for a time. These two bodies were joined on June 1 by 250 painters, who protested against a reduction of wages from 35 cents, which they had been receiving for a short time, to 30 cents, which was the

rate of the previous season. In addition to the disputes in Toronto, a strike of carpenters, involving 200 men, was declared at Toronto Junction on May 1, and also a strike of 130 brickmakers was declared there on the same day, both of them with the object of securing higher wages. As soon as the strike of carpenters at Toronto was announced, several contractors, acting independently of the Builders' Exchange, agreed to the new scale of wages presented to them, and their employees, numbering about 300, were permitted by the union to return to work. Although negotiations between the employers' association and the various trade unions were of no avail, independent contracts were made from time to time with the unions by individual employers at the wages demanded, while the great stream of immigration from Great Britain enabled others to secure men on their own terms. It was reported that about 200 carpenters, 150 labourers and 38 painters left the town while the strike was in progress. On July 1, the labourers who were still out returned to work at the old rate of 25 cents per hour, and on the 16th of that month the carpenters at Toronto and Toronto Junction also agreed to accept the old scale of wages. A compromise was affected with the brickmakers at Toronto Junction. With regard to the striking painters, the employers' terms were accepted on August 3, but a number of firms had previously granted the demands of their men. It is difficult to estimate the consequences of these disputes, on account of their complexity. It was calculated that at least \$1,000,000 was tied up owing to the stoppage of building operations. Another noticeable result was a marked scarcity of houses, causing a considerable advance in rents, and compelling many families either to seek lodgings or to move several miles outside of the city. The allied trades of sash and door manufacturing, cabinet making and plumbing also suffered from the dearth of new buildings, and the effects of the strikes are still being felt by those classes, who are usually employed during the winter

months in work upon the interiors of buildings.

Other Disputes in Building Trades.

Building operations were brought to a standstill at various other places in Canada during the course of the year. A general strike of all the building trades at St. Catharines, Ont., affecting 25 employers and 300 men lasted from March 2 to March 24. The object of the strike was to obtain an increase in wages and an eight hour day. A compromise was eventually effected by the hours being reduced from 54 to 50 per week, and an increase in wages being granted, though not as large a one as was demanded.

A strike of carpenters for similar purposes occurred at Vancouver, B.C., on April 1, which involved seven employers and 280 men. Work was resumed on the following week, both sides having agreed to submit their differences to arbitration. The award which was delivered on April 22, was in favour of the men. Building construction was again impeded at Vancouver, B.C., and also at New Westminster, B.C., by strikes of woodworkers in sash and door factories, which lasted from June 1 to July 15. The strike, which was for a working day of 9 instead of 10 hours, was unsuccessful. One hundred men at Vancouver and 75 at New Westminster were directly affected by the dispute.

At Calgary, Alberta, 80 carpenters were locked out on June 3, on account of their sympathy with 30 teamsters, who had declared a strike on the first of the month. On July 14, the dispute was settled through the friendly mediation of the Department of Labour, the teamsters having returned to work in the meantime.

A strike involving 160 carpenters took place at Halifax on July 9, owing to the alleged violation of an agreement on the part of the employers. This agreement was the result of arbitration, and on the em-

ployers agreeing to abide by the arbitrators' award, work was resumed on August 7.

On October 20, about 700 carpenters and joiners at Winnipeg, Manitoba, declared a strike, owing to the refusal of the employers to sign an agreement containing provisions for a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour, a 9 hour day and recognition of the unions. Before the end of that month, about 69 out of 89 contractors had signed the agreement, and by the end of November, there remained only eight firms who had not signed. These firms claimed not to be affected by the strike.

Strike and Lockout of Shoeworkers at Quebec.

The last two months of the year were comparatively free from industrial disturbances in most portions of the Dominion, with the exception of the city of Quebec, where a small strike of shoe machinists, on October 30, ultimately resulted in a lock-out involving twenty factories and about five thousand employees, which lasted from November 14 to December 17. The origin of the dispute was the desire of five edge trimmers to be paid by piece work instead of by the day, and their dissatisfaction with the alleged treatment accorded to them by the foreman. On their refusal to work any longer, complaint was laid against them by their employer before the joint board of claims and conciliation for having struck work, contrary to the agreement between their fraternity and the Employers' Association. The strikers were ordered to return to work by the boards of claims and conciliation, and also by the president of the Fraternity of Shoe Machine Workers, but they refused to do so. As their absence severely crippled the factory of the Wm. A. Marsh Co., to which they belonged, the Manufacturers' Association determined to suspend all operations in their factories from November 14, until sufficient individual agreements might be signed with their employees, to enable them to resume work. Both sides remained firm, however, and

the protracted lock-out caused a depression among a number of subsidiary industries in Quebec. The dispute was eventually brought to an end on December 16 through the arbitration commission, and work was resumed on the following day. A fuller account of the settlement of this dispute is contained in the article on trade disputes during the month of December in the present number of the Gazette.

Magnitude of Trade Disputes.

The following table shows the magnitude of the disputes which were reported to the Department in 1903, according to the months in which they occurred. In two cases no particulars were obtained as to their size, but it would probably be safe to class them among those affecting less than twenty-five men.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E, No. 13.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF WORKMEN INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1903.

| Magnitude. | Number of Disputes. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|---------------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apl. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | |
| 2,000 and over..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 5 |
| 1,000 to 2,000..... | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 500 to 1,000..... | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 10 |
| 300 to 500..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 9 |
| 200 to 300..... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 18 |
| 100 to 200..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 23 |
| 50 to 100..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 19 |
| 25 to 50..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 34 |
| 6 to 25..... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| Unknown..... | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Total..... | 6 | 12 | 22 | 23 | 29 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 161 |

A comparison with the two previous years, of which a record has been kept, shows the following results :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E, No. 14.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN 1901, 1902, 1903.

| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2,000 and over..... | 3 | ..... | 5 |
| From 1,000 to 2,000..... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| " 500 to 1,000..... | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| " 300 to 500..... | 5 | 8 | 9 |
| " 200 to 300..... | 4 | 7 | 18 |
| " 100 to 200..... | 4 | 15 | 23 |
| " 50 to 100..... | 14 | 21 | 19 |
| " 25 to 50..... | 24 | 28 | 34 |
| Under 25..... | 31 | 37 | 36 |
| Total..... | 93 | 119 | 159 |

It will be seen from the above tables that the greater number of disputes involved less than 100 men. With regard to those involving large numbers, the year 1903 was exceptional, for of those affecting 500 or more men, there were 11 in 1901, 3 in 1902 and 20 in 1903.

Number of Disputes according to Trades affected.

The following table indicates by months the number of trades affected during the year :—

It will be seen that during 1903 by far the largest number of disputes occurred in the building trades, in which there were 44. The transportation industries came next in order, with 18 strikes, followed by 17 in the metal working trades.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 15.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TRADES IN CANADA DURING 1903.

| Trades. | Number of Disputes. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apl. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | |
| Building..... | | 1 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 44 |
| Metal..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 17 |
| Woodworking..... | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 9 |
| Textile..... | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Clothing..... | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 11 |
| Food and tobacco preparation..... | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 6 |
| Leather..... | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 4 |
| Printing and book-binding..... | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| Transport..... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 18 |
| Longshoremen..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | 4 |
| Mining..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 9 |
| Fishing..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Unskilled..... | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | | | 1 | | 9 |
| Miscellaneous..... | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 20 |
| Total..... | 6 | 12 | 22 | 23 | 29 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 160 |

The following comparison with previous years shows that of the important industries, the largest number of disputes in the last three years has been in the building trades, the second largest in the metal trades, the third in the clothing industry, and the fourth in transportation.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TRADES IN CANADA IN 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 16.

| Trades. | Number of Disputes. | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
| Building..... | 14 | 28 | 44 |
| Metal..... | 23 | 31 | 17 |
| Woodworking..... | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| Textile..... | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Clothing..... | 10 | 9 | 11 |
| Food, tobacco preparation..... | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Leather..... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Printing and bookbinding..... | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Transport..... | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| Longshoremen..... | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Mining..... | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| Fishing..... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Unskilled..... | 11 | 6 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 8 | 10 | 20 |
| Total..... | 104 | 123 | 160 |

The above tables show that the number of strikes in the building trades has been steadily increasing, there being 14, 28 and 44 disputes in the years 1901, 1902 and 1903 respectively, the percentages to the total number of disputes for these years being 18.5, 22.7 and 27.5. A reference to table No. 15 indicates that 27 out of the 44 building disputes in 1903 took place during the months of April, May and June, while in the winter months of January, February, November and December there were only two. The percentages of disputes connected with the metal trades relative to the total number of disputes during the three years were, respectively, 22.1, 25.2 and 10.6, and those connected with the clothing industries amounted to 9.6, 7.3 and 6.9 per cent of the total numbers in each year.

Disputes by Localities affected.

Taking the disputes according to the provinces in which they took place, 83 occurred in Ontario, 33 in Quebec, and 24 in British Columbia, out of a total of 160 disputes. There were none in Prince Edward Island, and only one originated in Manitoba. The strike of employees of the Canadian Pacific

Railway Company, however, also spread to Winnipeg, Man., but this dispute is classed with those belonging to British Columbia. The following table shows the provinces in which the disputes occurred, according to the different months of the year.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 17.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING 1903.

| Provinces. | Number of disputes. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apl. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 7 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| New Brunswick..... | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 7 |
| Quebec..... | 2 | 5 | | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33 |
| Ontario..... | 2 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 83 |
| Manitoba..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| North-west Territories..... | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 5 |
| British Columbia.. | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 24 |
| Total..... | 6 | 12 | 22 | 23 | 29 | 23 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 160 |

A comparison with the two previous years with regard to the provinces in which the disputes occurred gives the following results :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 18.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

| Provinces. | Number of Disputes. | | | Total. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 5 | 12 | 7 | 24 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | | 2 | | 2 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3 | 7 | 7 | 17 |
| Quebec..... | 29 | 20 | 33 | 82 |
| Ontario..... | 53 | 65 | 83 | 201 |
| Manitoba..... | 3 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| North-west Territories..... | | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| British Columbia..... | 10 | 8 | 24 | 42 |
| Total..... | 103 | 125 | 160 | 385 |

From this table it may be observed that Prince Edward Island has been remarkably free from industrial disturbances, while of the total number for the last three years more than half occurred in the province of Ontario. There were 82 out of a total of 385 in the province of Quebec, and 42 in British Columbia. Nova Scotia comes next, with the number of 24 disputes, followed by New Brunswick with 17, Manitoba with 12, the North-west Territories with 6 and Prince Edward Island with 2.

Disputes by Months.

From the tables which have already been given, it is evident that the period of greatest industrial disturbance during 1903 was in the spring, from the months of March to June, inclusive. The following table shows the number of disputes occurring in each month of the years 1901, 1902 and 1903.

Causes of Disputes.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN
CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1901,
1902 AND 1903.

| Months. | Number of disputes. | | | Total. |
|----------------|---------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | |
| January..... | 7 | 8 | 6 | 21 |
| February..... | 3 | 5 | 12 | 20 |
| March..... | 13 | 12 | 22 | 47 |
| April..... | 12 | 20 | 23 | 55 |
| May..... | 7 | 27 | 29 | 63 |
| June..... | 23 | 18 | 23 | 64 |
| July..... | 14 | 7 | 15 | 36 |
| August..... | 5 | 6 | 11 | 22 |
| September..... | 5 | 9 | 7 | 21 |
| October..... | 5 | 4 | 6 | 15 |
| November..... | 7 | 7 | 3 | 17 |
| December..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 6 |
| Total | 104 | 123 | 160 | 387 |

The question of wages was by far the greatest factor in the disputes of 1903, no less than 97 being more or less concerned with it. Of this number, 58 were caused by demands for increase in wages alone, and 20 for an increase in wages and shorter hours. Thirty disputes were more or less due to demands for shorter hours. In 8, this was the sole question at issue, and in two it was combined with demands for recognition of the union and higher wages. There were 8 sympathetic strikes, as well as a lock-out on account of sympathy of employees with strikers.

The following table shows the causes of the disputes of the year arranged according to the months in which they occurred. The letter 'l' denotes that the nature of the dispute was a lock-out.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 20.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1903.

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 21.

| Causes. | Number of disputes. | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
| For increase in wages | 48 | 54 | 60 |
| Against reduction in wages. . . . | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| For decrease in hours. | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| For increase in wages and decrease in hours. | 5 | 14 | 18 |
| Against employment of particular persons. | 13 | 8 | 13 |
| Against conditions of employment. | | 5 | 5 |
| For recognition of union. | | 5 | 5 |
| Sympathetic. | | 9 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous. | 16 | 12 | 29 |

In some of the cases enumerated above, the causes leading to disputes were too com-

plicated to admit of being briefly tabulated, and it has, therefore, been necessary to consider only the most important features leading up to the difference in question.

A comparison of the principal causes of disputes for the past three years is given above.

The disputes enumerated as being due to miscellaneous causes in 1903 are all classified separately in Table No. 19, immediately preceding the above one.

Methods of Settlement.

The subjoined tables show the methods by which disputes were brought to a close during 1903, with a comparison of the three years in regard to them.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 17.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1903.

| Method. | Number of Disputes. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apl. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Arbitration. | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Conciliation. | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | | | |
| Negotiations between parties concerned. | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Replacement of men. | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 2 |
| Return to work on employers' terms. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | |
| Demands of strikers granted without negotiations. | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Indefinite or unsettled. | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Not reported. | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 18.

| Method. | Number of Disputes. | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
| Arbitration. | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Conciliation. | 6 | 5 | 14 |
| Negotiations between parties concerned. | 55 | 73 | 77 |
| Replacement of men. | 13 | 12 | 15 |
| Return to work on employers' terms. | 13 | 20 | 26 |
| Indefinite or unsettled. | 12 | 5 | 12 |

The strikes and lock-outs settled by arbitration in 1903, were two important disputes among shoe-machine workers at Quebec, carpenters and laundry workers at Vancouver, B.C., carpenters at Halifax, N.S., and batteau-men at Quebec. The number of disputes settled by conciliation in 1903 showed a large increase over the previous years. Of the fourteen terminated by this means, five were brought to an end through the mediation of the Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the strikes in British Columbia, and four were settled by the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour. The

disputes settled by arbitration and conciliation included the most important ones of the year, among them being the strike of longshoremen at Montreal, the series of strikes arising out of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employees, and, as mentioned above, the lock-out of shoe-machine workers at Quebec. An account of all of these is given above.

Results of Disputes.

Information was received by the Department with regard to the results of 137 disputes which were settled during 1903. In addition to these, ten others were terminated, but the results were either kept secret, or the terms were not definitely settled at the end of the year. Among this number are included the five disputes connected with the strike of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which came to an end in the month of June, and the

two disputes in the shoe manufacturing industry at Quebec, which were concluded on December 17 by the resumption of work and a reference of the differences to the Board of Arbitration.

The following table shows the results of the settlement of disputes in Canada during 1901, 1902 and 1903.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902 AND 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 24.

| Results. | Number. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | Total. |
| In favour of employers... | 40 | 35 | 46 | 121 |
| In favour of employees... | 39 | 46 | 45 | 130 |
| Settled by compromise... | 22 | 33 | 46 | 101 |
| Terms unknown or not settled..... | ..... | 4 | 10 | 14 |

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA DURING 1903.

THE Department of Labour presents herewith a detailed statistical return of the information collected during the past year in relation to labour organization within the Dominion. The period covered is the calendar year of 1903, and although it has been found somewhat difficult to obtain complete and detailed information with regard to certain of the unions organized or disbanded during the closing weeks of the year, the tables may be taken as accurately indicating the leading tendencies of the period dealt with.

The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* located in the various cities of the Dominion have supplied the great bulk of the information presented, though many details were obtained or verified, after having first been noted in the press, by correspondence with the secretaries of the unions involved and other persons in a position to furnish accurate information.

Isolated instances may have occurred of unions in particular crafts and localities having been formed or disbanded without the fact having been reported to the Department, but every effort has been made to make the following statement as inclusive as possible and to indicate with accuracy the record of the year just closed, from this important point of view.

The information relating to this subject has been entered in two tables, one presenting a return of labour organizations formed, and the other a return of the unions which have disbanded during the year. A slight difference in form between these two tables was adopted on account of the varying nature of the information to be presented. The smaller tables which occur in the body of the article have been added by way of analysis and further explanation of the more detailed returns.

Organization by Localities.

The information of labour organizations in Canada during 1903 by provinces was as follows :—

| Province. | No. of Orga- nizations Formed. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nova Scotia..... | 26 |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 0 |
| New Brunswick..... | 22 |
| Quebec..... | 62 |
| Ontario..... | 125 |
| Manitoba..... | 10 |
| North-west Territories..... | 7 |
| British Columbia..... | 23 |
| Total..... | 275 |

It will be seen from the above that the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia were the most active in labour organization during 1903. As was to be expected, also, the larger industrial centres within these and the other provinces are most prominent on the list reporting new unions. Montreal, Que., with 31 new unions, St. John, N.B., with 16, Hamilton, Ont., with 14, Quebec, Que., with 11, Victoria, B.C., and Sydney, N.S., with 9 each, and Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C., and Windsor, Ont., with 7 each, are the leading instances. Among smaller places in which labour organization was exceptionally active may be mentioned Collingwood, Ont., with 10 new unions, Owen Sound, Ont., with 6, Ottawa, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., Niagara Falls, Ont., Kingston, Ont., St. Catharines, Ont., and Sherbrooke, Que., with 5, and London, Ont., Brantford, Ont., and Grand'Mère, Que., with 4, other places mentioned in the table reporting only from 1 to 3 new organizations during the year.

Organization by Crafts.

Regarding the table of unions formed from the point of view of the several trades and industries, the following summary may be offered :—

Agriculture.—Thirteen unions were organized, all within the province of Ontario.

Twelve of this total were Threshers' Protective Associations, organized in April, May, June or July, with headquarters for the most part in the smaller towns of the province.

Fishing.—One new union was reported.

Mining.—Three new unions from British Columbia, two of which were affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, were reported. In Nova Scotia ten miners' lodges of the P.W.A. were formed, bringing the total for the industry to 13.

Building trades.—A total of 48 unions were organized during the past year, of which 22 were reported from Ontario and 13 from Quebec. Bricklayers and masons reported 5 new unions; carpenters and joiners 16; lathers and plasterers 3; painters, decorators and paperhangers 4; plumbers, gas and steamfitters 5, and stonecutters, marblecutters, &c., 4. There were also 5 building trades' councils organized. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was the most prominent among the above list, with 13 new organizations.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These branches reported 42 new unions, to which total Ontario contributed 19, Quebec, 10, and New Brunswick 8. The more prominent returns included under this general heading were as follows :—Iron moulders, 3; machinists, 8; electrical workers, 7; blacksmiths and horseshoers, 4; boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, 3; stationary engineers and firemen, 6.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The new unions reported under this heading were chiefly organizations of woodworkers and carriage workers, to the number of 3 each; piano workers, pattern makers and upholsterers to the number of 2 each. There were in all 14 new unions reported, of which 7 were formed in Ontario, 4 in Montreal, Que., and 3 in British Columbia, of which 2 were reported from Vancouver and 1 from Victoria.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
 STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 18.

SUMMARIZED TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED DURING 1903.

| Groups of Trades. | Nova Scotia. | Prince Edward Island. | New Brunswick. | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | North-west Territories. | British Columbia. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Agriculture..... | | | | | 13 | | | | 13 |
| Fishing..... | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Mining..... | 10 | | | | | | | 3 | 13 |
| Building Trades..... | 2 | | 1 | 13 | 22 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 48 |
| Metal..... | 1 | | 8 | 11 | 19 | 1 | | 2 | 42 |
| Woodworking..... | | | | 4 | 7 | | | 3 | 14 |
| Clothing Trades..... | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Food and Tobacco Preparation..... | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | 1 | 9 |
| Printing and Allied Trades..... | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | 7 |
| Leather..... | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Transport..... | 4 | | 7 | 16 | 27 | 3 | | 4 | 61 |
| General Labour..... | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 10 | | | 1 | 20 |
| Trades and Labour Councils..... | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 4 | | 1 | 9 | 13 | 3 | | 2 | 32 |
| Grand totals..... | 26 | | 22 | 62 | 125 | 10 | 7 | 23 | 275 |

Printing and allied trades.—St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and Victoria, B.C., reported the 5 new unions formed in the printing and allied trades during 1903.

Clothing trades.—Five out of a total of 9 new unions reported in the clothing trades were formed in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, and 1 each in New Brunswick and British Columbia, at St. John and Vancouver respectively.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Four new branches of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America were formed in Canada during 1903, three of which were reported from Ontario and the fourth from Winnipeg, Man. There were two new international unions of bakers formed at St. John and Montreal respectively, and a new clerk's national union at Quebec. The total for the group of trades was accordingly 7.

Leather trades.—New unions of leather trades at Vancouver and Victoria, and of tanners and curriers at Montreal make up the total for this branch.

Transport.—There were in all 61 transport unions organized in Canada in 1903,

representing the most active branch of the trades in this respect. To this total Ontario contributed 27, Quebec 16, New Brunswick 7, and Nova Scotia and British Columbia 4 each. Among the branches represented under this heading the most active in organization were as follows:—way freight and baggagemen with 14; railway clerks, with 3; railway maintenance-of-way men and railway telegraphers, with 2; longshoremen, with 3; teamsters, team drivers, &c., with 9; marine engineers and firemen, with 5; and the Canadian Association of Masters and Mates, with 3.

General labour.—Under this heading 20 new unions, of which 10 were formed in Ontario and 4 in Nova Scotia, were reported. Noticeable among the list, as it appears in the table, are the number of federal labour unions, namely 10, and of lodges of the P.W.A., namely, 4.

Trades and Labour Councils.—There were 8 trades and labour councils formed, of which 4 were in Ontario. The remaining ones were at Sydney, N.S., Edmonton, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., and a joint council for Quebec and Lévis, Que.

Miscellaneous trades.—Under the heading of miscellaneous trades it will be seen that

6 new unions of barbers, 4 of retail clerks, 2 of rubber workers, 3 of hotel and restaurant employees and 5 of bartenders are included. Ontario, as in every group of trade, with the exception of the leather and printing groups, was the field of chief activity with 13, out of a total of 32.

Central Organizations issuing Charters.

The more important central labour organizations chartering branches in Canada during the past year were the following, no mention being made of affiliations with either of the trades congresses of Canada:—

| Name of Organization. | Numbers of Charters Issued. |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia | 18 |
| Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage-men | 14 |
| United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America | 13 |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada .. | 12 |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America .. | 12 |
| Federal Labour Unions | 10 |
| International Association of Machinists | 8 |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers .. | 6 |
| National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada | 6 |
| Journeymen Barbers' International Union | 6 |
| Bartenders' International League | 5 |
| United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters | 5 |
| International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers | 4 |
| Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America | 4 |
| Bricklayers and Masons International Union of America | 3 |
| Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance | 3 |
| International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders | 3 |
| Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union of America | 3 |
| United Garment Workers' of America | 3 |
| International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks .. | 3 |
| Canadian Association of Masters and Mates .. | 3 |
| International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way Employees | 3 |

Progress of Organization by Months.

The total number of unions, the date of formation of which the department was able to obtain was 242. The following

table shows the activity of labour organizations by months in Canada during 1903:—

| Month. | Number of Unions Organized. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| January | 25 |
| February | 17 |
| March | 39 |
| April | 43 |
| May | 25 |
| June | 22 |
| July | 21 |
| August | 11 |
| September | 9 |
| October | 17 |
| November | 9 |
| December | 5 |
| Total | 243 |

It will be seen that April and March were the two most active months of the year in this respect, with May and January following. June and July were also important months from the standpoint of formation of labour organizations, February and October coming in the next class with 17 each, and December presenting the lowest showing with five.

Disbanded Labour Unions.

No account of the movement of labour organization during a given period is complete without some reference to the number of unions that may have gone out of existence during the same interval, in addition to the record of unions formed. The department accordingly has, as above stated, prepared in the present connection a table in which, in somewhat different form to that employed in presenting the record of unions formed, the information collected during the year with regard to unions which have lapsed, is given to the public, details as to locality, history and other particular circumstances being included on account of the light thrown thereby upon the tendencies at present in operation in Canada, in the way of causing the absorption of one labour organization by another, or of the complete disappearance of such bodies.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F., No. 5.

SUMMARIZED TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS DISBANDED DURING 1903.

| Groups of Trades. | N. S. | P. E. I. | N. B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | N.W.T. | B. C. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|------|------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| Agriculture..... | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Mining..... | | | | | 3 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Building..... | | | | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 4 |
| Metal..... | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 6 |
| Woodworking..... | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Printing and allied..... | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 |
| Clothing..... | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Leather..... | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Food and tobacco preparation..... | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Transport..... | | | | 3 | 3 | | | 2 | 8 |
| General labour..... | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 1 | | | 3 | 6 | | | 1 | 11 |
| Grand total. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 28 | | | 9 | 54 |

Sources of Information.

It will be readily understood that information of this kind, in a country of such geographical area as Canada, being largely local in interest, and of a nature that does not find its way readily into the press, has been somewhat difficult to arrive at—much more difficult, for example, than information relating to the formation of new unions—especially in detailed and systematic form and with reasonable promptness. The method followed by the department in collecting material for the present statement on the subject has been chiefly a careful watching the daily press of the country, more particularly the trade journals of the various organizations, the information thus obtained being supplemented by correspondence. No claim, accordingly, is made by the department as to completeness of the accompanying table, the particulars that are recorded having been received in some cases after a considerable interval of time, though it is hoped that the main features of the movement towards disbandment, especially in the maritime provinces and Ontario and Quebec, have been indicated.

Explanation of the Table

It should be borne in mind that the table must be taken in conjunction with that of

unions formed and not as indicating a net loss to the labour organization movement. Thus, take an example, in the case of the disbandment of the K. of L. Harmonic Assembly, Ottawa, Ont., the charter was allowed to lapse simply as a result of the affiliation of the members with other musical organizations. Still more important examples of this class are the three International Coremakers Unions which went out of existence in Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and Toronto, Ont., as a result of a resolution passed by the Iron Moulders' International Union which opened that organization to the admittance of coremakers. The Coremakers' International Unions have been in consequence merged into those of the Iron Moulders, and their disappearance does not represent a loss to unionism. In the case of certain other unions recorded as disbanded in the table, as for example, the Forest City Dairymen's Association, inasmuch as they were formed with some definite object in view, their disbandment represents simply the attainment of that object, and not a tendency in the movement in favour of or against the principle of organization.

It is accordingly difficult to estimate even approximately the exact nature of the forces making for the disintegration of labour unionism in Canada during the past

year. Further analysis, however, is presented in summarized form in the accompanying table.

From the larger table it will be seen that the province of Ontario takes the lead with 28 disbanded in 1903; Quebec comes second with 11; British Columbia third with 10; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reporting two each; Prince Edward Island two and Manitoba and the North-west Territories none. By trades, general labour with 19, transport with 8, metal with 7, and the building and printing groups with 2 each are the most important, though 11 are grouped under the heading of miscellaneous. The total for the year, it will be seen, is 54.

With regard to important and interesting features of the year's development in this connection reference may be made to the number of federal labour unions, namely, six, which went out of existence and the number of unions whose charters were revoked in consequence on non-payment of the per capita tax. Some of the most important industrial and labour occurrences of the year are moreover directly or indirectly referred to in the table, as in the case of the disbandment of the Montreal Street Railway Union which, having been founded in the first instance during the continuance of a strike, as a purely local

organization, secured international affiliation later but was thrown into disorganization by the failure of the strike. An interesting process at law is also involved in the disbandment of the Musicians' Protection Association of London, Ont. The action also of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in requiring its charter members to secure affiliation, where circumstances permit, from international organizations, also figured as a cause for the dissolution of labor organizations in certain cases.

The Net Result.

Taken in conjunction the record of the labour organizations formed and that of organizations disbanded, the net result for the year has been an increase of 223 to the total number of organizations now in existence. To this total Nova Scotia contributed 24; New Brunswick, 20; Quebec, 51; Ontario, 97; Manitoba, 10; North-west Territories, 7, and British Columbia, 14. In Prince Edward Island there were no unions formed and two disbanded. With this exception, the proportion of disbanded unions to labour organizations formed was highest in British Columbia, where there were 23 instances of new organizations and nine of unions lapsed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F., No. 2.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1903.

| Name and Class of Organization. | Locality. | Date of organization. |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Agriculture :</i> | | |
| Classic City Dairymen's Association..... | Stratford, Ont..... | May 4. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 1..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | April 24. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 2..... | Ripley, Ont..... | July 30. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 10..... | Milton, Ont..... | May 21. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 11..... | Smithville, Ont..... | April 23. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 14..... | Brampton, Ont..... | " 6. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 15..... | Newmarket, Ont..... | May 12. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 16..... | Woodbridge, Ont..... | April 27. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 17..... | Sydenham, Ont..... | June 2. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 18..... | Brantford, Ont..... | May 21. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 20..... | Cannington, Ont..... | June 4. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 22..... | Alma, Ont..... | " 15. |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 26..... | Owen Sound, Ont..... | July 31. |
| <i>Fishing :</i> | | |
| Fishermens' Association of Essex, Kent and Elgin Counties... | Windor, Ont..... | Feb. — |

Mining :

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|
| Power Lodge, P.W.A. | New Aberdeen, N.S. | |
| Ironsides Lodge, P.W.A. | " " | |
| Aberdeen Lodge, P.W.A. | " " | October 17. |
| Morien Lodge, P.W.A. No. 52. | Port Morien, N.S. | June 6. |
| Banner Lodge, P.W.A. | " " | |
| Marble Lodge, P.W.A. | Inverness, N.S. | |
| Chignecto Lodge, P.W.A. No. 54. | Chignecto Mines, N.S. | July 25. |
| Bayview Lodge, P.W.A. (juniors) | Caledonia Mines, N.S. | October 11. |
| Mechanics Lodge, P. W. A. No. 23. | Springhill, N.S. | October 5. |
| Standard Lodge, P.W.A. | No. 3 Mine, N.S. | December — |
| Cumberland Miners' Union (W. F. of M. No. 156). | Cumberland, B.C. | April — |
| Enterprise Miners' Union (W. F. of M. No. 181). | Ladysmith, B.C. | March — |
| *Grand Forks Smelter Mens' Federal Union No. 34. | Grand Forks, B.C. | August — |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, No. 25 (of Ontario)..... | Fort William, Ont..... | March 6. |
| Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America..... | Sherbrooke, Que..... | December — |
| Stone and Brickworkers' Union (Inter.)..... | Calgary, N. W. T..... | January 16. |
| Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, No. 1 (of Alberta)..... | Edmonton, Alberta..... | May 16. |
| \$National Union of Bricklayers and Masons..... | Victoria, B. C..... | April 11. |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America..... | Glace Bay, N. S..... | March 1. |
| National Union of Carpenters and Joiners..... | Quebec, Que..... | |
| †National Union of Carpenters and Joiners..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | April — |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1584..... | Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que..... | May — |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1744..... | Grand Mere, Que..... | August 31. |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1681..... | Sherbrooke, Que..... | June 26. |
| Carpenters' National Union, No. 4..... | Montreal, Que..... | November 8. |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America..... | "..... | |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1408..... | Toronto Junction, Ont..... | February — |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1677..... | Thorold, Ont..... | July 15. |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 645..... | Collingwood, Ont..... | March — |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 877..... | St. Thomas, Ont..... | May 30. |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1490..... | Wallaceburg, Ont..... | |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1498..... | Fort William, Ont..... | March — |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1674..... | Red Deer, N. W. T..... | |
| U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 529..... | Greenwood, B. C..... | April — |
| *Plasterers National Union, No. 1..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | July 15. |
| Wood, wire and Metal Lathers, No. 153 (Inter.)..... | Montreal, Que..... | January 7. |
| Wood, wire and Metal Lathers (Inter.)..... | Edmonton, Alberta..... | August 6. |
| Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper hangers, No. 993..... | Sydney, N. S..... | June 26. |
| Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper hangers..... | Midland, Ont..... | April — |
| Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper hangers..... | Collingwood, Ont..... | " |
| Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper hangers..... | Edmonton, Alberta..... | July 1. |
| United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters..... | St. John, N. B..... | April — |
| United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 400..... | Quebec, Que..... | March — |
| United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 405..... | Sherbrooke, Que..... | May 16. |
| United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters..... | Owen Sound, Ont..... | April — |
| United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 407..... | Windsor, Ont..... | June 16. |
| Marble Cutters Union, No. 134 (Inter.)..... | Montreal, Que..... | April — |
| Journeymen Stonecutters Association of N. A..... | Guelph, Ont..... | March — |
| Journeymen Stonecutters Association of N. A..... | London, Ont..... | May 19. |
| Quarrymen's Union, No. 10918 (F. L. U. of A. F. L.)..... | St. Mary's, Ont..... | March — |
| National Gravel Roofers' Union..... | Montreal, Que..... | November — |
| Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance..... | St. John, N. B..... | May — |
| Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 324..... | Stratford, Ont..... | April 25. |
| Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 341..... | Windsor, Ont..... | July 27. |

² Formerly a branch of the U. B. of C. and I., but charter lapsed owing to non-payment of per capita tax.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1903—*Continued.*

| Name and Class of Organization. | Locality. | Date of Organization. |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Building Trades—Concluded.</i> | | |
| International Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, No. 118 | Toronto, Ont. | March 3. |
| Ceramic, Mosaic and Eucastic Tile Layers, No. 41 (Inter.) | Montreal, Que. | February 22. |
| Building Trades Council | Hamilton, Ont. | June — |
| Building Trades Council | Niagara Falls, Ont. | April — |
| Building Trades Council | Guelph, Ont. | June 13. |
| Building Trades Council | Winnipeg, Man. | January — |
| Building Trades Council | Victoria, B.C. | December — |
| <i>Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades:—</i> | | |
| Iron Moulders' International Union of N. A., No. 447 | Galt, Ont. | May 7. |
| Iron Moulders' International Union of N. A., No. 413 | Sarnia, Ont. | February 11. |
| Blast Furnace Workers' Union (Inter. F. U.) | Hamilton, Ont. | April — |
| Foundry Helpers' Union, F. L. U., No. 10787 of A. F. L. | Montreal, Que. | June 6. |
| Foundry Workers' Union, F. L. U., No. 10740 of A. F. L. | Vancouver, B. C. | February — |
| International Association of Machinists | Moncton, N. B. | June 6. |
| International Association of Machinists | McAdam Junction, N. B. | December — |
| International Association of Machinists, No. 656 | Rivière du Loup, Que. | October — |
| International Association of Machinists, No. 655 | Point Lévis, Que. | September 1. |
| International Association of Machinists, No. 662 | Grand' Mère, Que. | October 27. |
| International Association of Machinists, No. 557 | Brampton, Ont. | January 27. |
| International Association of Machinists | Guelph, Ont. | June 25. |
| International Association of Machinists, No. 564 | Brantford, Ont. | February 25. |
| International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 36 | St. John, N. B. | " 26. |
| International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 183 | Toronto, Ont. | April 14. |
| National Association of Stationary Engineers and Firemen | Grand' Mère, Que. | October — |
| International Association of Steam Engineers, No. 209 | Montreal, Que. | March — |
| International Association of Steam Engineers, No. 232 | Niagara Falls, Ont. | September — |
| Association of Stationary Engineers (purely local) | Victoria, B. C. | November 19. |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers | Sydney, N. S. | March 30. |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Linemen | St. John, N. B. | May 9. |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers | Quebec, Que. | April — |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (inside wiremen) No. 423 | Montreal, Que. | July 31. |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 400 | Ottawa, Ont. | May — |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 353 | Toronto, Ont. | January 29. |
| International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 423 | Moncton, N. B. | October 16. |
| International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 424 | Carleton Place, Ont. | September 22. |
| Journeymen Horseshoers, (Inter. No. 191) | St. John, N. B. | April — |
| Horseshoers and General Blacksmiths (Inter.) | Winnipeg, Man. | August 15. |
| International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders | St. John, N. B. | February 12. |
| International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 370 | Sherbrooke, Que. | May 16. |
| International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders | Collingwood, Ont. | March — |
| Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Association (Inter.) | Kingston, Ont. | " — |
| Brassworkers Union (Inter.) | Hamilton, Ont. | April — |
| International Tinplate and Sheet Iron Workers | St. John, N. B. | " 27. |
| *United Metal Workers Union | Toronto, Ont. | March — |
| Bridgeworkers (A. F. of L.) | Walkerville, Ont. | April — |
| International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 53 | Fort William, Ont. | January 1. |
| Firearm Machine Tenders National Union, No. 1 | Quebec, Que. | October 7. |
| Bolt Workers (F. U. of A. F. of L.) | Toronto, Ont. | March — |
| Agricultural Implement Workers (No. 10687 of A. F. of L.) | St. Catharines, Ont. | January — |
| Ironclad Lodge P. W. A. No. 63 (Steelworkers) | Londonderry, U.S. | June 13. |
| <i>Woodworking and Furnishing Trades:</i> | | |
| Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, No. 120 | Elmira, Ont. | August 14. |
| Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America | Owen Sound, Ont. | April — |
| Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, No. 410 | Victoria, B. C. | May 22. |
| National Carriage Workers, No. 10 | Montreal, Que. | February — |
| International Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 139 | " | " |
| International Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 87 | Chatham, Ont. | March 29. |

§Linemen, outsidemen, undergroundmen, cranemen, trimmers, splicers, cablemen, etc.

*Ornamental iron wire and grill workers.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1903—Continued.

| Name and Class of Organization. | Locality. | Date of Organization. |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Woodworking and Furnishing Trades—Continued.</i> | | |
| International Piano and Organ Workers, No. 48. | Oshawa, Ont. | July 21. |
| International Piano and Organ Workers. | Hamilton, Ont. | March — |
| Pattern Makers League of N. A. | Hamilton, Ont. | " — |
| Pattern Makers League of N. A. | Vancouver, B.C. | April 14. |
| Wood Carvers' (Inter.). | Montreal, Que. | July — |
| Cabinet Makers' (Inter. No. 1084) | Montreal, Ont. | April 21 |
| Upholsterers' (Inter.). | Hamilton, Ont. | May — |
| Upholsterers' (Inter., No. 94). | Vancouver, B.C. | " — |
| <i>Printing and Allied Trades:</i> | | |
| International Typographical, No. 602. | Edmonton, Alta. | April 23. |
| International Pressmen and Assistants, No. 36. | St. John, N.B. | July 9. |
| International Pressmen and Assistants, No. 152. | Quebec, Que. | April 12. |
| International Pressmen (Press Feeders). | Ottawa, Ont. | February — |
| International Bookbinders. | Victoria, B.C. | December — |
| <i>Clothing Trades:</i> | | |
| Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. | St. John, N.B. | August 26. |
| Journeymen Tailors' Union of America (No. 1561). | Toronto Junction, Ont. | April 20. |
| United Garment Workers of America (Mixed Tailors). | Hamilton, Ont. | August 26. |
| United Garment Workers of America, No. 23 (Cutters and Trimmers). | Hamilton, Ont. | March 6. |
| United Garment Workers of America. | Berlin, Ont. | June 18. |
| Suspender Workers (A. F. of L.). | Point Edward, Ont. | " — |
| Rubber Clothing Workers (Inter., No. 209). | Montreal, Que. | " — |
| †Federation Canadienne des Cordonniers Machinists (No. 7). | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | January 7. |
| Shoemaker's (Fed. U. No. 400, A. L. U.). | Vancouver, B.C. | May — |
| <i>Food and Tobacco Preparation:</i> | | |
| Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America. | Brockville, Ont. | November — |
| Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America (No. 289). | St. Catharines, Ont. | April 1. |
| Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America (No. 305). | Collingwood, Ont. | " — |
| Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America (No. 370). | Winnipeg, Man. | September 13. |
| Journeymen Bakers (Inter., No. 328). | St. John, N.B. | June 13. |
| Hebrew Bakers (Inter., No. 48). | Montreal, Que. | " — |
| Cigarmakers' National, No. 1. | Quebec, Que. | September 5. |
| <i>Leather Trades:</i> | | |
| Tanners and Carriers (Inter.). | Montreal, Que. | May — |
| United Brotherhood of Leather Workers (No. 115). | Vancouver, B.C. | January 12. |
| United Brotherhood of Leather Workers (on horse goods) No. 118. | Victoria, B.C. | February 2. |
| <i>Transport:</i> | | |
| Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (Windsor Lodge, No. 421). | Windsor, Ont. | January 1. |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. | St. John, N.B. | " 31. |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (No. 242). | McAdam, N.B. | " 28. |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. | Rivière du Loup, Que. | March 3. |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. | Farnham, Que. | January 24. |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (St. Marie Lodge, No. 234). | Montreal, Que. | " 20. |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, (No. 230). | Ottawa, Ont. | " — |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (Onward Lodge, No. 231). | Perth, Ont. | " 14. |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (Shamrock III Lodge, No. 327). | Montreal, Que. | August 20. |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (No. 229). | Carleton Place, Ont. | January 6. |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (No. 5). | Niagara Falls, Ont. | March — |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (Frontier Lodge, No. 263). | Windsor, Ont. | " — |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (Beaver Lodge, No. 691). | Winnipeg, Man. | October 4. |

†Became inactive after the fire of May 20, but with 2 others was reorganized in December.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1903—*Continued.*

| Name and Class of Organization. | Locality. | Date of Organization. |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Transport—Concluded.</i> | | |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 78)..... | Halifax, N.S. | October 21. |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 47)..... | St. John, N.B. | September 24. |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 67)..... | McAdam, N.B. | March — |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 68)..... | Quebec, Que. | |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 36)..... | Lévis, Que. | |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 32)..... | Farnham, Que. | |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 70)..... | Sherbrooke, Que. | |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 22)..... | Montreal, Que. | |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 23)..... | Smiths Falls, Ont. | |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 60)..... | Prescott, Ont. | |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 21)..... | London, Ont. | January — |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 61)..... | Brantford, Ont. | July 15. |
| Brotherhood of Railway, Freight and Baggage-men of America (No. 58)..... | Toronto, Ont. | |
| Railway Clerks (Inter., No. 72)..... | Hamilton, Ont. | January 19. |
| Railway Clerks (Inter.)..... | Sydney, N.S. | February — |
| Railway Clerks (Inter., No. 27)..... | Moncton, N.B. | " 7. |
| International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 128..... | Montreal, Que. | |
| International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 119..... | Savanne, Ont. | January — |
| International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 229..... | Elm Creek, Man. | " 5. |
| Railway Storemen (F. L. U., No. 18 of T. and L. Congress of C.) | Cranbrook, B.C. | " 5. |
| Railroad Telegraphers (Inter., No. 183)..... | Winnipeg, Man. | March — |
| Checkers and Shedmen (Inter., No. 470)..... | Sydney, N.S. | September — |
| Commercial Telegraph Operators (Inter.)..... | Montreal, Que. | |
| Amalgamated Association, Street and Electric Railway Employees (Inter., No. 371)..... | Quebec, Que. | October — |
| *Longshoremen and Transport Workers (Indep.)..... | St. John, N.B. | September 10. |
| Longshoremen (Inter.)..... | St. John, N.B. | May 26. |
| Longshoremen (Inter.)..... | Owen Sound, Ont. | April 2. |
| Teamsters and Stablemen (Indep.)..... | Collingwood, Ont. | March — |
| Team Drivers' (Inter., No. 594)..... | Halifax, N.S. | " 26. |
| Delivery Drivers' (A. F. of L., No. 816)..... | Montreal, Que. | " 8. |
| Team Drivers' (Inter., No. 410)..... | Hamilton, Ont. | November — |
| Team Drivers' (Inter., No. 337)..... | Brantford, Ont. | April — |
| Team Drivers' (Inter.)..... | Kingston, Ont. | March — |
| Team Drivers' (Inter., No. 154)..... | Hamilton, Ont. | August 21. |
| Teamsters (A. L. U., No. 437)..... | Toronto, Ont. | April 3. |
| National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada (No. 8)..... | Victoria, B.C. | October — |
| National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada (No. 10)..... | Victoria, B.C. | June 25. |
| National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada (No. 5)..... | Lévis, Que. | |
| National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada (No. 4)..... | Owen Sound, Ont. | |
| National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada (No. 11)..... | Montreal, Que. | |
| National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada (No. 7)..... | Kingston, Ont. | |
| Marine Firemen (K. of L., No. 2618)..... | Windsor, Ont. | June 30. |
| Marine Firemen (Inter.)..... | Vancouver, B.C. | |
| Canadian Association of Masters and Mates..... | Lévis, Que. | March 1. |
| Canadian Association of Masters and Mates (No. 2)..... | Collingwood, Ont. | April — |
| Canadian Association of Masters and Mates (No. 8)..... | Kingston, Ont. | February — |
| | Collingwood, Ont. | " — |
| | St. Catharines, Ont. | March — |

* An amalgamation of two previously existing organizations.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATION FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1903—*Concluded.*

| Name and Class of Organization. | Locality. | Date of Organization. |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>General Labour:</i> | | |
| Coronation Lodge, P. W. A. | Sydney, N.S. | |
| Keystone Lodge, P. W. A. | Sydney, N.S. | September 26. |
| Indefatigable Lodge, P. W. A. | Sydney, N.S. | |
| Onward Lodge, P. W. A. | Truro, N.S. | March. |
| Federal Labour Union (Inter. No. 20). | Moncton, N.B. | |
| Federal Labour Union (Inter. No. 24). | Peterborough, Ont. | May 1. |
| * Federal Labour Union (Inter. No. 31). | Midland, Ont. | June 15. |
| Federal Labour Union (A. F. of L., No. 10,881). | Collingwood, Ont. | March. |
| Federal Labour Union (A. F. of L., No. 10,959). | Owen Sound, Ont. | April. |
| Federal Labour Union (A. F. of L., No. 10,683). | Port Colborne, Ont. | January 22. |
| Federal Labour Union (A. F. of L., No. 11,344). | Sherkston, Ont. | July 21. |
| Federal Labour Union (A. F. of L., No. 10,946). | Strathroy, Ont. | March. |
| Federal Labour Union (A. F. of L., No. 10,542). | Listowel, Ont. | January 1. |
| Federal Labour Union (A. F. of L., No. 8,019). | Windsor, Ont. | April 4. |
| Industrial Union (T. and L. C. of C., No. 5). | London, Ont. | January. |
| L'Union Ouvrière Nationale de Propagande. | Montreal, Que. | August 24. |
| Federation Protectrice du Travail National des Hommes. | Montreal, Que. | |
| Federation Protectrice du Travail National des Femmes. | Montreal, Que. | |
| Street Labourers (Civic, Inter. F. L. U.). | St. John, N.B. | June 4. |
| Labourers (A. L. U., No. 382). | New Westminster, B.C. | April. |
| <i>Trades and Labour Councils:</i> | | |
| Trades and Labour Council | Sydney, N.S. | October. |
| § Federated Trades and Labour Council. | Quebec and Levis, Que. | October 10. |
| Industrial Council. | Midland, Ont. | March 14. |
| Trades and Labour Council | Collingwood, Ont. | April. |
| Trades and Labour Council. | Niagara Falls, Ont. | January. |
| Trades and Labour Council. | Chatham, Ont. | |
| Trades and Labour Council. | Edmonton, Alta. | January 16. |
| Trades and Labour Council. | New Westminster, B.C. | June 6. |
| <i>Miscellaneous Trades:</i> | | |
| Journeymen Barbers (Inter. No. 510) | Sydney, N.S. | April 13. |
| Journeymen Barbers (Inter. No. 455) | Montreal, Que. | March. |
| Journeymen Barbers (Inter. No. 514). | Kingston, Ont. | April 17. |
| Journeymen Barbers (Inter. No. 524). | Woodstock, Ont. | May. |
| Journeymen Barbers (Inter.). | Collingwood, Ont. | April. |
| Journeymen Barbers (Inter. No. 515). | Winnipeg, Man. | June 17. |
| * Retail Clerks (P. W. A.). | Glace Bay, N.S. | November. |
| Retail Clerks (P. W. A.). | Dominion, No. 1, N.S. | January. |
| § Retail Clerks (P. W. A.). | Maccan, N.S. | January. |
| Retail Clerks (Inter. Pro. Ass'n. No. 835). | Chatham, Ont. | April 1. |
| Laundry Workers (Inter.). | Victoria, B.C. | November 5. |
| Lime Burners (Inter.). | St. John, N.B. | June 6. |
| International Brotherhood of Pulp Paper Workers, No. 1. | Grand Mère, Que. | November 9. |
| International Paper Makers' Union, No. 71. | Merriton, Ont. | March. |
| International Musical Protective Association, No. 192. | St. Catharines, Ont. | May. |
| † International Musical Protective Association, No. 192. | London, Ont. | October 16. |
| Concrete Pavers' (F. U. No. 10,700, A. F. of L.). | Toronto, Ont. | February. |
| Amalgamated Rubber Workers of America (No. 7). | Montreal, Que. | |
| Amalgamated Rubber Workers of America (No. 11). | Toronto, Ont. | May 25. |
| Broom Makers (Inter. No. 37). | Montreal, Que. | October 16. |
| Textile Workers (National T. and L. Congress). | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | June 27. |
| Hotel and Restaurant (Nat. No. 1). | Montreal, Que. | June 28. |
| Hotel and Restaurant (Nat. No. 2). | Quebec, Que. | November. |
| Hotel and Restaurant (Inter.). | Hamilton, Ont. | August 14. |
| Bartenders International League, No. 534. | Niagara Falls, Ont. | February. |
| Bartenders International League. | St. Catharines, Ont. | March. |
| Bartenders International League, No. 640. | Stratford, Ont. | July. |
| Bartenders International League, No. 638. | Brandon, Man. | June 20. |
| Bartenders International League, No. 676. | Vancouver, B.C. | January. |
| National Brewery Workers, (No. 1) | Quebec, Que. | October 7. |
| Newsboys' (A. F. of L., No. 10,885). | Montreal, Que. | March 19. |
| Newswriters. | Winnipeg, Man. | March. |

§ All Unions included are International.

* Formerly independent, holding a charter of incorporation from the Ontario Government.

† Charter of a former organization had been revoked owing to a legal dispute in which the Union became involved.

§ First lodge of clerks organized by P. W. A.

* Previously a branch of I. P. A. organized November 5, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 3.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS DISBANDED IN CANADA DURING 1903.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date of Organization. | Particulars Relating to Disbandment. |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Agriculture—</i> Forest City Dairymen's Association..... | London, Ont..... | Dec. 6, 1900. | Union consisted of milkmen. A number of members affiliated with Industrial Union No. 5. |
| <i>Mining—</i> Miners' and Mine Labourers Protective Assn., No. 15..... | Extension, B.C..... | Feb. 6, 1901. | Charter surrendered to Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. |
| Miners' and Mine Labourers Protective Assn., No. 20..... | South Wellington, B.C..... | Mar., 1901. | Charter surrendered to Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. |
| <i>Building Trades—</i> Plumbers and Turners, No. 8,019..... | Windsor, Ont..... | Nov. 14, 1899. | On disbandment each of the trades represented formed a union with international affiliation. |
| Tinsmiths, Plumbers and Steamfitters..... | Quebec, Que..... | Feb. 18, 1903. | Disbanded about May 15, surrendering charter to National T. & L. Congress. |
| U. B. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 674..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | Oct. 3, 1900. | Charter lapsed Feb. 1, 1903, owing to non-payment of per capita tax; the union then secured a charter from the National Trades and Labour Congress. |
| Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 172..... | Smith's Falls, Ont..... | Sept., 1902. | |
| <i>Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—</i> Coremakers' International Union, No. 31..... | Montreal, Que..... | Mar., 1899. | Union merged in the Ironmoulders' International Union. |
| Coremakers' International Union, No. 67..... | Oshawa, Ont..... | Jan. 23, 1901. | Union merged in the Ironmoulders' International Union. |
| Coremakers' International Union, No. 75..... | Toronto, Ont..... | July 26, 1901. | Union merged in the International Ironmoulders' Union. |
| Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Helpers, International Union No. 74..... | London, Ont..... | Mar. 9, 1903. | Union lapsed owing to inactivity of members. |
| International Association Machinists, No. 412..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | Dec., 1899. | Disbandment owing to inactivity of members following a strike for an eight hour day in 1902. |
| International Association Machinists, No. 110..... | Rossland, B.C..... | Apr. 15, 1901. | Became inactive early in 1902, but charter was not surrendered. |
| <i>Woodworking and Furnishing Trades—</i> Amalgamated Woodworkers, No. 244..... | St Catharines, Ont..... | Jan. 10, 1903. | Disbanded about six weeks after formation. |
| Mill Workers, No. 372..... | Vancouver, B.C..... | April, 1903. | Lapsed in September, 1903. |
| <i>Printing and Allied Trades</i> International Photo Engravers, No. 9..... | Montreal, Que..... | Aug., 1898. | Charter suspended for non-payment of per capita tax, Sept., 1903. |
| International Typographical, No. 137..... | Sydney, N.S..... | Nov., 1901. | Charter suspended for non-payment of per capita tax, Sept., 1903. |
| International Typographical, No. 464..... | Charlottetown, P.E.I..... | Nov., 1901. | Charter suspended for non-payment of per capita tax, Sept., 1903. |
| International Typographical, No. 264..... | New Westminster, B.C..... | July 26, 1898. | Amalgamated with Vancouver Typographical Union. |
| <i>Clothing Trades—</i> Journymen Tailors (International)..... | Ingersoll, Ont..... | Dec., 1901. | Disbanded, May, 1903. |
| Boot and Shoe Workers (International) No. 255..... | Aurora, Ont..... | Jan., 1901. | Charter suspended owing to non-payment of per capita tax during summer. |
| <i>Leather Trades—</i> Tanners and Curriers (International) No. 883..... | St. Hyacinthe, Que..... | Sept. 2, 1899. | Disbanded early in 1903. |
| Tanners and Curriers (International) No. 41..... | Kingston, Ont..... | Apr. 16, 1902. | Disbanded early in 1903. |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Anal. Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A., No. 291. <i>Transport—</i> Anal. Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A. Street Railway Conductors and Motormen Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage Men of America. Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage Men of America, No. 66. Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage Men of America, No. 57. Switchmen of N. A., No. 136 B. C. Steamshipmen's Society, No. 6. B. C. Steamshipmen's Society. Marine Engineers. <i>General Labour—</i> Union Ouvriere, No. 7. 387. Federal Labour Union, No. 1. Federal Labour Union, No. 15. Federal Labour Union, No. 39. Federal Labour Union, No. 7. 370. Federal Labour Union, No. 22. Federal Labour Union, No. 35. Industrial Brotherhood, Directory No. 1. <i>Miscellaneous—</i> Golden Fleece Assembly (K of L), Textile Workers' Union Retail Clerks International Protective Assn., No. 520. Retail Clerks International Protective Assn., No. 134. Furrier's Protective Union, No. 9. 169. City Firemen's Union. Union Federale des Acteurs, No. 34. Musicians Protective Association, No. 185 Harmonic Assembly, K. of L. Waiters' Alliance (Fed. Lab. Union, No. 36) Newsboys' Union (International) No. 420. Federated Association of Letter Carriers. | London, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. " London, Ont. Montreal, Que. Ottawa, Ont. " Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Kingston, Ont. Valleyfield, Que. Moncton, N.B. Sussex, N.B. Sunnyside, P. E. I. Lakefield, Ont. Brantford, Ont. Brookville, Ont. Revelstoke, B.C. London, Ont. Kingston, Ont. Hespler, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Brantford, Ont. Quebec, Que. Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. London, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Montreal, Que. Victoria, B.C. Kingston, Ont. | Mar. 12, 1903. Jan. 1903. Jan. 1, 1903. Feb., 1903. 1903. Dec. 12, 1901. Nov. 15, 1892. Feb. 1903. July 15, 1899 1903. April, 1902. 1902. 1903. 1903. Aug., 1891. Feb., 1903. Jan., 1901. Dec., 1902. 1902. Feb. 2, 1902. 1902. 1902. Aug. 3, 1903. | Disbanded owing to inactivity of members. Organized during progress of a strike and was in existence for about one month. Went out of existence owing to lack of interest of members. Disbanded in May. Disbanded owing to a disagreement with the International. Was incorporated Feb. 15 by Act of Parliament; surrendered its charter to Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Became involved in U. B. K. E. strike and disbanded in June. Charter surrendered to American Federation of Labour. Charter surrendered to Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Dissolved in November owing to inactivity of members. Dissolved owing to inactivity of members. Charter revoked for non-payment of per capita tax. Charter surrendered to T. & L. Congress of Canada and a branch of the American Labour Union organized. Superseded by a Federal Labour Union chartered by the T. & L. Congress of Canada in January. Suspended, Sept. 2, 1903. Absorbed by a local organization. Disbanded in early months of the year. Disbanded, February, owing to the objections of the chief of the brigade. Charter cancelled by T. & L. Congress of Canada owing to non-payment of the per capita tax. Charter revoked by the Grand President of the A. F. of M., Jan. 28, 1903, following an action at law brought against the union. Members became connected with other musical organizations. Charter revoked by T. & L. Congress of Canada owing to non-payment of per capita tax. Charter returned to American Labour Union. |
|--|--|---|---|

THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN CANADA.—COMPILATION OF CENSUS STATISTICS.

WITH the appearance during December of Bulletin No. 18 of the Fourth Census of Canada, 1901, in which complete and finally revised statistics relating to agriculture in the province of Quebec were presented, the series of special reports prepared by the Census Department on the agricultural industry in the several provinces of the Dominion was brought to a close, previous bulletins having covered the field for Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, the North-west Territories, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Ontario, in the order named.*

Inasmuch as a uniform system of arrangement was adopted by the Census Department in the presentation of these statistics, the various tables prepared for each province relating to agricultural areas, fruits, field crops, live stock, animal products and values respectively, the compilation of some of the more important of these returns into a further series of tables allows a comparative and aggregate view of the agricultural industry in Canada to be obtained within the compass of a single article. With this end in view, the accompanying tables have been prepared by the Department of Labour.

In consulting the tables, it should be remembered that they present for the several provinces only a series of gross returns; they must further be interpreted with regard to the general characteristics of the provinces in question. Thus, in the case of British Columbia, the table of agricultural areas does not necessarily indicate by the figures contained in its column on total land area, a proportionate potentiality in agricultural resources, as might be surmised by the low returns of improved lands; the history of the process

of settlement, as well as the nature of the land itself, must also be taken into account in this connection. Much of the tendency to error will, moreover, be offset, if the several tables are taken in conjunction.

It may be further explained that in accordance with the nomenclature adopted by the census, the term 'farm' applies to all agricultural holdings and areas of five acres or over in extent, areas under five acres being designated as 'lots.' The division, as the census points out, is necessarily a conventional one, as a large majority of occupiers on less than five acres doubtless use the land in an agricultural sense only as an incidental occupation.

It should be noted also, that the term North-west Territories represents only the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

The following comments are not to be regarded as an exhaustive analysis of the tables, but only as an index to some of the more important and interesting features of the industry which they disclose.

Agricultural Areas.

In so far as total land acreage is concerned, the province of British Columbia stands first, Quebec second, the North-west Territories third and Ontario fourth. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of the provinces by a difference which makes it less than one-ninth the size of Nova Scotia, the second smallest province. The areas given in the table, however, inasmuch as they do not indicate the nature of the land surface, have a diminished value as statistics relating particularly to agriculture. Thus it is unquestioned that the large area of British Columbia does not, as pointed out above, represent a proportionate wealth in agricultural resources. Illustration of this may be seen in the fact that British Columbia falls lowest in the number of farms under cultivation, having less than one-half the number of Prince

*These publications have been noticed as they appeared under separate headings in the *Labour Gazette*, a review of the bulletin relating to Quebec being included in the present issue.

Edward Island, and only about one-thirtieth that of the number of Ontario. Water areas lend themselves better to comparison in this respect (though the interest relates primarily, of course, to the fishing industry). It will be seen from the table that Ontario has very markedly the advantage in this respect, having nearly four times the area of Quebec and Manitoba, and eight times that of the North-west Territories, which stands next. According to areas occupied as farms and lots, also, Ontario is considerably in the lead, with Quebec second, Manitoba third and the North-west Territories fourth. In this connection the percentages of areas occupied in the several provinces are interesting, as showing the extent to which settlement has been proceeded with, and to which possible developments, other things being equal, may be expected. From the standpoint of unoccupied lands alone, it will be seen that British Columbia, the Territories and Quebec offer the largest opportunity, Ontario and Manitoba following in order. Prince Edward Island, on the other hand, has only fifteen per cent of its total area unoccupied, and affords, therefore, comparatively little room for additional settlement. Nova Scotia, which has the next highest percentage to Prince Edward Island of unsettled lands, still has over sixty per cent unoccupied as farms. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island offer the best showing from the standpoint of the percentage of the holdings owned, with New Brunswick, the Territories and Quebec following, Ontario being the lowest in this respect. In the matter of improved areas, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and New Brunswick rank in the order named, British Columbia having less than two-thirds of the improved acreage of Prince Edward Island, the smallest of the provinces, and with only a total area of 1,397,991 acres, as compared with 236,922,177 acres of British Columbia. Of forest lands, Quebec has the largest acreage, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coming next, and the North-west Territories have least.

Fruit Growing.

The table relating to the fruit growing industry, which is arranged to illustrate the growth in acreage under orchard and yield in bushels during the past ten years, shows that Ontario has maintained its lead among the provinces, though with a falling off of 23,269 acres, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island alone showing anything approaching a proportionate increase in yield during the decade. Nova Scotia and Quebec are approximately equal both as to acreage in orchard and crop yield of the census year. In both, however, the industry is only about one-eighth as extensive as in Ontario. The lead of Ontario is most pronounced in the number of peach trees and grape vines. In apple trees the disparity is not so great, though Quebec, which stands next, has less than one-quarter as many. The figures for the entire Dominion would indicate that although a decrease has taken place in the total acreage of land under orchard, there was an increase of over 100 per cent in the yield of 1901 as compared with that of 1891.

Field Crops.

The table of field crop acreages shows the comparative acreages in 1901 and 1891 under wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, potatoes and other roots. In the case of flax and tobacco no return was available from the previous census. Noting only the most salient facts illustrated by the table, the decrease of spring wheat acreage in the older provinces, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is significant of the change in the natural conditions observed during the past few years. The great increase in the acreage under the same crop in Manitoba and the North-west Territories on the other hand is a striking proof of the progress of settlement during the decade. Oats, barley and potatoes give evidences to the same effect in western Canada. Attention may be directed to the falling off in oats in Nova Scotia, and of

barley in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario; of rye in Quebec; of potatoes in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario, and of other roots in Nova Scotia and Quebec. Looking at the table from the point of view of particular developments given to the industry in the several provinces, it will be seen that in Nova Scotia hay and oats are the leading crops; in Prince Edward Island hay and oats; in New Brunswick hay and oats; in Quebec hay and oats; in Ontario hay and oats; in Manitoba wheat and oats; in the Territories wheat and oats, and in British Columbia hay and oats. Considering the table from the standpoint primarily of the several crops, it will be seen that spring wheat raising is most exclusively engaged in in Manitoba and the Territories; fall wheat raising in Ontario and British Columbia; the growing of oats in Ontario and Quebec; of barley in Ontario and Manitoba; of rye in Ontario and Quebec; of hay in Ontario and Quebec; of potatoes in Ontario and Quebec; of other roots in Ontario and Quebec; of flax in Manitoba and Ontario, and of tobacco in Quebec and Ontario.

Live Stock and Animal Products.

The tables relating to live stock and animal products should be taken in conjunction. A decade of material increase is indicated in almost every department, with the exception of sheep, which have shown a decided falling off. The number of horses has remained about stationary. In cattle raising, however, a large increase has taken place, especially in western Canada, as is shown both by the number of horned cattle and the returns of cattle sold for slaughter or export. Milch cows and dairy products have shown gains, as have also swine and poultry. It may be noted in the case of Quebec, that while the number of milch cows has increased from 549,544 to 767,825, and the number of horned cattle from 419,768 to 598,004, the number of cattle sold for slaughter or export has only in-

creased by 42,774, while the amount of butter manufactured has decreased from 30,113,226 pounds to 18,357,188 pounds.

Agricultural Values.

Ontario leads by a considerable margin in values of land, buildings, implements, live stock, and of crops and animal products of the census year. Approximately one-half of the total agricultural values in the Dominion may be set down to this province. Quebec is second with about one-half the total of Ontario, Manitoba stands third in land and implements, and crops and animal products of the census year. Nova Scotia, however, is third in buildings, and the North-west Territories in live stock. The fourth place is occupied by the Territories in land and implements. The proportionately low showing of buildings as against land and crops in Manitoba and the Territories compared with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and other of the older provinces, reflects the newness of settlement of these sections, while the high relative showing of implements and machinery under the same heading follows from the fact of the immediate necessity of these as compared with buildings. The total valuation of the industry for the whole Dominion, including land, buildings, implements, live stock and animal products of the census year was \$2,169,086,269.

Reducing the above statistics of the terms of a farm of average size, some interesting comparisons are rendered available by the census. In Manitoba and the Territories the average farm is largest, British Columbia following, and New Brunswick coming fourth. Ontario, however, leads in values of land and buildings, British Columbia in the aggregate return, the Territories in live stock per farm, and Manitoba in implements and machinery. From the standpoint of the percentage on the investment, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island show the leading returns, with Nova Scotia third and Ontario fourth, Manitoba falling the lowest with 16.07 per cent.

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES.

(Compiled by the Department of Labour from Bulletins issued by the Census Branch of the Department of Agriculture during 1903.)

| PROVINCE. | TOTAL AREA. | | AREA OCCUPIED FARMS AND LOTS. | | HOLDINGS. | | IMPROVED. | UNIMPROVED. | | NUMBER OF FARMS. | NUMBER OF LOTS. |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Land. | Water. | Acres. | Percent- age of Total. | Percent- age Owned. | Percent- age Leased. | Acres. | Forest. | Swamp, rock, rough, waste, &c. | | |
| Nova Scotia | Acres. 13,483,671 | Acres. 230,100 | 5,080,901 | 37.68 | 97.92 | 2.08 | 1,257,468 | 2,844,813 | 975,880 | 8,536 | 47,497 |
| Prince Edward Island .. | 1,397,991 | ..... | 1,194,508 | 85.44 | 97.23 | 2.77 | 726,285 | 350,366 | 117,857 | 13,149 | 865 |
| New Brunswick | 17,863,266 | 47,232 | 4,443,400 | 24.87 | 96.10 | 3.90 | 1,409,720 | 2,561,392 | 471,930 | 35,051 | 2,532 |
| Quebec..... | 218,723,687 | 6,474,874 | 14,444,175 | 6.60 | 93.18 | 6.82 | 7,439,941 | 5,442,204 | 1,560,960 | 130,158 | 20,441 |
| Ontario | 141,125,230 | 25,826,306 | 21,349,524 | 15.13 | 85.14 | 14.86 | 13,266,335 | 4,823,079 | 3,259,322 | 185,415 | 38,712 |
| Manitoba | 41,163,098 | 6,019,200 | 8,843,347 | 21.48 | 91.90 | 8.70 | 3,995,305 | 258,697 | 4,589,102 | 31,812 | 685 |
| North-west Territories .. | 187,932,617 | 3,030,500 | 6,569,064 | 3.50 | 93.22 | 6.78 | 1,597,296 | 119,350 | 4,852,359 | 22,813 | 285 |
| British Columbia..... | 236,922,177 | ..... | 1,497,382 | 0.63 | 86.04 | 13.96 | 473,646 | 391,096 | 632,640 | 5,938 | 801 |
| Total | 858,617,737 | 98,628,212 | 63,422,301 | 24.41 Average | 92.52 Average | 7.48 Average | 30,165,996 | 16,790,997 | 16,444,532 | 432,872 | 111,818 |

TABLE OF FIELD CROP ACREAGES IN
(Compiled by the Department of Labour from Bulletins issued by the Census)

| PROVINCE. | SPRING WHEAT. | | FALL WHEAT. | | OATS. | | BARLEY. | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. |
| Nova Scotia..... | 16,174 | 14,157 | 160 | ..... | 91,087 | 94,117 | 7,710 | 11,992 |
| Prince Edward Isl'nd. | 42,318 | 43,493 | ..... | 1,210 | 164,472 | 153,924 | 4,563 | 7,594 |
| New Brunswick..... | 26,654 | 17,306 | 336 | ..... | 186,932 | 157,176 | 4,581 | 6,141 |
| Quebec..... | 139,344 | 168,929 | 482 | ..... | 1,350,031 | 1,161,030 | 104,135 | 94,464 |
| Ontario..... | 372,477 | 1,430,532 | 1,115,156 | ..... | 2,707,357 | 2,053,105 | 586,010 | 681,073 |
| Manitoba..... | 1,965,080 | 896,622 | 120 | ..... | 573,858 | 256,211 | 139,672 | 56,505 |
| N. W. Territories.... | 529,447 | 113,811 | 827 | ..... | 259,552 | 61,637 | 22,897 | 8,467 |
| British Columbia... | 12,064 | 15,156 | 3,903 | ..... | 34,366 | 24,148 | 2,232 | 2,228 |
| Totals..... | 3,103,558 | 2,700,006 | 1,120,984 | 1,210 | 5,367,655 | 3,961,348 | 871,800 | 868,464 |

* The area of hay is not given, as nearly the whole

TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK

(Compiled by the Department of Labour from Bulletins issued by the

| PROVINCES. | HORSES, 3 YEARS AND OVER. | | HORSES UNDER 3 YEARS. | | MILCH COWS. | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. |
| Nova Scotia..... | 55,530 | 52,210 | 6,978 | 12,837 | 138,817 | 141,684 |
| Prince Edward Island | 26,905 | 25,674 | 6,826 | 11,718 | 56,437 | 45,849 |
| New Brunswick | 54,052 | 46,115 | 7,737 | 13,658 | 111,084 | 106,649 |
| Quebec..... | 272,712 | 259,997 | 47,961 | 84,293 | 767,825 | 549,544 |
| Ontario..... | 594,412 | 551,290 | 126,726 | 220,548 | 1,065,763 | 876,167 |
| Manitoba | 138,468 | 61,926 | 25,399 | 24,809 | 141,481 | 82,712 |
| North-west Territories..... | 132,942 | 39,267 | 43,520 | 21,709 | 102,735 | 37,003 |
| British Columbia..... | 29,889 | 32,105 | 7,436 | 12,416 | 24,535 | 17,504 |
| Total | 1,304,910 | 1,068,584 | 272,583 | 401,988 | 2,408,677 | 1,857,112 |

CANADA BY PROVINCES IN 1901 AND 1891

Branch of the Department of Agriculture during 1903.)

| RYE. | | HAY. | | POTATOES. | | OTHER ROOTS. | | FLAX. | TOBACCO. |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|--------|----------|
| 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1901. |
| 1,018 | ..... | 554,371 | 539,057 | 37,459 | 44,154 | 6,557 | 6,843 | ..... | ... .. |
| 5 | ..... | 181,996 | 150,108 | 33,405 | 43,521 | 8,905 | 4,411 | 28 | 17 |
| 188 | ..... | 549,538 | 470,834 | 40,330 | 42,703 | 7,119 | 5,075 | 57 | 2 |
| 19,546 | 25,939 | 2,548,450 | 2,178,044 | 127,205 | 122,254 | 9,029 | 12,103 | 1,881 | 8,661 |
| 151,916 | 87,265 | 2,606,316 | 2,528,894 | 176,170 | 179,663 | 169,387 | 114,289 | 6,388 | 3,144 |
| 937 | ..... | * | * | 16,042 | 9,791 | 978 | 2,102 | 14,404 | 10 |
| 2,339 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,925 | 3,891 | 1,205 | 1,877 | 327 | 11 |
| 730 | ..... | 102,751 | 64,611 | 8,184 | 4,213 | 1,979 | 1,443 | 1 | 61 |
| 176,679 | 113,204 | 6,543,422 | 5,931,548 | 448,720 | 450,190 | 205,159 | 148,143 | 23,086 | 11,906 |

of it was cut on unbroken prairie or natural meadows.

BY PROVINCES IN 1901 AND 1891.

Census Branch of the Department of Agriculture during 1903).

| OTHER HORNED CATTLE. | | SHEEP. | | SWINE. | | POULTRY. | | HIVES OF BEES. | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|---------|
| 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 177,357 | 183,088 | 285,244 | 331,492 | 45,405 | 48,048 | 798,145 | 792,184 | 989 | 1,612 |
| 56,342 | 45,846 | 125,546 | 147,372 | 48,007 | 42,629 | 581,790 | 534,962 | 86 | 221 |
| 116,112 | 98,043 | 182,524 | 182,941 | 51,763 | 50,945 | 714,131 | 662,433 | 3,290 | 1,900 |
| 598,004 | 419,768 | 654,503 | 730,286 | 404,163 | 369,608 | 3,283,643 | 2,907,042 | 65,986 | 48,418 |
| 1,422,043 | 1,064,506 | 1,046,456 | 1,021,769 | 1,562,696 | 1,121,396 | 10,464,551 | 8,234,327 | 116,403 | 146,341 |
| 208,405 | 147,984 | 29,464 | 35,838 | 126,459 | 54,177 | 1,167,876 | 544,228 | 735 | 212 |
| 489,004 | 194,824 | 154,152 | 64,920 | 73,926 | 16,283 | 549,143 | 191,539 | 113 | 60 |
| 100,467 | 109,415 | 33,350 | 49,163 | 41,419 | 30,764 | 363,322 | 238,386 | 2,384 | 515 |
| 3,167,734 | 2,263,474 | 2,511,239 | 2,563,781 | 2,353,838 | 1,733,850 | 17,922,601 | 14,105,101 | 189,986 | 199,288 |

TABLE OF STATISTICS RELATING TO ANIMAL PRODUCTS

| PROVINCES. | KILLED OR SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER OR EXPORT. | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | Cattle. | | Sheep. | | Swine. | | Poultry. | |
| | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Nova Scotia..... | 60,410 | 59,882 | 119,756 | 152,340 | 44,986 | 58,012 | 260,192 | ..... |
| Prince Edward Island | 19,497 | 22,103 | 54,394 | 67,563 | 46,104 | 39,304 | 161,808 | ..... |
| New Brunswick..... | 39,466 | 43,205 | 81,617 | 92,887 | 55,165 | 58,998 | 383,682 | ..... |
| Quebec | 242,939 | 200,165 | 363,375 | 416,601 | 427,123 | 341,770 | 1,930,396 | ... .. |
| Ontario | 557,958 | 531,404 | 669,530 | 640,431 | 1,783,075 | 1,207,631 | 3,758,472 | ..... |
| Manitoba | 84,266 | 37,797 | 13,567 | 13,373 | 122,158 | 39,076 | 359,063 | ..... |
| North-west Ter | 83,012 | 29,359 | 25,703 | 15,486 | 42,016 | 19,695 | 107,644 | ..... |
| British Columbia.. | 22,661 | 33,822 | 14,346 | 65,491 | 34,786 | 26,618 | 102,340 | ..... |
| Total | 1,110,209 | 957,737 | 1,342,288 | 1,464,172 | 2,555,413 | 1,791,104 | 7,063,597 | ..... |

TABLE OF AGRICULTURAL VALUES BY PROVINCES.

(Compiled by the Department of Labour from Bulletins issued by the Census Branch of the Department of Agriculture during 1903.)

| PROVINCE. | LAND. | BUILDINGS. | IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY. | LIVE STOCK. | CROPS AND ANIMAL PRO- DUCTS OF THE CENSUS YEAR. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Nova Scotia..... | 34,589,159 | 24,163,225 | 3,208,899 | 10,603,624 | 16,305,555 |
| Prince Edward Island | 15,186,209 | 7,932,737 | 2,628,787 | 4,873,980 | 7,467,663 |
| New Brunswick | 22,329,482 | 16,379,456 | 3,662,731 | 8,966,642 | 12,894,076 |
| Quebec..... | 248,236,261 | 102,313,893 | 27,038,205 | 58,488,457 | 85,034,401 |
| Ontario | 536,755,663 | 211,206,905 | 52,697,739 | 131,827,762 | 196,952,362 |
| Manitoba..... | 93,233,535 | 20,049,726 | 12,169,619 | 25,902,201 | 24,451,255 |
| North-west Territories..... | 36,036,577 | 8,766,784 | 6,061,656 | 28,225,323 | 13,389,665 |
| British Columbia | 20,041,840 | 4,959,537 | 1,201,196 | 6,184,313 | 6,664,369 |
| Total..... | 1,006,408,726 | 395,772,263 | 108,668,832 | 275,077,302 | 363,159,346 |

IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, IN 1901 AND 1891.

| FINE WOOL. | | COARSE WOOL. | | BUTTER, HOME MADE. | | HONEY. | | EGGS. | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. |
| Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Doz. | Doz. |
| 543,160 | 717,037 | 329,384 | 355,197 | 9,060,742 | 9,011,118 | 15,122 | 27,185 | 4,419,239 | ..... |
| 153,133 | 62,042 | 267,305 | 466,231 | 1,398,112 | 1,969,213 | 2,177 | 4,259 | 2,426,251 | ..... |
| 351,250 | 68,009 | 358,566 | 624,889 | 7,842,533 | 7,798,268 | 41,506 | 29,235 | 3,120,012 | ..... |
| 1,196,597 | 906,001 | 1,576,297 | 1,641,244 | 18,357,188 | 30,113,226 | 1,090,599 | 758,557 | 15,502,415 | ..... |
| 892,182 | 733,632 | 4,125,403 | 3,871,421 | 55,378,568 | 55,564,496 | 2,366,144 | 3,451,833 | 49,779,845 | ..... |
| 39,846 | 41,001 | 97,623 | 121,865 | 8,676,661 | 4,830,368 | 16,242 | 4,791 | 5,038,062 | ..... |
| 378,747 | 106,553 | 247,755 | 176,603 | 3,536,717 | 1,897,432 | 3,940 | 1,120 | 2,197,237 | ..... |
| 30,701 | 31,701 | 69,648 | 108,544 | 1,092,555 | 393,089 | 32,837 | 8,990 | 1,651,741 | ..... |
| 3,585,616 | 2,665,976 | 7,071,981 | 7,365,994 | 105,343,076 | 111,577,210 | 3,569,567 | 4,285,970 | 84,134,802 | ..... |

TABLE SHOWING AGRICULTURAL VALUES ON A FARM OF AVERAGE SIZE IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

(Compiled by the Department of Labour from Bulletins issued by the Census Branch of the Department of Agriculture during 1903.)

| PROVINCES. | AVERAGE ACREAGE. | | Land and Buildings. | Implements and Machinery. | Live Stock. | Average Return. | Percentage of Investment. |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | Improved. | Unimproved. | | | | | |
| | | | % | % | % | % | |
| Nova Scotia | 26·90 | 80·44 | 1,219 00 | 66 00 | 203 00 | 328 67 | 22·08 |
| Prince Edward Island.... | 55·13 | 35·60 | 1,748 00 | 199 00 | 367 00 | 564 00 | 24·36 |
| New Brunswick..... | 40·10 | 86·54 | 1,101 10 | 103 32 | 236 51 | 360 09 | 24·99 |
| Quebec..... | 57·02 | 53·80 | 2,686 86 | 205 83 | 412 17 | 633 46 | 19·17 |
| Ontario | 71·32 | 43·59 | 4,021 24 | 281 88 | 664 69 | 1,040 19 | 20·94 |
| Manitoba..... | 125·57 | 152·39 | 3,560 22 | 377 15 | 765 82 | 755 62 | 16·07 |
| North-west Territories.... | 70·01 | 217·93 | 1,963 60 | 263 60 | 1,118 77 | 561 19 | 16·77 |
| British Columbia | 79·62 | 172·38 | 4,365 81 | 198 84 | 902 76 | 1,047 45 | 19·16 |
| Average | 65·70 | 105·35 | 2,583 23 | 211 80 | 540 54 | 673 83 | 20·44 |

TABLE OF STATISTICS RELATING TO THE FRUIT GROWING INDUSTRY IN CANADA BY PROVINCES.

(Compiled by the Department from Bulletins issued by the Census Branch of the Department of Agriculture during 1903.)

| Province. | ACRES IN ORCHARD | | | ACRES IN VEGETABLES AND SMALL FRUITS. | | | NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES BY VARIETIES. | | | | | | | Total Yield in Bushels. | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------|--|---------------------------------------|--------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | 1901. | 1891. | | 1901. | 1891. | | Apple. | Peach. | Pear. | Plum. | Cherry. | Other Fruits. | Grape-vines. | 1901. | 1891. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 34,240 | 25,069 | | 7,581 | 4,580 | | 1,975,575 | 10,497 | 56,100 | 172,445 | 62,036 | 18,127 | 8,295 | 2,131,045 | 1,107,530 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3,199 | 3,135 |  | ..... | ..... |  | 202,910 | 163 | 1,962 | 27,480 | 70,431 | 57,924 | 749 | 184,487 | 60,325 |
| New Brunswick | 8,889 | 9,195 | | 4,380 | 2,109 | | 675,364 | 333 | 2,500 | 33,271 | 34,570 | 15,796 | 753 | 573,509 | 272,375 |
| Quebec | 34,096 | 65,580 | | 28,809 | 26,751 | | 2,256,752 | 332 | 11,823 | 364,280 | 394,090 | 28,528 | 143,150 | 2,323,129 | 1,281,037 |
| Ontario | 266,015 | 280,284 | | 65,303 | 34,365 | | 9,541,619 | 1,282,497 | 844,973 | 1,685,719 | 684,348 | 48,780 | 2,620,036 | 15,167,898 | 5,779,533 |
| Manitoba | 562 | ..... |  | 4,546 | 2,132 | | 8,332 | 44 | 97 | 41,663 | 13,642 | ..... | 343 | 3,254 | 3,578 |
| North-west Territories | 264 | ..... |  | 2,541 | 1,268 | | 2,488 | 305 | 1,301 | 4,392 | 1,845 | 70 | 1,385 | 1,590 | 1,879 |
| British Columbia | 7,430 | 6,437 | | 2,840 | 1,288 | | 436,644 | 8,227 | 47,243 | 88,943 | 28,212 | 39,522 | 8,875 | 344,390 | 122,120 |
| Total | 354,695 | 398,700 | | 116,003 | 72,493 | | 15,099,684 | 1,302,398 | 965,999 | 2,418,193 | 1,289,174 | 200,047 | 2,783,586 | 20,729,302 | 8,628,377 |

THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC.

BULLETIN No. 18 of the fourth census of Canada, 1901, in which the returns relating to agriculture in the province of Quebec are presented, was recently issued and a resumé is given below of the chief items of statistical information which it contains. 'As in previous bulletins of the series, the term 'farm' is applied to all areas of five acres and over, all areas under five acres being classed as 'lots.'

Agricultural Areas.

The province of Quebec comprises 225,198,561 acres, of which 6,474,874 are water surface. Of the land 6.6 per cent is occupied as farms and lots, the average size of the latter being .97 acres and of the former 110.82 acres. There are 20,441 lots and 130,158 farms. Of the latter, 15.40 per cent are from 11 to 50 acres, 35.20 per cent ; 51 to 100 acres, 33.97 per cent ; 101 to 200 acres and 12.58 per cent, 200 acres or more, 93.18 per cent of the farm land is owned and 84.30 of the area occupied as lots. Almost the whole extent of the land in lots is in an improved state, but 48.55 per cent of the farm lands is unimproved, consisting of 5,442,204 acres in forest and 1,560,960 acres in various conditions unfit for cultivation.

Fruit Growing.

There are 34,096 acres in orchard in Quebec, a decrease of 31,484 acres in the decade, but land under vegetables and small fruit has increased from 26,751 to 28,809 acres. There are 2,068,829 fruit trees in bearing and 986,976 in a non-bearing state, being an average of 20 for every farm and lot. Classified according to varieties, there are 2,256,752 apples trees, 332 peach trees, 11,823 pear trees, 364,280 plum trees, 394,090 cherry trees, 28,528 other fruit trees, and 143,150 grape vines. The total crop in 1901 was 2,323,129 bushels.

Field Crops.

The leading field crops of Quebec are hay, oats, wheat, mixed grain, barley, to-

bacco and potatoes. These crops occupied 94 per cent of the area devoted to field culture in 1900 in the following proportion :— hay, 54.18 per cent ; oats, 28.70 per cent ; wheat, 2.97 per cent ; mixed grain, 3.06 per cent ; barley, 2.21 per cent ; tobacco, 0.18 per cent, and potatoes 2.70 per cent. The acreage in hay has risen from 2,178,044 in 1891 to 2,548,450 in the last census, while the acreage under wheat has fallen from 168,929 to 139,826.

The following table shows the average yield per acre of the principal crops for the harvests of 1890 and 1900 :—

| | 1900. | 1890. |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Wheat.. . . . bush. | 14.08 | 9.75 |
| Oats.. . . . " " | 24.84 | 15.35 |
| Potatoes.. . . . " " | 134.71 | 129.75 |
| Mixed grain.. . . . " " | 24.52 | ... |
| Barley.. . . . " " | 24.35 | 16.73 |
| Hay.. . . . tons. | 1.01 | 1.03 |

Live Stock and Animal Products

The averages of live stock per farm in Quebec are, horses, 2 ; milch cows, 5 ; other horned cattle, 4 ; sheep, 5 ; swine, 3, and poultry of all kinds 22. There have been increases in horses, cows, other horned cattle, swine and bees, as well as an increase in the number of cattle killed or sold for slaughter and export and in the number of swine. While the number of milch cows has increased, there is a decrease in the production of home-made butter, the number of butter factories having increased 674 during the decade, and the value of their output \$4,360,824. The total of home and factory products is 42,982,188 lbs. There were also produced 15,502,415 dozen eggs, valued at \$2,007,320.

Agricultural Values.

A total value of \$350,550,154 is shown for lands and buildings in Quebec, in addition to which implements and machinery are valued at \$27,038,205, live stock, \$58,488,457 and crops and animal products for the census year to the value of \$85,034,401 must be considered. For a farm of the average size, namely, 110.82 acres, the value

of the property amounts to \$3,304.86, which makes an aggregate return per farm amount to \$633.46, or 19.17 per cent of the investment.

The following further statistics on the subject of agricultural values may be quoted from the bulletin :—

The average value of horses on farms per head is \$73.60, milch cows \$26.79, other horned cattle \$11.09, sheep \$3.63, and swine \$7.71 ; and the average value of horses per farm is \$159.90, milch cows \$151.16, other horned cattle \$50.43, sheep \$18.12, swine \$23, and poultry and bees \$9.57.

The value of dairy products includes the milk and cream sold to cheese and butter factories, and the total is \$20,207,826. There

were in operation in the province during the census year 1,992 factories, of which 340 made cheese and butter, 1,207 made cheese only, and 445 made butter only. The cheese product was 80,630,199 lbs., worth \$7,957,611, and the butter product 24,625,000 lbs., worth \$4,916,756, making a total value of \$12,874,367. In the former census year there were 617 cheese and 111 butter factories in the province, and the total value of product was \$2,918,527. The increase in the value of factory dairy products from the year 1890 to the year 1900 in Quebec was therefore \$9,955,840, or nearly 341 per cent.

The rent value of leased farms is \$1.05 per acre, and the rate of wages for farm labour is \$5.05 per week, including board.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

CONSIDERING the season, immigrant arrivals during the month of December were on a large scale. On December 7, for example, the 138th extra immigrant train run by the Canadian Pacific Railway this year arrived at Winnipeg, Man., with 119 immigrants on board, consisting of families of intending settlers to be distributed in Manitoba. A number of steamships were also reported at Halifax and St. John with large bookings of immigrants bound for the most part for western Canada. Much of the activity of the month, however, was in the way of preparation in anticipation of the coming year's movements, for which prospects are very satisfactory. Reorganization of the various agencies of the Department of the Interior in the United States was effected and several improvements in the method of operations adopted, especially in the way of advertising and disseminating information. It was stated that the wet harvest experienced throughout the Western States obliged several hundreds of intending immigrants to Canada to postpone moving until the coming spring. Vigorous efforts will

also be put forth to obtain immigrants from northern France, as well as from the British Isles. Definite prospects for a considerable movement of immigration from the agricultural population of Yorkshire, Wiltshire and Lancashire, in England, and from various Scotch centres in the early spring were announced.

A conference between representatives of the Dominion Government and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was held in Montreal to discuss the possible diversion towards the Canadian North-west of the emigration which for some years past has been flowing from Quebec to the United States. The subject of repatriating French Canadians was also dealt with, and the adoption of a practicable method of operation advised.

The Women's National Immigration Society of Montreal held its annual meeting on December 14. The report of the society showed that upwards of 500 immigrants passed through the home of the society during the year, an increase of 144 over last year. Of the immigrants, 345 were English,

38 Scotch, 42 Irish, 58 Swedes, 5 Norwegian, 4 Canadians, 1 American, 2 French, 2 German, 2 Spanish and 1 Swiss.

By an arrangement of the Interior Department, United States settlers in the Edmonton district were granted reduced rates at Christmas by the railways in order to enable them to visit their former homes. The reduced rates applied to territory as far south as Kansas City.

November Immigration Returns

The total immigration returns for November were 5,891, composed of 1,736 British, 1,866 from the Continent of Europe, 2,289 from the United States. The total for the eleven months of the year is thus brought up to 128,980.

The number of emigrants leaving the British Isles during November was as follows:—English, 1,452; Irish, 7; Scotch, 108, and foreigners, 2,182. During the eleven months the numbers were: English, 47,246; Irish, 2,565; Scotch, 10,247, and foreigners, 30,682. Of these totals Canada and the United States received 119,907.

It was stated that during the month of October 927 persons left North Dakota for settlement in the Canadian North-west, bringing with them 109 cars of settlers' effects. During November 567 people, bringing with them 80 carloads of effects, settled in the west from North Dakota. The value of the effects brought into the country during these two months from this one State was stated to be over \$250,000, not including money which the settlers may have had.

Oriental Immigration.

A feature of the month was the number of Chinese landed in Canada in anticipation of the going into effect of the head tax of \$500 after January 1. These arrivals were chiefly noted in British Columbia, though a considerable number reached the central and eastern provinces. It is esti-

mated that over 1,700 Chinese have arrived in Canada during the past four months.

It may be noted also that the Wellington Colliery Company was convicted on 72 charges of employing Chinese under ground. Fines aggregating in the neighbourhood of \$2,000 were imposed.

A special commission was appointed by the British Columbia Legislature to inquire into the charges that government officials were aiding Japanese to evade the immigration laws and enter the country by making affidavits that they were travellers *en route* to the United States.

Homestead Entries for November.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of November, 1903, as compared with the month of November, 1902.

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES
FOR NOVEMBER.

| Agency. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Alameda..... | 173 | 376 | ..... | 203 |
| Battleford..... | 48 | 46 | 2 | ..... |
| Brandon..... | 53 | 155 | ..... | 102 |
| Calgary..... | 177 | 117 | 60 | ..... |
| Dauphin..... | 34 | 37 | ..... | 3 |
| Edmonton..... | 153 | 218 | ..... | 65 |
| Kamloops..... | 16 | 7 | 9 | ..... |
| Lethbridge..... | 65 | 93 | ..... | 28 |
| Minnedosa..... | 28 | 27 | 1 | ..... |
| New Westminster | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Prince Albert.... | 119 | 211 | ..... | 92 |
| Regina..... | 715 | 667 | 48 | ..... |
| Red Deer..... | 77 | 109 | ..... | 32 |
| Winnipeg..... | 92 | 63 | 29 | ..... |
| Yorkton..... | 654 | 355 | 299 | ..... |
| Total .. | 2,406 | 2,482 | 449 | 525 |

It will be seen that there has been a decrease of 76 in the number of entries made during the month.

The statement of entries made for the first five months of the fiscal year 1903-4 is as follows:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES
JULY-DECEMBER.

| Month. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| July..... | 3,438 | 2,622 | 816 | | Net increase. |
| August..... | 2,288 | 1,904 | 384 | ..... |  |
| September..... | 1,845 | 1,416 | 429 | ..... |  |
| October..... | 1,958 | 2,142 | ..... | 185 | |
| November..... | 2,406 | 2,482 | ..... | 76 | |
| December..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Total..... | 11,935 | 10,566 | 1,629 | 260 | 1,369 |

Corresponding to the above statistics, a falling-off in the total receipts of about \$500,000 for land sales in Manitoba and the North-west Territories during November by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was reported. In November, 1903, the sales of the company amounted to \$127,980, while during the same month last year they totalled \$598,787, a decrease of \$470,807. The decreases were as follows :—In Manitoba, 7,750 acres, or \$28,693 ; in Assiniboia, a decrease of 34,778 acres, or \$161,142 ; in Saskatchewan, a decrease of 36,368 acres, or \$139,924, and in Alberta, a decrease of 39,952 acres, or \$141,047. The falling-off is ascribed in part to the decreased demand by American settlers.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the month of November, 1903, were as follows :—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF
HOMESTEADERS.

| Nationalities. | No. of Entries. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Canadians from Ontario.. | 306 |
| " Quebec. | 33 |
| " Nova Scotia | 5 |
| " New Brunswick.. . . . | 8 |

| Nationalities. | No. of Entries. |
|---|-----------------|
| Canadians from Prince Edward Island. | 13 |
| " Manitoba.. . . . | 77 |
| " North-west Territories. | 29 |
| " British Columbia. | 5 |
| Persons who had previous entry | 183 |
| Canadians returned from the United States.. . . . | 51 |
| Americans.. . . . | 632 |
| Newfoundlanders.. . . . | .. |
| English.. . . . | 213 |
| Scotch.. . . . | 49 |
| Irish.. . . . | 25 |
| French.. . . . | 11 |
| Belgians.. . . . | 6 |
| Swiss.. . . . | 1 |
| Italians.. . . . | 1 |
| Roumanians.. . . . | .. |
| Greeks.. . . . | .. |
| Syrians.. . . . | 1 |
| Germans.. . . . | 99 |
| Austro-Hungarians.. . . . | 160 |
| Hollanders.. . . . | 9 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders).. . . . | 3 |
| Icelanders.. . . . | 15 |
| Swedo-Norwegians.. . . . | 49 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).. . . . | 10 |
| Mennonites.. . . . | 7 |
| Doukhobors.. . . . | 401 |
| Chinese.. . . . | 1 |
| Persians.. . . . | 1 |
| Total.. . . . | 2,406 |
| Representing 5,533 souls. | |

Of the total number of entries made during November by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 254 were from Dakota, 187 from Minnesota, 31 from Wisconsin and 30 from Iowa.

Lands Patented in November.

The following is an extract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of November, 1903 :—

TABLE OF LAND PATENTS FOR NOVEMBER,

| Nature of Grant. | No. of Patents. | No. of Acres. |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| British Columbia homesteads..... | 3 | 398·00 |
| British Columbia sales..... | 3 | 320·00 |
| Homesteads..... | 167 | 26,423·99 |
| Manitoba Act grants..... | 1 | 9·30 |
| Military homesteads..... | 1 | 320·00 |
| North-west Half-breed grants..... | 24 | 5,442·38 |
| Railways : | | |
| Alberta Railway and Coal Co..... | 3 | 2,498·70 |
| Canadian Northern Railway Co..... | 2 | 320·00 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway grants..... | 134 | 268,749·01 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway nominees..... | 2 | 800·00 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds ... | 10 | 306·28 |
| Manitoba South-western Col. Ry. Co. | 47 | 11,208·73 |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Co..... | 8 | 1,760·00 |
| Sales..... | 23 | 3,022·40 |
| School lands sales..... | 2 | 36·05 |
| Special grants..... | 1 | 21·00 |
| Total..... | 431 | 337,858·84 |

INCREASES IN SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS IN CANADA.

During the month of December the salaries of postmasters, and of persons carrying on business in connection with the postal service of the country on a percentage of revenue basis, were increased by the Postmaster General, the Hon. Sir William Mulock. The allowances for rent paid to persons carrying on the postal business for the government have also been increased. The nature of these increases are as follows :—

Increases in Allowance for Services.

The minimum salaries of postmasters are raised from \$10 to \$25 a year, and the salaries of all those paid on a percentage of revenue increased by 10 per cent of the amount to which they would be entitled at the former scale. The commission paid for the transaction of money order and savings bank business has also been increased by 10 per cent, and the compensation for the sale of postal notes doubled.

Increases in Allowance for Rents.

Hitherto no compensation whatever has been given for the space occupied in post office work until a post office did a business returning \$800 a year revenue. As the

space required for post office purposes is great enough to call for some compensation long before the business reaches the point where the revenue is \$800 a year, the postmaster general has directed that the space occupied shall be paid for when the revenue reaches \$100 a year. The amount allowed for rent is \$5 a year for the first \$100 a year of revenue, and \$5 for each additional \$100, until the revenue is \$800 a year.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the number of the *Canadian Patent Office Record*, issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of December.

During the month of September, 539 patents were issued in Canada. They included thirty-five electrical inventions, twenty-four relating to agriculture, seventeen manufacturing machines and ten parts of machines, twenty industrial processes, twenty-four tools, and five relating to metallurgy and mining. There were, in addition, a large number connected with means of transportation, such as four wagons, two bicycles, one of them being a motor bicycle, four brakes, two car-couplers, six connected with the gearing of cars, two railway signals, and many others. There were thirteen new engines invented, five of which

work by explosives, four by steam, three by gas, and one by hot air and gas. There were seven furnaces for the purposes of smelting, brick-making and tube-welding.

Electrical Inventions.

The electrical discoveries patented included six relating to telephony, and two to wireless telegraphy. The most interesting of these was a telephonogram apparatus, the purpose of which is to produce, by means of an oscillating mirror, a permanent record of sounds received through a telephone. There were four electric switches, three electric motors, an electric stove, and an electric light and power system.

Agricultural Inventions.

Among the agricultural inventions were harrows, harvesters, ploughs, separators, and a pneumatic stacker, used in combination with threshing machines, a threshing machine, and a device used for shifting threshing machines.

Machinery.

Two new machines were for the purpose of *manufacturing articles from pulp*, two for engraving and three for moulding. There were three grinding machines, a tube-making machine, and one for making tubular articles.

A number of important manufacturing processes were patented during the month. Among them is a method of manufacturing cellulose by means of the electrolysis of metallic chlorides. Another method of forming sheets or films of cellulose consists in subjecting purified viscose to the action of caustic alkali, and treating it in a precipitating acid bath.

Electricity is used in a process for the *purification of raw sugar juice and molasses*, the current being passed through the juice, which is finely subdivided, and discharged over a metallic framework, connected with two electrodes. Then, while the juice is being maintained at a high temperature, sulphurous vapours are passed through it.

Tools.

There were three vices and six wrenches patented in September. A peculiar tool which was patented is a pair of barber's shears, to which are attached four combs, one on each handle and blade. Another tool is for the purpose of framing roofs. It is composed of arms fastened together with a hinge, so that they can be moved toward or from each other. A tube is pivoted at the free end of one arm, facing the other, on which is pivoted a graduated rod, which fits into the tube. Among other tools patented are calipers, a protracting square, a trowel for plaster, three planes, and a combination of a plumb, level and square.

Inventions Relating to Transportation.

There are many inventions connected more or less directly with steam locomotives. One of them is *an apparatus for laying railway tracks*, composed of a bar for loading ties and another for receiving them, which is provided with means automatically causing the loading car to deliver the ties. This second car is provided with a sliding frame supporting the ties, which can be unlocked, whereupon the car automatically deposits its load of ties upon the roadbed. There are two *patents for air-brakes*, two for *car couplers*, and one for a *railway switch*. This switch is so devised that the switch rail can be moved into position automatically by a train when in motion. It is composed of a saddle arranged underneath the roadbed, carrying rollers, to which is attached a bar connected with the switch rail. The car is provided with means to actuate a tilting bar, which in turn actuates the switch bar, to which it is attached.

Miscellaneous Inventions.

With a view to *preventing accidents in mines* through the falling of the skip or cage, a safety gear has been patented whereby the cage is kept in proper relation to the guides or runners, by means of dog wedges working in slots parallel to the guides.

Another invention devised for the protection of employees is an *apparatus for precipitating injurious fumes* from smelter gases. It consists of a succession of screens of vegetable matter interposed in the path of the gases, which are moved by means of a suitable mechanism over rollers in such a

way that a fresh surface is continually presented to the gases. At one end a hopper is provided for feeding the material of which the screens are composed, and at the other is a conveyor for removing the vegetable matter after it has absorbed the injurious fumes.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1903.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency.

The Department of Labour has received notice through correspondents and other reliable sources of information of accidents to workmen during the month of December in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 42 lives and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 52. By industries and groups of trades the record was as follows:—

| Trade or Industry. | Killed. | Injured. |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Agriculture | 5 | 2 |
| Fishing | 2 | ..... |
| Lumbering. | 2 | 2 |
| Mining | 2 | 5 |
| Building trades. .... | ..... | 2 |
| Metal | 4 | 7 |
| Woodworking. | 1 | 5 |
| Railway service | 17 | 7 |
| General transportation. | 3 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous | 6 | 15 |
| Total | 42 | 52 |

scalded to death. An accident to the C.P.R. train near Killarney, Man., frozen snow having thrown the engine and several cars from the track, resulted in the killing of the engineer, the serious injury of the fireman and the slight injury of a baggage-man. Two miners were rendered deaf by an explosion of dynamite caused by the careless thawing of the explosive at Michel, B.C.; two women were injured in the same accident. Six firemen in jumping from a ladder to save their lives at Toronto escaped with slight injuries, a small frame building toppling over on the ladder on which the men were working. Two elevator employees at Port Arthur, Ontario, were injured while unloading lumber from a car by the rolling of a piece of timber. With the exception of these examples, no accident of the month resulted in the injury of more than one person.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Referring to the subject by industries and groups of trades, the table shows the following record for the month:—

Nature of Fatalities and Injuries.

By reference to the table published herewith, it will be seen that only two accidents of the month resulted in the fatal injury of more than one person, namely, the drowning of two fishermen in Cape Breton, N.S., and an accident at Colwell, Ont., by which an engine with snow plough attached was thrown from the track by the wings of the plough catching in a switch and resulting in the engineer and fireman being

Agriculture.—Five men were killed and two were seriously injured during December. Three of these accidents were the result of the overturning of loads, and another fatality was the result of blood-poisoning from an injury received while packing apples. A fourth workman was killed by a bull, and a fifth frozen to death. One severe accident of the month was the result of the workman's hand being caught in a corn husker.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F, No. 3.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|----------|--|--|
| <i>Agriculture—</i> | | | | | | |
| Farmer | Fingal, Ont. | Dec. 2 | 2 | 1 | Hand mangled | Hand caught in corn husker. |
| Thresher | Parkhill, Ont. | " 16 1 | 16 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | While driving a threshing machine it fell over on him. |
| Farmer | Islington, Ont. | " 14 1 | 14 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | Blood poisoning from thumb injured while packing apples. |
| Farm labourer | Brookville, Ont. | " 18 1 | 18 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | Gored by bull. |
| " | Owen Sound, Ont. | " 17 1 | 17 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | Frozen to death while attempting to reach home in a storm. |
| Farmer | Amherstburg, Ont. | " 3 1 | 3 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | Crushed between wagons while unloading logs from train. |
| " | Marlbank, Ont. | " 11 | 11 | 1 | Compound fracture of leg, and nose broken. | While unloading hay, team started and upset wagon. |
| <i>Fishing—</i> | | | | | | |
| Fishermen | Cape Island, N.S. | " 22 2 | 22 2 | 2 ..... | ..... | Drowned while fishing. |
| <i>Lumbering—</i> | | | | | | |
| Shantyman | Hull, Que. | " 5 1 | 5 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | Killed by falling of a tree. |
| Woodman | Chatham, Ont. | " 14 | 14 | 1 | Knee badly cut. | By slipping of axe while cutting wood. |
| Labourer | Boiestown, N.B. | " 12 1 | 12 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | Struck on head by falling tree. |
| Logger | Canaan Forks, N.B. | " 11 | 11 | 1 | Leg broken. | Slipped down a bank, a number of logs rolling on him. |
| <i>Mining—</i> | | | | | | |
| Coal miner | Sydney Mines, N.S. | " 19 1 | 19 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | While engaged in hauling coal, roof gave way, crushing workman. An inquest did not exonerate company. |
| Miners | Michol, B.C. | " 18 | 18 | 2 ..... | ..... | Explosion of dynamite while being thawed out; two men rendered deaf and slightly injured; two women and two children also injured. |
| Labourer | Port Arthur, Ont. | " 16 | 16 | 1 | Injuries to face and hand. | Discharge of powder blast. |
| Timberman | Cumberland, B.C. | " 3 | 3 | 1 | Leg cut off and internal injuries. | Workman tripped on wire rope, falling in front of loaded car which passed over him. |
| Mule driver | Burrard Inlet, B.C. | " 3 | 3 | 1 | Ankle crushed. | Run over by loaded coal car. |
| <i>Building Trades—</i> | | | | | | |
| Prospector | " | " 4 1 | 4 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | Slipped off a precipice to rocks several hundred feet below. |
| Carpenter | Kingston, Ont. | " 28 | 28 | 1 | Arm broken | While working on a factory building, arm was caught in shaft. |
| Builders labourer | Hamilton, Ont. | " 17 | 17 | 1 ..... | ..... | Injured while engaged tearing down a house, by the falling of a beam. |
| <i>Metal—</i> | | | | | | |
| Moulder | London, Ont. | " 19 | 19 | 1 | Bruised on arm and head | Caught in a lathe. |
| Machinist | " | " 31 1 | 31 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | Head beams caught between a knob and a post on a large steam plane which workman was operating. |
| Employee of rolling mills. | Hamilton, Ont. | " 23 1 | 23 1 | 1 ..... | ..... | Caught between rollers and dragged in. |
| Foundryman | Papineauville, Que. | " 18 | 18 | 1 | Burned about back and legs | While removing molten metal from furnace, workman was overcome by gas, spilling ladle of molten metal over his body. |

| Employee of Dominion Arsenal. | Quebec, Que. | " | 1 | Internal injuries. | Caught by shaft. |
|--|-----------------------------|---|----|---|--|
| Linenen. | Montreal, Que. | " | 16 | Internally injured. | Fell from telephone pole. |
| Employee of car shops. | New Westminster, B. C. | " | 1 | Thumb broken. | While repairing brakes of a car. |
| Stationary engineer. | Berlin, Ont. | " | 7 | Two fingers taken off. | Caught in belting and torn to pieces. |
| Machinist. | London, Ont. | " | 1 | Three fingers and part of hand taken off. | Hand caught in a crane. |
| " | " | " | 1 | Scaled to death. | Hand caught in a saw. |
| Stationary engineer. | Sault Ste. Marie. | " | 1 | Arm cut. | Fell into vat and died of scalds received. |
| Woodworking Trades—Employee of handle works. | London, Ont. | " | 1 | Arm cut. | While operating a dowelling machine, saw struck workman's arm, going through both bones between wrist and elbow. |
| Mill hand. | Shawinigan Falls, Que. | " | 2 | 1 | Workman struck by rebound of piece of wood thrown from a saw. |
| " | Kingston, Ont. | " | 28 | 1 | Caught in belting. |
| Employee of box factory. | Frankford, Ont. | " | 21 | 1 | While operating a machine. |
| Mill hand. | Hull, Que. | " | 1 | 1 | While operating a circular saw. |
| " | St. François de Salle, Que. | " | 9 | 1 | While working circular saw, workman slipped, striking saw. |
| Artillery Service—Fireman. | Scarboro' Junction. | " | 27 | 1 | While leaning out of engine cab widow, was struck on head by a car on a siding. |
| " | Winnipeg, Man. | " | 2 | 1 | While coupling engine. |
| Engineer. | Kilarney, Man. | " | 14 | 1 | Through overturning of engine caused by striking snow drift. |
| " | " | " | 14 | 1 | " |
| Baggage man. | " | " | 14 | 1 | " |
| " | Shakespeare, Ont. | " | 14 | 1 | Collision of two engines owing to storm. |
| Engineer and fireman. | Colwell, Ont. | " | 23 | 1 | Engine with snow plough attached was passing over switch when one of wings caught, pulling over plough and engine, workman being scalded to death. |
| Brakesman. | Moncton, N.B. | " | 9 | 1 | Foot slipped while boarding a car. |
| " | Barrie, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | Jammed between engines in yard through misplaced switch. |
| " | London, Ont. | " | 25 | 1 | Seized with fainting spell while riding on pilot of yard engine and fell beneath cars. |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | " | 9 | 1 | Caught between bumpers while coupling cars. |
| " | Burlington, Ont. | " | 3 | 1 | While standing on top of cars, struck by water spout, which had not been swung back. |
| " | Fort Erie, Pa. | " | 6 | 1 | Run over in yard; home in Canada. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 8 | 1 | Fell between cars. |
| Yardman. | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 17 | 1 | Struck by an express while crossing track. |
| Bridge watchman. | Guelph, Ont. | " | 16 | 1 | Run over by yard engine while shovelling snow. |
| Switchman. | Sevel Bridge, Man. | " | 12 | 1 | In a collision on bridge. |
| Foreman of construction gang. | Winnipeg, Man. | " | 23 | 1 | While on duty in railway yard. |
| Labourer. | Robinson's Farm, N.S. | " | 9 | 1 | Struck by a rock after firing a blast. |
| " | Gold River, N.S. | " | 5 | 1 | Crushed by large stone, which rolled upon him while working at foot of a slope. |
| Sectionman. | Port Hope, Ont. | " | 1 | 1 | Struck by express while walking to work. |
| " (station) | Toronto, Ont. | " | 15 | 1 | Struck by engine while cleaning out switches. |
| " | Whitby, Ont. | " | 26 | 1 | Struck by engine of freight train while walking home from work. |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER—*Concluded.*

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Name of Injury. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|--|---|
| <i>General Transport—</i> | | | | | | |
| Motorman | Vancouver, B.C. | Dec. 14 | 1 | 1 | Leg crushed and cut. | Collision of street cars. |
| Employee of Street Ry. Co. | Toronto, Ont. | " 23 | 1 | 1 | Scalded. | Steam valve burst in power house. |
| Employee of electric ry. | Halifax, N.S. | " " | 1 | 1 | Face scalded. | Tube burst while working on a boiler. |
| Teamster | St. Thomas, Ont. | " 10 | 1 | 1 | | While driving down a hill, load of wood upset, seriously injuring workman. |
| " | Dexter, Ont. | " 26 | 1 | 1 | Head crushed. | Workman's foot slipped while loading logs, leg striking him on head. |
| Dredge employee. | St. John, N.B. | " 8 | 1 | 1 | | Workman was working at a winch with an iron bar, when the bar flew back fracturing his skull. |
| Longshoreman | Sand Point, N.B. | " 22 | 1 | 1 | Injured in the head | Tripped while descending stairs in freight sheds while loading a car. |
| " | St. John, N.B. | " 2 | 1 | 1 | Injured in leg. | While wheeling cases of glass from freight shed to cars, case fell on leg. |
| Ship labourer. | " | " | 1 | 1 | Both wrists fractured. | In attempting to free a jammed load of lumber being placed on ship, workman fell from ship to wharf. |
| Sailor | Kingston, Ont. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | Drowned while attempting to board his vessel, slipping from ladder. |
| <i>Miscellaneous</i> | | | | | | |
| Hotel porter. | Deloraine, Man. | " 10 | 1 | 1 | | Explosion of gas machine. |
| Night watchman | St. John, N.B. | " 10 | 1 | 1 | | Fell down elevator shaft. |
| Employee of coal sheds. | " | " 18 | 1 | 1 | Foot crushed. | Struck while tearing down shed. |
| Elevator boy. | Ottawa, Ont. | " 27 | 1 | 1 | | Believed to have attempted to step on elevator while running; head caught between floor and top of elevator cage. |
| Theatre employee. | Guelph, Ont. | " 7 | 1 | 1 | Leg broken. | Fell from flies to stage. |
| Employee of flax mill. | " | " 12 | 1 | 1 | Head mangled. | Caught in a machine. |
| Postal clerk. | Halifax, N.S. | " 20 | 1 | 1 | Fractured leg and scalp wounds. | While passing from one car to another, was thrown off by lurching of train. |
| Labourer. | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " 16 | 1 | 1 | | Slipped on ice and fell 160 feet into wheel pit at power works. |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | " 18 | 1 | 1 | | Fell into wheel pit. |
| " | " | " 4 | 1 | 1 | | Caving in of a gravel pit. |
| " | " | " | 1 | 1 | Very seriously injured. | " |
| Grist mill employee. | Port Elgin, Ont. | " 9 | 1 | 1 | Sight of one eye destroyed. | Struck by piece of metal from a trucker. |
| Elevator employee. | Port Arthur, Ont. | " 3 | 2 | 2 | One internally injured, the other badly cut. | Workman, other struck by piece of tile. |
| Fireman | Toronto | " 9 | 9 | 7 | | Injured while fighting fires; not dangerously. |

Fishing.—Two drownings were reported from Cape Breton.

Lumbering.—Two fatalities and two other serious accidents were reported, both of the former resulting from the workman being struck by a falling tree. The injuries were caused by the slipping of an axe in the workman's hand and by the rolling of a log on the workman's leg.

Mining.—There were two fatal accidents and nine serious injuries recorded in the mining industry. The fall of a prospector from a precipice constituted one fatality. Six persons were more or less seriously injured by an explosion of dynamite at Michel, B.C., caused by the careless thawing of dynamite. Another injury was caused by the discharge of a powder blast at Port Arthur. The two remaining accidents which were of a serious nature were caused by workmen being run over by loaded coal cars in the mines at Cumberland, B.C.

Building trades.—Only two injuries of a minor character were reported during December.

Metal trades.—There were four fatal accidents and seven accidents involving more or less serious injuries to workmen under this heading. The fatalities were reported in the case of a machinist at London while operating a steam planer; an employee of a rolling mill at Hamilton who was caught between rollers; a stationary engineer at Berlin who was caught in belting, and a stationary engineer at Sault Ste. Marie who was employed in a veneer mill and fell into a scalding vat. The other injuries of the month were caused by a moulder being caught in a lathe; a foundryman, while removing molten metal from a furnace, being overcome by gas and spilling the metal over his body; an employee of the Dominion arsenal at Quebec being caught in shafting; a lineman by falling from a telephone pole, and two machinists, one of whom had his hand caught in a crane, and the other in a saw.

Woodworking.—A mill-hand at Shawinigan Falls was struck by the rebounding of

a piece of wood from the saw and killed. The other five injuries reported under this heading were not very serious, and occurred in three cases to workmen operating saws, the fourth being caught by belting, and the fifth having his hand injured while operating a machine.

Railway service.—The railway service heads the list with regard to the number of accidents, with seventeen fatalities and seven serious injuries. Six fatalities were reported in the case of brakemen, two to firemen, two to engineers, one to a bridge watchman, one to a switchman, two to construction labourers and two to sectionmen. There were, in addition, three firemen, two brakemen, one yardman and one baggage-man injured.

General transport.—Ten accidents, three of which terminated fatally, were reported under this heading. A teamster was killed at Dexter, Ont., while loading logs; a dredge employee at St. John, N.B., while working at a winch, and a sailor at Kingston was drowned while attempting to board his vessel. Injuries were reported as received by a motorman, whose legs were crushed in a collision of street cars, by an employee of the Toronto Street Railway Company, who was scalded by the bursting of a steam-valve in the power-house; by a teamster at St. Thomas by the upsetting of a load of wood; by longshoremen at Sand Point and St. John, N.B.; by a ship labourer at Halifax, and by an employee of the Electric Railway Company at Halifax.

Miscellaneous.—Under this heading, fatalities to a hotel porter at Deloraine, Man., caused by the explosion of an acetylene gas machine; to a night-watchman at St. John, N.B., by falling down an elevator shaft; to an elevator boy at Ottawa; to two labourers at Niagara Falls, by a fall into a wheel-pit, and to a labourer at Guelph, Ont., through the caving-in of a gravel pit were reported. The list of injured includes an employee in coal sheds at St. John, N.B., who had his foot crushed while tearing down a shed; a theatre employee at

Guelph, Ont., who fell from the flies and broke his leg ; an employee of a flax mill at Guelph, who had his hand mangled in a machine ; a postal clerk at Halifax, whose leg was fractured by a fall from a moving train ; a labourer at Guelph, who was struck by a piece of metal and seriously injured ; two elevator employees at Port Arthur, Ont., who, while unloading timber from a car, were internally injured and cut ; a grist-mill employee who lost the sight of one eye by being struck with a piece of metal, and seven firemen at Toronto, who were injured, though not dangerously, while fighting fires.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1903.

The department has received notice of the following organizations as having been formed during the month of December, 1903 :—

Nova Scotia—

No. 3 Mine—Standard Lodge, Provincial Workmen's Association.

Glace Bay—Breton Lodge, Provincial Workmen's Association.

New Brunswick—

McAdam Junction—Machinists.

Quebec—

St. Hyacinthe—Reorganization of three lodges of Shoe Workers.

Sherbrooke—Bricklayers.

Ontario—

Hamilton—Silversmiths.

British Columbia—

Victoria—Building Trades Council.

“ Bookbinders.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER, 1903.

During the month of December, the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workmen and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

| Nature of order. | Amount of order. |
|---|------------------|
| Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps, also type and brass crown seals. | \$ 397 84 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type. | 32 05 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads ; also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink. | 674 31 |
| Making and repairing post office scale. . | 145 50 |
| Supplying mail bags. | 2,434 90 |
| Repairing mail bags. | 833 57 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags fittings. | 145 15 |
| Making letter boxes and repairing portable letter boxes and mail clerks' tin boxes. | 1,073 50 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores. | 3 15 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform. | 202 25 |

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signature of both parties during the month of December, together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule in each contract :—

Construction of a public building at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. ; 14th Dec., 1903 ; \$54,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rates of Wages. |
|--|-------------------------------|
| | Not less than the following:— |
| Contractor's foreman, bricklayer.. . . . | \$5.50 per day of 9 hours. |
| " " for masonry.. . . . | 5.00 " 9 hours. |
| " " carpentry.. . . . | 3.50 " 9 " |
| Masons.. . . . | 40c. per hour 9 " |
| Bricklayers.. . . . | 45c. per hour 9 " |
| Stonecutters.. . . . | 40c. per hour 9 " |
| Builders' labourers.. . . . | 22½c. per hour 9 " |
| Carpenters.. . . . | 2.50 per day of 9 " |
| Joiners.. . . . | 2.50 " 9 " |
| Stair builders.. . . . | 36 cts. per hour 9 hours. |
| Lathers.. . . . | 2.60 " 9 " |
| Plasterers.. . . . | 3c. per yard. |
| Painters.. . . . | 2.25 per day of 10 hours. |
| Paperhangers.. . . . | 2.35 " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths.. . . . | 22½c. per hour 10 " |
| Ordinary labourers.. . . . | 2.50 per day of 10 " |
| Plumbers.. . . . | 2.50 " 10 " |
| Steamfitters.. . . . | 2.50 " 10 " |
| Sheet metal workers.. . . . | 2.50 " 10 " |
| Writers.. . . . | 2.25 " 10 " |
| Electricians.. . . . | 2.50 " 10 " |
| Driver with one horse and cart.. . . . | 2.75 " 10 " |
| " two horses and wagon.. . . . | 4.00 " 10 " |
| Driver and one horse.. . . . | 2.75 " 10 " |
| " two horses.. . . . | 4.00 " 10 " |
| Timekeeper.. . . . | 2.25 " 10 " |

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, DECEMBER, 1903.

THERE were twelve instances of changes in rates of wages and hours of labour during the month of December, of which the Department was able to obtain more or less detailed information. Of the changes recorded, 10 were of the nature of increases in wages, 1 was a decrease in wages, and 3 showed decreases in hours of labour.

Among the increases in wages of the month, noted in the table, that of the employees of the Intercolonial Railway was perhaps the chief in importance, increases to policemen at Ottawa, Ont., and Montreal, Que., health officers and other civic employees of Montreal, Que., flax mill employees at Alma, Ont., printers at Vancouver, B.C., and bricklayers in the employ of the municipality at Victoria, B.C., making up the balance of the list.

The Department was unable to secure official details concerning the reduction in wages of the employees of the Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., and of the

Massey-Harris Company at Brantford and Toronto, Ont.

The decreases in hours granted during the month affected clerks, salesmen and saleswomen, to the number of 5,200, in the employ of the T. Eaton Company, Toronto, involving a reduction of 31,200 hours per week in working time. The reductions in the working time granted the printers in Vancouver was also a notable decrease of the month. The reduction in the hours of car workers at Toronto Junction is to be regarded, on the other hand, as an index primarily of a diminution in the amount of employment.

The more notable developments of the month are referred to in more detail below.

Increases to Intercolonial Railway Employees.

Detailed information as to the increases granted to conductors, baggagemen, yardmasters, yardmen and switchmen in the em-

ploy of the Intercolonial Railway will be found in the accompanying table. The change, it will be seen, is dated back to July 1, and the accumulated increases were paid during the past month. The change was the result of negotiations carried on for the most part in November between the Honourable Mr. Fielding, Acting Minister of Railways and Canals, and representatives of the men. Increases affected several classes of the company's employees, more particularly engineers, firemen, members of the mechanical, freight and traffic departments and maintenance-of-way men were also discussed, but final arrangements had not been concluded at the close of the month. Before leaving Moncton, at which point the negotiations were carried on, the Acting Minister of Railways and Canals authorized the publication of a statement to the effect that an indiscriminate increase of wages among the I.C.R. employees was not probable. It was added that individual cases would be dealt with as formerly, but claims for increases, according to the Minister, were very numerous, and some time would be required to investigate them. While bound to discourage a general de-

mand for increases, the government was prepared to remedy any real grievances that were found to exist.

Increases granted to Canadian Pacific Engineers and Firemen.

The negotiations which have been in progress for several weeks between the General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway and representatives of the engineers and firemen ended in a settlement on December 2 by which the engineers received a general advance of from 7 to 25 per cent, according to work and location, with shorter hours in certain cases. The firemen received a general advance of from 8 to 22 per cent, with the removal of certain duties hitherto incidental to firing. With both classes the largest increases applied to the west, where the cost of living is highest. The agreement took effect from December 1, and may be terminated at thirty days' notice, after which negotiations may be opened by either party.

The following is a copy of the schedule as arranged for the Central Division:—

ARTICLE 1.

| | Engineers. | | Firemen. | |
|--|------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Senior. | Junior. | Senior. | Junior. |
| <i>Passenger Trains, per 100 miles, or per day of 10 hours, overtime pro rata.</i> | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Consolidated engines..... | 4 50 | 4 50 | 2 90 | 2 90 |
| Mogul, Atlantic and ten wheeler, 125% or over..... | 4 25 | 3 75 | 2 75 | 2 35 |
| Mogul, Atlantic and ten wheeler less than 125%..... | 4 10 | 3 50 | 2 55 | 2 15 |
| All other engines..... | 4 00 | 3 50 | 2 35 | 2 00 |
| <i>Freight, mixed, work and snow-plough trains per 100 miles, or per day of 10 hours, overtime pro rata.</i> | | | | |
| Consolidated engines..... | 4 50 | 4 50 | 2 90 | 2 90 |
| Mogul, Atlantic and ten wheeler, 125% and over..... | 4 25 | 3 75 | 2 75 | 2 35 |
| Mogul, Atlantic and ten wheeler, less than 125%..... | 4 10 | 3 50 | 2 55 | 2 15 |
| All other engines..... | 4 00 | 3 50 | 2 35 | 2 00 |

ARTICLE 1—*Concluded.*

| | Engineers. | Firemen. |
|--|------------|----------|
| <i>Switching, (regularly assigned) per day of 12 hours or less.</i> | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| All engines..... | 3 30 | 2 00 |
| | | \$ cts. |
| <i>Hostlers, (regularly assigned) per day of 12 hours or less.....</i> | | 2 50 |
| | | \$ cts. |
| <i>Piloting, per 100 miles, or per day of 10 hours.</i> | | |
| Engineers.—Engineers' rates for class of engine..... | | |
| Firemen | | 3 50 |

SPECIAL SERVICES.

D. H. on Company's Orders.

100 miles or less.—Minimum passenger rates, actual mileage.

Distance in excess of 100 miles.—Half minimum passenger rates.

| | Engineers, Per hour. | Firemen, Per hour. |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Watching and caring for engines.</i> | Cents. | Cents. |
| While held for special service, if time lost, (10 hours to be allowed per day of 24 hours)..... | 35 | 22 |
| Attending court on request of company, if time lost, (10 hours to be allowed per day of 24 hours)..... | 35 | 22 |
| Light running with engine alone, or with water car, or with official car, will be paid through freight rates. | | |

Firemen.—Ten-wheel engines, 150% or over,—Consolidated engine rates.**Notes.**

A number of increases in the salaries of school teachers throughout Ontario were noticed during the month, notably at Hamilton, Ottawa, Chatham and other points.

A reference to the increases granted by the Honourable the Postmaster General in the salaries of rural postmasters appears under a separate heading in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

Employees of the Quebec skating rink were granted an increase of 25 per cent. Snow shovellers in the same city raised to

\$1.25 per day from the rate of \$1 per day which prevailed last year.

The reduction in the hours of the railway car workers at Toronto Junction noted in the table indicates a lessening in the amount of employment available, owing to the fact that fewer trains are run now at present than during the summer.

The Winnipeg Street Railway Company granted a bonus at Christmas to all employees who had been six months or more in the employment of the company, consisting of 5 per cent on all moneys received by the employees during the year ended November 30, 1903.

TABLE OF CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND

| Class of Workpeople affected. | Locality. | Approximate number of workpeople affected. | Date from which change took effect. | Particulars of Change. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Building Trades:</i> | | | | |
| Bricklayers..... | Victoria..... | | Jan. 1.... | Wages of employees of the municipality on sewer work increased from \$5 to \$6 per thousand. |
| <i>Printing & Allied Trades:</i> | | | | |
| Printers..... | Vancouver..... | | | |
| Night compositors..... | | | | Change from a rate of \$22.50 per week of 48 hrs. to a rate of \$24 per week of 45 hrs. |
| Day compositors..... | | | | Change from a rate of \$22 per week of 48 hrs. to a rate of \$22 per week of 45 hrs. |
| Proofreaders..... | | | | \$22.50 for night work; \$21 for day work. |
| Machinists..... | | | | |
| <i>Transport:</i> | | | | |
| Conductors, 1st year..... | I. and P.E.I. Rys.. | 210 | July 1.... | Increased from \$2 per day to \$2.50..... |
| 2nd "..... | " | | " 1.... | |
| 3rd "..... | " | | " 1.... | |
| 4th "..... | " | | " 1.... | |
| Baggagemen, 1st year..... | " | 60 | " 1.... | Increased from \$1.40 per d. to \$1.70 per d. |
| 2nd "..... | " | | " 1.... | " 1.55 " 1.95 " |
| 3rd "..... | " | | " 1.... | " 1.65 " 2.35 " |
| 4th "..... | " | | " 1.... | " 1.85 " 2.35 " |
| Yardmasters, 1st class..... | " | 8 | " 1.... | " 2.50 " 28c. per h. |
| 2nd "..... | " | 12 | " 1.... | " 2.25 " 26c. " |
| Foremen shunters..... | " | 8 | " 1.... | " 2.00 " 25c. " |
| Yardmen, 1st year..... | " | 140 | " 1.... | " 1.30 " 17c. " |
| 2nd "..... | " | | " 1.... | " 1.50 " 19c. " |
| 3rd "..... | " | | " 1.... | " 1.70 " 21c. " |
| 4th "..... | " | | " 1.... | " 1.90 " 21c. " |
| Switchmen, 1st year..... | " | 30 | " 1.... | " 1.30 " 17c. " |
| 2nd "..... | " | | " 1.... | " 1.45 " 17c. " |
| 3rd "..... | " | | " 1.... | " 1.55 " 19c. " |
| 4th "..... | " | | " 1.... | " 1.65 " 19c. " |
| Car workers..... | Toronto Junction.. | 100 | Dec. 2.... | Hours reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. per day with corresponding decrease in wages. |
| <i>Civic Employees:</i> | | | | |
| Policemen..... | Ottawa..... | 60 | Dec. 28... | 3 patrol sergeants increased salary..... |
| | | | | Constables re-classified— |
| | | | | Class A..... |
| | | | | " B..... |
| | | | | " C..... |
| | | | | " D..... |
| | | | | " E..... |
| | | | | Chief of Police increased \$100 to \$1,900. |
| | | | | Chief Inspector raised to be Deputy Chief, salary increased by \$100 to \$1,180. |
| | | | | 6 deputy officers increased by \$5 a month to \$75. |
| Policemen..... | Montreal..... | | Jan. 1.... | |
| 1st class..... | " | 204 | " 1.... | |
| 2nd "..... | " | 88 | " 1.... | |
| 3rd "..... | " | 73 | " 1.... | |
| Health Inspector..... | " | | " 1.... | |
| Employees of Health Bureau..... | " | | " 1.... | Increase of \$125 per year..... |
| Corporation carters..... | " | | " 1.... | " \$50 " |
| Station men..... | " | | " 1.... | " \$25 " |
| Foremen..... | " | | " 1.... | From \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day |
| <i>Miscellaneous:</i> | | | | |
| Clerks, salesmen, saleswomen, &c..... | Toronto..... | 5,200 | Jan. 2.... | Hours reduced by closing at 5 p.m. in place of 6 p.m. |
| Flax mill employees..... | Alma, Ont..... | | | A 10% increase in wages granted, from \$1.15 per day to \$1.25 per day. |

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, Series E., No. 5.

| Estimated Rate of Wages per week. | | Estimated Hours of Labour per week. | | Change in Wages per Head per week. | | Change in Working Hours per Head per week. | | Manner in which change was brought about. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|---|
| Before change. | After change. | Before change. | After change. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Request of union acceded to by city council. |
| 22.50 | 24.00 | 48 | 45 | 2.50 | | | 3 | By reference to a board of arbitration. |
| 22.00 | 22.00 | 48 | 45 | | | | | |
| | 21-22.50 | | | | | | | |
| | 25.00 | | | | | | | |
| 12.00 | 15.00 | | | | | | | After interview and discussion between acting Minister of Railways and Canals, General Manager and delegation representing men. |
| 13.20 | 17.10 | | | | | | | |
| 14.40 | 19.50 | | | | | | | |
| 16.50 | 19.50 | | | | | | | |
| 8.40 | 10.20 | | | | | | | |
| 9.30 | 11.70 | | | | | | | |
| 9.90 | 14.10 | | | | | | | |
| 11.10 | 14.10 | | | | | | | |
| 15.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 13.50 | | | | | | | | |
| 12.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 7.80 | | | | | | | | |
| 9.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 10.20 | | | | | | | | |
| 11.40 | | | | | | | | |
| 7.80 | | | | | | | | |
| 8.70 | | | | | | | | |
| 9.30 | | | | | | | | |
| 9.90 | | | | | | | | |
| Per month | Per month | | | | | | | Men received notice from the company that the change was to take effect. |
| \$65.00 | \$75.00 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ day & 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ night. | | | | | | Recommended by city police commissioners granted by city council. |
| 60.50 | 62.50 | " | | | | | | |
| 58.00 | 60.50 | " | | | | | | |
| 50.00 | 52.50 | " | | | | | | |
| 45.00 | 47.50 | " | | | | | | |
| 40.00 | 45.00 | " | | | | | | |
| \$11 to \$12 | 12.50 | | | 50c. to 1.50 | | | | By vote of City Council. |
| 11.20 | 11.50 | | | 0.30 | | | | " " |
| 10.20 | 10.50 | | | 0.30 | | | | " " |
| 11.20 | 12.00 | | | 0.80 | | | | " " |
| | | | | | | | | " " |
| | | | | | | | | " " |
| 13.50 | 15.00 | | | 1.50 | | | | " " |
| 9.00 | 10.50 | | | 1.50 | | | | " " |
| 15.00 | 16.00 | | | 1.00 | | | | |
| | | 60 | 54 | | | | 6 | Voluntary concession on part of the T. Eaton Co. |
| Per week. | Per week. | | | | | | | After a strike. |
| \$6.90 | \$7.50 | 59 | 59 | .60 | | | | |

The Massey-Harris Co., of Toronto, announced a general readjustment in wages affecting 1,500 men on December 21. The employees of the company at Brantford were also affected. The change is in the way of a readjustment, rather than a direct reduction, the decrease depending largely on the character of employment and relating largely to piece-work. It does not affect foremen or the employees in superior positions. An official statement on the subject was not procurable at the end of the month.

The difficulty between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and its employees in regard to the reduction in wages announced in November was still in continuance on December 1. Meetings of the city council and of the citizens of Sydney were held for the purpose of discussing the situation, and the reduction was finally accepted by the workmen. The rents of the company's houses and the price of coal supplied to the Steel Company's employees will be reduced. An official statement as to the precise nature of the reduction had not been received by the Department on December 31.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

THE only localities in Canada which were seriously affected by industrial disputes during the month of December were the city of Quebec, where the lockout of shoeworkers, which was begun by twenty manufacturers on November 13, continued until December 17, and Springhill, N.S., where a strike of considerable magnitude was in existence during the first week of the month, affecting 1,655 coal miners. With the exception of small disputes at London and Guelph, in Ontario, there were no other localities disturbed by strikes or lockouts during the month.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of disputes reported to the Department as being in existence during December was six, being four less than the previous month, and two less than the corresponding month of 1902. Of the six disputes, three began prior to the beginning of December, and three after. Two old disputes were settled in the course of the month, and two new ones, leaving two still in existence at the end of the month. The total number of firms or establishments affected was 24, and the number of employees directly affected was 6,692.

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time in working days was 75,322, an increase of 148 over the previous month. The chief losses were due to the lockout of shoemakers at Quebec, which accounted for 65,000 days, and a strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., during which were lost 9,930 days.

Causes of new disputes.—The causes of the new disputes were as follows:—objection to the method of payment, the employment of an apprentice on journeymen's work, and objection to the employment of a non-unionist.

Results of settlements.—In the four disputes that were settled, the strikers were successful in one case, in another a compromise was effected, and two were referred to arbitration, work being resumed in the meantime.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The following disputes commenced prior to December 1 were in continuance during the month: a strike of boilermakers at London, Ont., a strike and a lockout of shoemakers at Quebec. The strike of carpenters at Winnipeg had not been declared off against the firms which had not signed

agreements. In the December number of the *Gazette* it was stated that a strike of coal miners at Springhill, Nova Scotia, began on November 30, but as further information received indicates that cessation of work dated from December 1, an account of this strike will be found among the new disputes of the month.

The situation with regard to the strike of boilermakers at London, Ont., remained unchanged. The charges brought against four of the strikers by the company for besetting their premises, mentioned in the December number of the *Gazette*, were dismissed by the police magistrate.

With reference to the strike of carpenters at Winnipeg, there remained only eight firms at the beginning of the month who had not signed the agreement presented by the union. As the winter weather rendered work slack in this trade, it may be said that industrial conditions ceased to be affected by the dispute.

Strike and Lockout of Shoeworkers at Quebec.

An account of the progress of the strike and lockout of shoeworkers at Quebec during November was given in the December number of the *Gazette*. During the first week of December, efforts were made to end the dispute by Mr. Felix Marois, registrar of the Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration of the province of Quebec, and Mr. Justice P. Choquette. On November 30, the employees informed them that they had an agreement which they were prepared to sign, but at a meeting on the next day, the manufacturers stated that they refused to have any dealings with the union, but were prepared to discuss matters with their own employees. On December 4, the men returned to the factories to confer with their employers, but they were unable to reach any satisfactory settlement. On the 7th, they appealed to the mayor of Quebec, who, however, was unable to take any steps towards effecting a settlement. On December 11, the shoe machinists filed a complaint with the Claims and Conciliation com-

mittees, charging the manufacturers with closing their doors contrary to the arbitration agreement. The Claims and Conciliation committees could not agree with reference to this complaint, and the matter was subsequently brought before the Board of Arbitration. On December 14, the manufacturers made an attempt to open their factories, but they were unsuccessful, as all of the machinists and the majority of the other employees preferred to remain out until the Board of Arbitration had pronounced upon the questions at issue. The board met on December 16, and announced that no cognizance would be taken of the complaint until work was resumed in the factories, and if this was not done, the board would cease to exist. The representatives of the men stated that they were willing to return to work, and the representative of the manufacturers, after a consultation with them, said that they would agree to the suggestion provided that the board would take into consideration the complaint of the manufacturers against the machinists, when they were considering the complaint of the machinists against them. The arbitrators agreed to do so, and the following decision was delivered by them :

‘It having been suggested by the Arbitration Commission to the interested parties, that to remain faithful to the arbitration decision, in virtue of which this commission existed, it is necessary that work in the factory be resumed immediately, after which the arbitration commissioners will hear the complaints submitted to them,

‘Mr. Dorion, on behalf of the workmen, declares that his clients are willing to resume work to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

‘Mr. Rochette, on behalf of the manufacturers, declares that they are ready to receive their employees to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

‘Doth therefore grant act of these declarations, and it is understood that upon a day to be fixed, after work is resumed in good faith in all the factories upon the

same conditions as those existing previous to the closing, this commission will hear the complaints which are now submitted to them, and proceed to adjudicate thereon simultaneously.'

In accordance with this decision, all the factories were re-opened on the following day, Thursday, December 17. The five machinists who began the dispute by declaring a strike on October 30, returned to work with the others. It was impossible, however, for all the employees to obtain work immediately, as, before the lockout, most of the manufacturers had finished nearly all the stock they had on hand, and consequently they required the leather cutters at first. A further delay was caused by the fact that many of these workmen had left Quebec and obtained employment elsewhere. Practically every industry in Quebec was more or less affected through the long continuance of the lockout. The Board of Arbitration had not passed any decision on the matters in dispute by the end of the month.

New Disputes.

The three new disputes of the month were a strike of coal miners at Springhill, Nova Scotia, a strike of Brussels carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., and a strike of plumbers at Montreal. A brief account of the first, which was the only one of importance, is given below.

The dispute of carpet weavers at Guelph arose through the placing of an apprentice on a loom before he had served the specified time laid down by the rules of the Guelph Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union. The strike affected 25 men, and lasted from December 2 to December 5. It was terminated by the signing of an agreement to the effect that all apprentices should serve an apprenticeship of five years, before being entitled to be placed on a loom.

The strike of plumbers at Montreal was declared on account of the company employing a non-unionist. Six men were affected by it. The firm claimed that the strikers had violated their agreement with

the Masters Plumbers' Association by going out without giving notice. The men, on the other hand, claimed that the firm had violated the agreement by the employment of a non-unionist. The strike began on December 9, and no settlement of it was reported by the end of the month.

Strike of Coal Miners at Springhill, Nova Scotia.

The strike of coal miners at Springhill, Nova Scotia, was due to a change in the method of payment, instituted in November by the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. It had been the practice to pay the miners according to the area of coal dug out. The coal when mined, is in some places slid down long chutes, and loaded into boxes at the bottom. The company found that there was an apparent shortage in the number of boxes filled, compared with the area dug out, and announced that payment would be made in future by the box, instead of by cubic measurement. The men objected to this change, as they alleged that the shortage was due to stone falling in the chute and to the overloading of boxes. The strike is reported by the secretary of the union to have been settled by the men agreeing to the change of payment on the understanding that they would incur no losses through the falling of stone or the overloading of boxes. The strike affected 1,655 men, and lasted from December 1 to December 7 inclusive. The company agreed that the new system would date from December 1, instead of from the time when it was announced in November. At the same time, a minor grievance was settled by the company agreeing to pay an increased rate of four cents per box to eight or ten miners working in a difficult chute.

In connection with this strike, the company claimed that it was unconstitutional, according to the rules of the union, and that it was a violation of an agreement which the miners had made with them, to give them fifteen days' notice before commencing a strike. The union promised to abide by their agreement and constitution in future.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 38.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No. of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Remarks. |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Di- | Indi- | | | |
| | | | | | rectly | rectly | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario.... | London..... | Boilermakers | Discharge of an employee..... | 1 | 6 | ..... | Sept. 21 | ..... | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Quebec..... | Quebec..... | Shoe machine workers. | Demand for payment by piecework instead of by day. | 1 | 5 | 212 | Oct. 30 | Dec. 17 | Men returned to work. Demand referred for settlement to Board of Arbitration. |
| Quebec..... | Quebec..... | Shoe workers..... | Lockout, due to strike of shoe machinists Oct. 30. | 20 | 5,000 | ..... | Nov. 13 | " 17 | Work resumed and dispute referred to Board of Arbitration. |

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|--|
| Nova Scotia. | Springhill | Coal miners..... | Objection to new system of payment..... | 1 | 1,655 | ..... | Dec. 1 | Dec. 7 | Men accepted new system with the understanding that they would be safeguarded from losses. |
| Ontario ... | Guelph. | Carpet weavers... | Objection by Union to employment of an apprentice on a loom. | 1 | 25 | ..... | " 2 | 5 | Agreement signed, apprentices to serve five years before being placed on a loom. |
| Quebec.... | Montreal. ... | Plumbers..... | Objection to employment of a non-unionist. | 1 | 6 | ..... | " 9 | ..... |  |

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

Minor Industrial Disturbances.

During the first week of December, the employees of the Wyld-Darling Company of Toronto, manufacturers of clothing, asked for a reduction of hours from 10 to 9 on week days, and from 5 to 4 on Saturdays. This request was refused, and on December 8, thirty men went out on strike. On the next day, however, they returned to work on the old conditions, having been

informed by their employers that the exigencies of business would not allow them to grant their demand.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of December, and which have been reported to the Department.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during December, 1903 :—

CANADIAN REPORTS.

Trade Returns.

Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. King's Printer, Ottawa. 543 pages. Price, 50 cents.

In the report on the trade and navigation of Canada it is stated that the aggregate trade of Canada on the basis of goods entered for consumption and exported, during the year ended June 30, 1903, amounted to \$459,640,240, an increase of \$45,208,359 over the previous year. The trade with Great Britain increased from \$166,526,283 in 1902 to \$190,099,222 in 1903, and with the United States from \$192,012,434 to \$209,389,119. The trade with Germany, which ranks third in extent, increased from \$13,515,747 to \$14,380,336. There was a slight decline in the trade with France, the figures for the two years being \$8,061,042 and \$7,921,647 respectively. There were considerable increases in the trade with the West Indies, Newfoundland, Belgium and South America, and a slight decrease with China and Japan. The total value of exports amounted to \$225,849,724, and the imports came to the value of \$241,214,961. In the trade with the United States, the exports from Canada for the year amounted to \$71,783,-

924, an increase of \$586,240 over 1902, but a decrease compared with the year 1901. The imports from the United States during the last fiscal year were to the value of \$137,607,195, an increase of \$16,790,445 over the previous year. For the same periods the exports to Great Britain increased from \$117,320,221 to \$131,202,321, and the imports from \$49,206,062 to \$58,896,901. The total amount of duty collected in the two years increased from \$32,425,532.31 to \$37,110,354.59. The sum of \$17,069,881.19 was collected on goods imported from the United States, and \$9,841,627.33 on goods from Great Britain.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Farming in Ontario.

Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1902 and 1903. Part I.—Farmers' Institutes : 144 pages. Part I.—Women's Institutes : 96 pages. King's Printer, Toronto.

The first part of the report of the Farmers' Institutes of the province of Ontario for 1902 and 1903, contains a large number of instructive papers on the various branches of practical husbandry. The articles are divided into the following classes : Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, Dairying, Poultry, General, and in conclusion are given the two essays that won prizes at Whitby fair. The superintendent of Farmers' Institutes states that the total membership of the province on

June 30, 1903, was 23,754. As an indication of the educative value of the Farmers' Institutes, it is stated that during the year 837 meetings were held, and 3,377 papers were read or addresses delivered, while 126,459 persons attended the meetings. In view of the increasing export of fruit to Great Britain, a short article in this report on the handling and marketing of fruit is very useful. In two articles dealing with the district of Algoma, numerous special advantages, which this part of the country holds for farmers, are described. Among them are mentioned the fertility of the soil, the abundance of water, the possibility of combining lumbering in the winter with farming in the other seasons, and thus obtaining profits all the year round, and the cheapness of land compared with eastern Ontario, Quebec and other places.

Part II of the report of the Farmers' Institutes contains information with regard to Women's Institutes in Ontario, and numerous papers which were read at their meetings during 1902 and 1903. The membership of Women's Institutes increased from 3,081 in December, 1902 to 4,565 in June, 1903. During the year ending May 31, 1903, there were held 619 meetings, with a total attendance of 22,013 at which 1,018 papers were read or addresses delivered. The chief subjects treated in the report are a report of the Guelph meeting, including papers read before it, articles on the home, household science and the flower garden.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1902. Part I.—Agricultural Statistics. Part II.—Chattel Mortgages. King's Printer, Toronto, 48 pages.

The report of the Bureau of Industries of Ontario for 1902 contains some interesting comparative tables with reference to agricultural products and conditions, extending over a number of years. Although the values of live stock were high in 1893, compared with succeeding years, the values in 1903 were higher in nearly every instance. Working horses have increased from \$80 in

1893 to \$93 in 1902. For the same years breeding mares were worth \$83 and \$95 respectively, and stallions \$356 and \$373. There has been an almost steady decline in the value of working oxen from \$47 in 1893 to \$42 in 1902. The value of milch cows increased from \$31.63 in 1893 to \$32.96 in 1902. Sheep declined in value from \$5.62 in 1893 to \$4.37 in 1897, and then steadily rose until they reached \$5.40 in 1902.

The butter making industry in Ontario showed a remarkable increase during the decade from 1893 to 1902. In the former year there were 74 creameries in operation, manufacturing 2,797,570 tons of butter, valued at \$547,156, while in 1902, there were 282 creameries in operation, producing 11,082,078 lbs. of butter, valued at \$2,181,400. At the same time the number of patrons of creameries increased from 7,852 to 21,672.

With regard to labour conditions in country districts, a statistical table shows the wages of farm labourers and domestic servants on farms declined steadily from 1893 to 1897, when they reached their lowest point, from which period they exhibited a steady increase until, in 1902, they were higher than at any previous time. At that date, the wages of farm labourers in yearly engagements with board amounted to \$165, and without board, to \$268, monthly wages during the working season were, with board, \$18.52, and without board, \$27.51. The monthly wages of domestic servants were \$6.47 in 1893, \$5.97 in 1897, and \$7.15 in 1902.

In addition to tables of the agricultural products of each county in Ontario, the report contains agricultural statistics of the United States, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Conciliation in Trade Disputes.

Fourth Report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. 121 pages. Price, 6d.

The fourth report of the Board of Trade of proceedings taken under the Conciliation

Act of 1896 covers a period of two years, from July 1, 1901 to June 30, 1903. In that time, 41 cases were dealt with, in 21 of which there was a cessation of work. There were 46 cases of conciliation in the preceding two years. In the period of nearly seven years since the passing of the Act there were 154 cases in which the mediation of the Board of Trade was sought under the Act. Of these there were 71 cases of application from both sides, 20 from employers only, 54 from work people only, and 9 cases in which action was taken without application from either side.

With respect to the trades affected by disputes that came under the Conciliation Act during the two years covered by the report, it is stated that 16 cases arose in the building trades, 5 in the mining and quarrying trades, 6 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, and the remaining 14 in various other groups of trades. In the whole period of seven years, 56 cases were in the building trades, 31 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 21 in the mining and quarrying trades, 14 in the transport trades, 8 in the textile trades, 7 in the printing, bookbinding and paper making trades, 6 in the clothing trades, and 11 in other groups of trades.

Of the 41 cases that arose during the period of two years under review, the number settled under the Act was 29, in 13 of which there was a stoppage of work. Of the 29 cases, 27 were settled by arbitration or umpires appointed by the Board of Trade, and 2 by conciliators.

Four of the disputes were settled by the parties concerned during negotiations by the Board of Trade, and in 7 cases, either the application was declined by the Board of Trade, or there was a failure to reach a settlement. One case was pending on June 30, 1903.

Taking the total number of cases since 1896, the report states that out of 154, 99 were settled under the Act, and 14 were settled by the parties concerned during negotiations. In 40 cases either the board

declined to take action, or no settlement was affected. Of the 99 settlements, 65 were the result of arbitration, and 34 of conciliation.

In 20 cases out of the 27 that were settled by arbitration in the last two years, application to the board was made by the parties to the dispute or their representatives. Five applications were received from Conciliation Boards and two from arbitrators, who, on failing to agree, requested the Board of Trade to appoint an umpire. In these two cases, the disputes were with reference to the demarcation of work between different classes of operatives.

There was only one case, in which the award given under the Conciliation Act was not accepted, and it is stated that this is the only case of the kind since the passage of the Act.

DISPUTES SETTLED BY CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

One of the disputes settled by conciliation affected practically the whole of the building trades at Bristol, and the other affected the printing trade at Reading. The most important dispute settled by arbitration was in the Grimsby fishing trade, which lasted about three months and affected directly about 4,000 men. Other large ones were a strike of 315 carpenters and joiners at Bradford, one affecting about 1,000 builders' labourers in the Potteries and Newcastle district, one involving 744 sheet millmen and others at Pontarawe, and one in the London bookbinding trade which affected the wages of about 1,000 people.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

The report contains a list of Conciliation Boards which have been registered under the Act. Of these there are 19, none of which were registered during the two years under review. It is stated that the great majority of the more important boards are unregistered, but most of them, as well as all of the registered ones, furnish the Board of Trade with annual returns of the work

done by them. There are 41 instances of rules embodied in constitutions of Conciliation Boards, and in agreements between employers and workpeople, which provide for a reference of disputes to the Board of Trade whenever there is a deadlock. Seven of such rules were adopted in the past two years, and one was rescinded.

In appendices to the report, there is a tabular summary of 41 cases dealt with, detailed statements of each case, texts of awards and agreements, rules of Conciliation Boards and other agreements providing for reference of disputes to the Board of Trade, and the text of the Conciliation Act of 1896.

Irish Migratory Labourers.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1903. Report on Irish Migratory Labourers. Dublin, E. Ponsonby. 47 pages. Price, 3d.

The report on Irish migratory labourers for 1903, which is issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, treats statistically of those agricultural and other labourers who annually leave their homes to seek employment elsewhere, chiefly in England and Scotland. It is stated that the migration of agricultural labourers, mostly from certain districts of Connaught and Ulster, to Great Britain, has continued probably for two centuries. Within the last sixty years, however, there has been a marked decline in the number of migratory labourers, both absolutely, and relatively to the total population of Ireland. In 1841, there were 57,651 of this class of migrants, being 7.0 per thousand of the population, and in 1903, there were only 17,566, representing 3.9 per thousand of the population. This decline is attributed to the fact that three-fourths of the emigration from Ireland in the last half century was from the class of small farmers and agricultural labourers, and not because more work was found at home.

Comparing the returns for 1903 with those for 1902, it is shown that there was a decrease of 1,268, or 8.6 per cent in the

number of migrating labourers. With regard to the social position of the migrating labourers, it is stated that 80.4 per cent are not landholders. It is stated that 72.6 per cent sought work in England, 20.3 per cent in Scotland, and 7.1 per cent in Ireland. It is the custom of a large number of labourers to visit England twice a year.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

The Coal Industry in Illinois.

Twenty-first Annual Coal Report of the Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1902. Also the Fourth Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ended Oct. 1, 1902. State Printers, Springfield, Ill. 394 pages.

The twenty-first annual coal report of the Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics opens with a brief account of the progress of coal mining in the state since the first discovery of coal in 1679. The amount of coal produced increased from 16,968 tons in 1840 to 30,021,300 tons in 1902. And in the same period, the number of men employed in or about the mines increased from 152 to 46,005. The area of the Illinois coal field covers about 63 per cent of the area of the state. The number of men killed during the year 1902 was 99, and 406 were so injured that they lost a month or more of time. The total number of mines was 1,026, the same number as in 1901, but the output increased from 26,635,319 tons in the latter year to 30,021,300 tons in 1902, as was mentioned above.

With reference to the threatened fuel famine in 1902, it is stated in the report that the shortage of coal was not due so much to the suspension in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, as to the unprecedented and rapidly increasing demands of large manufacturing establishments for fuel.

The coal fields are divided into seven inspection districts, and reports from each district are given in detail, specifying among other things the name of each mine, the output, number of employees, and number and nature of accidents.

FRENCH REPORTS.

Industrial Statistics of France.

Annuaire Statistique. Vingt-deuxième Volume, 1902. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1903. 566 pages.

The volume of Annual Statistics of France for 1902 is divided into seven parts, dealing with the following subjects:—Climatology; Territory and Population; Production and Industrial Conditions; Revenues and Expenditures; Government and Administration; Colonies and Protectorates; and Comparative Tables, extending over a number of years.

The total population of France in 1901 is given as 38,961,945, an increase of 443,970 over 1896. A table shows that the number of crimes and misdemeanours in France committed during 1900 was 479,429, of which number 126,010 were cases of petty thefts. There are also included many cases, such as accidental homicides and deaths, and accidental incendiarism, which can hardly be classed as infractions of the law.

Statistics with reference to the Government Labour Bureau show that, in 1901, there were 523 strikes, affecting 111,414 men. In 142 cases, or 27·15 per cent of the total number, recourse was had to arbitration under the Act. In only 11 cases were there refusals to resort to arbitration. The number of establishments inspected during the year was 327,703, and the number of workpeople thus protected by the government was 2,865,832.

The table on revenues and expenditures give the amount of deeds and bequests in 1901, changes in the ownership of real estate, value of and income derived from lands and houses, gifts to charitable institutions. The cost of living is also shown with regard to the chief articles of consumption, such as bread, meat, butter, potatoes, wine, milk and coal. These prices are given for four quarterly periods in 1901, and the first two in 1902. The amount of alcohol and tobacco consumed is also given, and the number of vehicles, horses, dogs, &c., subject to taxation is given for the years 1901 and 1902. With reference to these

figures, it is interesting to note that there was an increase in the number of automobiles from 5,386 in 1901, to 9,207 in 1902, while there was a decrease of 857 in the number of four-wheeled carriages.

Among other statistics in this part of the volume are those relating to savings banks, mutual benefit societies, insurance companies, and the military and naval forces of France.

Conciliation and Arbitration in France.

Statistique des Grèves et des Recours à la Conciliation et à l'Arbitrage survenus pendant l'Année 1902. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1903. 498 pages.

In the Report of the Bureau of Labour of France on Trade Disputes in 1902, it is stated that there were in that year 512 strikes, involving 212,704 strikers, of which number 162,622 were men, 35,326 women, and 14,756 were youths and children. The number of establishments affected was 1,820, and the number of working days lost amounted to 4,675,081, of which 202,604 were lost by 9,461 working people who were indirectly affected. 21·68 of the strikes and 11·06 per cent of the strikers were successful, a compromise was made in the case of 35·94 per cent of the strikes and 75·61 of the strikers, and 42·38 of the strikes, comprising 13·33 per cent of the strikers, failed. Demands for increases in salary were the motives in 256 cases. Of these, 51 were successful, compromises were affected in 97 instances, and 108 failed. There were 83 strikes due to a reduction in wages, of which 24 failed, affecting 1,357 strikers.

In 1902, recourse was had to arbitration and conciliation under the Act of 1892 in 107 cases, which is 20·89 per cent of the total number of disputes. Offers of mediation were rejected 42 times, in 35 cases by the employers, twice by the men, and five times by both parties. Application for mediation was made in 60 cases by the working people, in five cases by the employers, and twice by both parties combined. In 40 strikes, the justice of the peace intervened, by virtue of his office. Thirty-two disputes were settled directly by concilia-

tion committees, and 15 were referred to arbitration, after the failure of conciliation. In two cases, a settlement was due indirectly to conciliation committees, and two disputes were settled by arbitration. It is stated that the settlement of 47 disputes in all may be ascribed to the operation of the Act of 1892.

In the 47 disputes settled under the Act, the strikers succeeded in gaining their demands in 9 cases, and failed in 8, while a compromise was effected in the remaining 30. In the 60 disputes which the enforcement of the law failed to terminate, the men succeeded in three cases, failed in 32, and effected a compromise in 25.

In addition to the disputes which were settled under the Conciliation Act, nine were terminated through the intervention of prefects and sub-prefects, and seven by mayors. The intervention of business and professional associations brought 16 disputes to an end, and through the intervention of various other individuals three others were ended.

Charitable Institutions in France.

Statistique Annuelle des Institutions d'Assistance, Année 1901. Paris : Imprimerie Nationale 1903. 105 pages.

The report on charitable institutions in France, in 1901, states that in that year the number of 1,385,269 persons received aid at almshouses. There were 760,981 persons who received free medical assistance at their homes, and 95,794 at dispensaries. The number of insane and weak-minded treated in public and private asylums was 89,145, of whom 42,169 were men and 46,976 were women. On January 1, 1901, there were in the care of public bodies and institutions 113,389 children, either lost, abandoned or orphans.

The report gives detailed statistics with respect to each district in France, of receipts and expenditures of almshouses, hospitals, asylums and pawnshops, and also tables of bequests and legacies left to public institutions, losses by fire, and losses of live stock through contagious diseases.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

QUEBEC CASES.

Action by Employee for Wrongful Dismissal.

C. was engaged in Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to go to Algoma Mills to handle coal there. On a certain day, at the time for resuming work in the afternoon it was raining, and C. and others refused to work. That evening the foreman discharged them, but the next morning he requested them to return to their work under the same conditions as before. C refused to do so, returned to Montreal, and sued the company for damages equal to the wages which he would have earned during the whole season of naviga-

tion, that being the whole period for which he had been engaged.

The court held that while the rain was a sufficient justification for stopping work, and that the discharge was, therefore, illegal and a breach of contract, yet that the person suing for damages was bound to show that such damages arose from such illegal breach of contract; and that as C was asked to return to work on the very next day under the same conditions he would have suffered no damages whatever had he accepted such offer.

C's action was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

(Coté v. Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal by Mr. Justice Archibald, December 17, 1903.)

Accident caused by Negligence of Employee.

St. Pierre was employed as a brakeman by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He brought an action against the company for an accident which, according to his contention, occurred under the following circumstances: He alleged that one night he was shunting cars to form a train; that the night was dark and that the lights on the ground were insufficient and were blocked by the numerous cars in the vicinity; that he was standing on the iron ladder at the side of the freight car and that not noticing a small weigh-house, hardly a foot distant from the railway track, he was driven against its roof, thrown under the car and seriously injured, one of his fingers being severed from his hand, and the next finger being rendered almost useless. He claimed that the negligence of his employers was responsible for this accident, and that the weigh-house was so close to the track as to be a constant danger to brakemen.

The company defended the action and pleaded that St. Pierre was an experienced man; that the iron ladder at the side of the car was for the purpose of enabling those engaged thereon to reach the roof and for no other purpose; and that the accident was caused by St. Pierre's own negligence in riding on the ladder instead of on the roof of the car which was his proper position. The company also pleaded that in any event there was plenty of room for St. Pierre to have gone past the weigh-house standing on the ladder if he had taken any care. It also appeared in evidence that St. Pierre had been warned by the leader of his gang not to stand on the ladder.

The court held that it was clearly proved to be a rule of the company that brakemen should not stand on these ladders while freight cars are in motion, and that St. Pierre must have been aware of this regulation. His action was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

(*St. Pierre v. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company*. Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal by Mr. Justice Curran, December 21, 1903.)

Action by Father for Damages for Death of Son.

George Ouellette was employed by the Dominion Coal Company. The latter had chartered a steamer to bring coal from Cape Breton to Montreal, and on October 18, 1902, this steamer was at the wharf in Montreal being discharged of its cargo. The ship was chartered with its master and crew, and the navigation and internal economy were under the control of the master and not of the Dominion Coal Company; and it was particularly brought out in evidence that it was the duty of the crew to open and shut the hatches.

On the evening in question Ouellette, who was employed on the wharf, was ordered to go on board the ship and do certain work which he did. In passing hatch No. 2 he fell into the hold and was killed. This portion of the hold had been completely discharged at least one hour, and possibly several hours, before the accident, but the hatch had not been closed.

Ouellette's father sued the Dominion Coal Company for \$8,000 damages, alleging that the accident was caused by its negligence, first, on account of absence of sufficient light on the deck; and secondly, in improperly leaving the hatch open after the cargo had been completely discharged from that part of the hold. Ouellette's father also claimed that he could not earn his own living without the aid of his son, who at the time of the accident was 18 years of age, and that the son had always contributed to the support of his father and mother his wages, amounting to \$450 per annum.

On the first point, the court held that there was sufficient light at the time of the accident, especially as Ouellette had carried a torch to enable him to perform the work he was sent to do.

As regards the second point, the company claimed that it was the duty of the master and crew of the vessel to shut the hatches when the cargo was discharged, and that it was, therefore, not its fault that they were open. It also urged that the danger of open hatches was one necessarily incident to the work which Ouellette was engaged in doing. The court held, on the evidence, that the master and crew had left the ship at about five p.m., when it was doubtful if hatch No. 2 had been completely discharged, and that, from that time up to seven or eight p.m., when the accident happened, the company was in charge of the vessel. It was also held that an open hatch constituted a danger to persons passing along the deck, particularly at night; and that, while it was a necessary danger until the cargo was discharged, it was not so afterwards, and that the accident was, therefore, not the result of a danger inherent in the work which Ouellette was employed to do. It was, therefore, decided that the company was liable.

Upon the question of the amount of damages, the court came to the conclusion that Ouellette's father had not proved that he himself was unable to earn a living for those dependent upon him. As he might reasonably expect, however, that his son would contribute his wages to the support of the family until he attained his majority, the court allowed \$900 damages, being based upon the calculation that the son would probably have made \$200 a year during the intervening period until he was twenty-one.

(*Ouellette v. the Dominion Coal Co.* Judgment given at Montreal, December 16, 1903.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Negligence of Employer and Question as to Contributory Negligence of Employee.

G. was employed in a bag factory. In the course of his work in the factory, his hand was caught in the fans of a 'dryer,' and, as a result, had subsequently to be amputated.

The dryer was a room 16 feet long by 10 feet wide. In it were two fans. These fans were put in motion by a belt being put upon a tight pulley, which, when the fans were not going, ran upon a loose pulley. The plaintiff left work one Saturday at noon, and he subsequently said that at that time he noticed the tendency of the belt to go upon the tight pulley, and that he had been obliged to hold the belt on the loose pulley until the machinery stopped. On the following Tuesday, he again commenced work. He noticed that the belt was upon the loose pulley, and he then went to the dryer to oil up. He noticed that none of the machinery was then in motion. He took off one panel of the drying-room and filled the oil cup of one of the fans. He then commenced to make his way through between the folds of cloth with which the place was filled, and while he was doing so, he heard the machinery start up. He held the oil-can in his left hand, and put his right hand up to feel for the oil-cup; instead of reaching it, however, his hand went against the fan, which was then in motion, having been started after the driving machinery commenced, by the slipping of the belt from the loose pulley to the tight pulley.

G., in his action, alleged that the arrangement for running the fans was defective, and that his employers were aware of the fact; that the belt was somewhat wider than the loose pulley, and was liable to extend to the tight pulley and start the fans, without any one using the shifter.

The action was tried with a jury, and the jurors visited the factory. In answer to the questions submitted, they found that the injury in question was attributable to the negligence of the employers in having the arrangement of shifting lever and pulley so defective as to allow the belt to slip upon the tight pulley and start the fans. They also found that G. had exercised reasonable care, and awarded him \$1,250 damages.

The employers contended that, even according to G.'s own evidence, he was guilty

of contributory negligence, because he went to the drying room in the dark, and they, therefore, asked that judgment should be given in their favour. The trial judge, however, came to the conclusion that the jury could have brought in a finding to that effect, if it had seen fit to do so. He, therefore, gave judgment according to the verdict, giving G. \$1,250 damages.

(*Gordainer v. The John Dick Co.* Judgment given in the High Court of Justice for Ontario by Mr. Justice Britton, November 26, 1903.)

Accident to Electric Linemen : Question of the Liability of Strangers for Negligence.

R. was employed by the Ottawa Electric Co. to do certain work in connection with the wiring for the illuminations prepared for the visit of the Duke of York to Ottawa. In the course of such work, R., without having any right to do so, placed a transformer on a pole belonging to the Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. The employees of Ahearn & Soper had previously placed on the same poles wires connected with illuminations, and, according to R.'s contentions, these wires were so negligently affixed and so dangerous, that he came in contact with them and then fell from the pole, sustaining severe injuries.

R. sued both the Ottawa Electric Co. and Ahearn & Soper for damages. At the trial the action against the Ottawa Electric Co.

was dismissed. As regards Ahearn & Soper, the jury, in answer to certain questions, found that the negligence of the employees of that firm in using uncovered wires and in the careless construction of the wires was the approximate cause of the accident to R. The jury, however, did not answer another question, as to whether R., by the exercise of ordinary care, might have avoided the accident. These findings were treated by the trial judge as a disagreement on the part of the jury. The whole case was subsequently taken to the Court of Appeal, which found :

(1.) That as R. had used the pole in question without any authority from the owners, or without having been invited by Ahearn & Soper to do so, he took all risk of the wires being out of order or imperfectly insulated, and that, therefore, he could not recover against Ahearn & Soper for any accident arising from these causes ; and

(2.) That in any event, the evidence showed that R. had been guilty of such contributory negligence as would debar him from obtaining damages for the accident, since at the time he had been working without gloves, although he had been warned and instructed by his employers to always wear them when working at the wires.

R.'s action was, therefore, dismissed.

(*Randall v. The Ottawa Electric Co. and Ahearn & Soper.* Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, November 16, 1903.)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, February 15, 1904.

A leading place is given in the present issue of the *Gazette* to the first of a series of statistical returns relating to the hours of labour in the several trades throughout the Dominion, in accordance with a general plan explained in full in the December *Gazette*. The tables included in the present article relate to current conditions in the building trades, information relating to the historical aspect of the case and the movement towards a shorter working day during the past fifteen years, being reserved for future treatment in the *Gazette*. It is the intention of the department to continue the series with special articles relating to the metal, woodworking, printing, clothing and the other more important branches of the trades represented in Canada.

The subject of Canadian labour legislation is continued in the issue in a review of legislation relating to aliens, the first instalment of which appeared in the December *Gazette*. In the previous article the subject was dealt with

from the standpoint of the immigration laws; the present is devoted to the legal status of the alien proper while within the Dominion and still retaining his citizenship in a foreign state.

In addition to the above special articles attention may be directed to a brief report of the proceedings of the Transportation Commission which held a number of sittings in the maritime provinces during the month, to a statement regarding the reorganization effected in the district labour council of Toronto, (an arrangement of very general interest), to a resumé of official statistics relating to electric lighting in Canada, and to an analysis of a recent report of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association of conditions of employment in the skilled labour market.

The department wishes to direct the attention of the readers of the *Gazette* to the discontinuance of the monthly article relating to changes in wages and hours of labour, inaugurated as a regular feature of the *Gazette* in September last, it having been decided to substitute therefor a quarterly statement dealing with winter, spring, summer and autumn changes respectively to appear in future issues of the *Gazette* for April, July, October and February. A brief reference to current changes, however, will be published from month to month under a separate heading in the 'general summary' article.

Publication of a revised directory of the labour organizations of Canada is begun in an appendix to the present issue, and will

be continued with as much rapidity as practicable. The department has now upwards of 1,600 on its list of organizations, in the neighbourhood of 500 unions having been added since the publication of the last directory.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1904.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE unusually cold and stormy weather constituted an important factor in the labour market throughout Canada in January, affecting, directly or indirectly, nearly all of the leading industries, including agriculture, fishing, lumbering, manufacturing, and especially transportation, and a number of trades, more particularly the building and woodworking trades, and unskilled labour, to a marked degree. In the majority of instances the results were of an unfavourable tendency, the most notable exception being the unskilled labour branch which was given increased employment on a large scale by the heavy snow fall. The opening of the ice harvesting season under favourable conditions was also a factor favourably affecting employment of common labour during the month. Plumbers also with scarcely an exception were extremely busy. Apart from these considerations, however, the month on the whole showed a diminution in the amount of employment both as compared with December and with the corresponding month of 1903, though local instances occurred of continued or even increased activity in particular branches.

With regard to the cost of living, an increase in the price of flour at several points was reported. Bread at Three Rivers also showed an increase of from 16 to 18 cents per large loaf. A shortage of dwellings was reported in the city of Montreal causing an advance in rents estimated by local real estate agents at 10 per cent.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

The arrangement of wages scales to govern the active season of the present year,

though not as yet under general consideration, came up for discussion in a few localities. As yet, however, the changes in this connection have not been on a scale sufficient to indicate any tendency that might be regarded as general. The most notable change announced during the month was that materially advancing the rates of pay of maintenance-of-way employees on the Intercolonial, which was dated to take effect from November 1, 1903. The new schedule is as follows:—

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Yard section foremen at 24 specified points: will be paid.. . . . | \$2.25 per day. |
| Regular sectionmen in above yards.. . . . | 1.50 " |
| Regular sectionmen elsewhere than in above yards | 1.40 " |
| Yard section foremen at 11 specified points will be paid.. . . . | 2.00 " |
| Regular sectionmen foremen elsewhere than in above yards.. . . . | 1.85 " |
| Foremen of extra gangs.. . . . | 2.75 " |
| Foremen of track carpenters.. . . . | 2.50 " |
| Track carpenters, skilled mechanics with kit of tools.. . . . | 2.00 " |
| Rough carpenters, wharfmen. \$1.50 to 1.70 | " |

Where foremen track carpenters are now allowed an amount for expenses, the same will be continued.

A new series of rules for trackmen was also drawn up and assented to. A slight increase in wages was granted to polishers and buffers at St. Catharines after negotiations lasting two weeks between the employers and the men, the request of the latter for a nine hour day being refused. Some 98 compositors in the employ of the different printing establishments in Quebec city received an increase on January 18, of \$1.50 per week, and snow shovellers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the same city, numbering from 40 to 50; were advanced at the beginning of the year from \$1 to \$1.25 per day of 10 hours. Other increases were those paid

200 snow shovellers in the employ of the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company who were advanced from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per day of 10 hours on January 20. Some 35 teamsters in the employ of the same company were also increased on the same date from 18 to 20 cents a load. Among the decreases of the month may be noticed a 10 per cent reduction in the Chemainus mills, B.C., operated by the Victoria Lumber Company, the result, it is stated, of the disbandment of the Pacific Coast Lumber Association and the surplus of manufactured stock on hand. Reductions of 10 cents per day to 50 employees of the Buck Stove Co., and 125 employees of the Massey-Harris Company at Brantford also went into effect on January 9. Fifty-five iron moulders of the last mentioned company also received reductions ranging from 7 to 26 per cent on the same date. At Toronto, picture frame workers to the number of twenty-three received a material reduction on January 25, and on January 13, in the same city a cut of ten per cent in the wages of tonnage men employed in the rolling mills was announced. In the latter case, however, the mills affected were temporarily closed down at the time of the announcement of the change, and at the end of the month the men had refused to return to work under the new schedule. Fork-makers at St. Catharines, ten in number, were reduced 2 per cent in wages on January 2, and polishers employed in the same establishment 5 per cent. A cut of 20 per cent in the wages of floor carpenters in the same establishment was refused acceptance of, and at the end of the month had not been finally adjusted.

With regard to changes in the hours of labour the difficulty which arose on January 9, out of the proposal of the E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, Que., to return to an older schedule of hours of paper mill employees involving an increase of seven hours per week, will be found referred to at length under the heading of trade disputes of the month in the present issue. At St. Catharines forty-two annealers were re-

fused the usual half hour allowed on heating day and quit work, the matter being subsequently referred to arbitration. On the other hand, a number of shop employees in the same city received a reduction of half an hour a day in hours, and druggists in St. Thomas, Ont., adopted an early closing rule. At Brandon, Man., a number of boiler makers, fitters, blacksmiths and boiler washers and their respective helpers, aggregating twenty-nine men in all, employed in the C.P.R. shops, received a reduction of five hours per week at the beginning of the year with a corresponding reduction of wages, owing to the diminution in traffic. At the Grand Trunk car shops in London, the men had their time extended half an hour on Thursdays and Fridays owing to the press of work.

The Snow Blockade in Ontario.

The severest effects of the cold weather and heavy snowstorms of the month were on the transportation industry, especially in western Ontario, where the situation occasioned considerable inconvenience to business men and manufacturers on account of delayed transmission of mails, passenger and freight traffic, and the various losses incidental to delayed or interrupted railway service. The unfavourable conditions were intensified in the closing week of the month, when, in addition to the prevailing cold weather, heavy snowfalls and a widely extended snow blockade on the railways set in. Several instances of hardship and suffering to passengers were reported. The western peninsula of Ontario, as above stated, was the locality where conditions reached their worst in this respect, the municipalities of Wiarton, Kincardine, Palmerston, Listowel, Clinton, Seaford, Stratford, Berlin, Guelph, Galt, Brantford, Tilsonburg, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas and Windsor being particularly affected. A feature which developed during the closing days of the blockade of traffic was a considerable scarcity of coal both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, which in some localities led to the shutting down

of industries or a considerable diminution in the output, especially at Guelph, Galt, Berlin, Brantford, and London. Telegraph wires were also interfered with. The situation was at its worst in the final week of the month, though in the closing days relief had been obtained in some localities, and there was a general expectation of an early improvement in the service. Losses to the railway companies for snow removal and damage to rolling stock, and to shippers for interrupted facilities and losses of cargoes, were heavy, shippers of live stock having been particularly affected.

Industrial and Trade Conditions.

Condition of employment and other features of the month in the several trades and industries of the Dominion, as shown by the February reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* and by information collected by the department from other sources, may be summarized as follows :—

Agriculture.—Quietness, except in the stock-feeding branch, prevailed throughout the Dominion from seasonal causes, intensified to dullness in many sections by the heavy snowfalls rendering the cutting of cordwood impossible. Important events were the meetings of different associations connected with the industry. Of these, the most noticeable were the meetings of the *Eastern and Western Ontario Dairy-men's Associations*, held at Belleville and St. Thomas respectively, which were largely attended, and at which topics of vital interest to the dairying and cheese-making branches were discussed. The Belleville meeting, representing the 27th annual convention of the Eastern Association, convened on January 6, and extended over the two following days. Papers on the selection and care of the dairy cow, ventilation of stables, cool curing of cheese, preservation and transportation of butter and cheese, and other subjects, were read. The licensing of cheese factories was also favourably commented upon. It was stated

that the cheese product for 1903 would approximate \$28,000,000 in value, while butter and bacon would show values of \$7,000,000 and \$16,000,000 respectively. The system of instruction by groups under the supervision of a chief inspector was reported to have worked very satisfactorily, the 155 factories within the jurisdiction of the association being divided into 22 groups of 25 each. At the St. Thomas convention, which opened on January 12, and concluded on January 14, the leading papers read related to home-making, the ripening of cream and packing of creamery butter, transportation of dairy products, the export dairy trade, experiments in ripening cheese, defects in butter-making, &c. Twenty-six counties and districts, with 246 factories, handling 52,000,000 gallons of milk, and producing 24,000 tons of cheese are comprised within the jurisdiction of this association, which was first organized in 1877. The group system of instruction, as in the eastern half of the province, was well commended. An interesting feature of the St. Thomas meeting was the cheese and butter exhibition. Mr. J. N. Paget, Canboro, was elected president for the ensuing year.

The 22nd annual convention of the *Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec*, which has been in existence for over 20 years, was held at Sherbrooke on January 26 and 27, with alternate English and French sessions. Mr. C. H. Parmelee, M.P., was re-elected president, and Mr. E. Castel, St. Hyacinthe, secretary-treasurer.

The *British Columbia Fruit-Growers' Association* met at New Westminster on January 7. Lack of co-operation among growers, of knowledge as to the benefits of spraying, and of canning and evaporating factories, and of proper transportation facilities were mentioned in the address of the president, who also recommended division of the province into districts, and that orchard meetings under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture should be held for instruction purposes.

A deputation representing the *Dominion Horsebreeders' Association* waited upon the Government on January 8, with the request that a minimum duty of \$25 should be imposed on horses imported into Canada as a means of keeping out scrub stock.

The *Dominion Shorthorn Breeders Association* met in Toronto on January 19. In his inaugural address the president referred to the profit and interest of shorthorn breeding, the development of the trade with the Argentine Republic, the exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, and the establishment of abattoirs in Canada, where the offal of the animals slaughtered might be utilized and the beef sent abroad in the chilled form instead of on foot. The annual report represented the financial situation as satisfactory.

The November crop bulletin, issued recently by the Ontario Bureau of Industries, deals prominently with the scarcity and poor quality of farm labour offering. In Manitoba a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration places the total area prepared for the crop of 1904 at 2,385,505 acres, representing 654,510 acres in excess of the area prepared in 1902 for the past year's crop.

Fishing.—Conditions were generally very dull throughout Canada for seasonal causes. Lobster fishing in Nova Scotia was seriously interfered with by bad weather causing heavy losses in gear as well as diminished catches. The catch of bank cod by the Nova Scotia fleet which usually averages 240 quintals amounted last year to only 135 quintals, a decline of 1.05. A decrease equally great also occurred in the Newfoundland and St. Pierre catch. Prices are accordingly quoted about \$2 per quintal higher than last year, a circumstance which has curtailed the demand in the foreign market.

An expert report to the government during the month was to the effect that Canadian herring were equal in quality to those taken off the Scottish coast, and that equal prices could be obtained for them if better methods of packing were employed.

The Department of Fisheries received official returns of the salmon pack in British Columbia for 1903 showing the smallest grand total in the history of salmon packing since 1892. The total for the whole province, including the Fraser river and northern points is 473,547 cases, made up as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Sock-eye.... | 363,709 cases. |
| Red and white springs.. | 25,433 " |
| Humpbacks.. | 25,735 " |
| Cohoos.... | 53,570 " |

In 1892 the total pack was 228,470 cases, but in that year there were only 11 canneries on the Fraser river and 16 in northern British Columbian waters, whereas there were in operation last year on the Fraser river 35 canneries and in northern British Columbia waters, 25. The pack for the past nine seasons was as follows:—

| | Cases. |
|--------|-----------|
| 1895.. | 566,395 |
| 1896.. | 601,570 |
| 1897.. | 1,015,477 |
| 1898.. | 484,161 |
| 1899.. | 732,473 |
| 1900.. | 585,413 |
| 1901.. | 1,236,156 |
| 1902.. | 625,982 |
| 1903.. | 473,547 |

Lumbering.—The heavy snowfalls of the month seriously interfered with operations in the woods in Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia, and a diminution in the cut is expected in consequence, special difficulty having been experienced in Ontario in breaking roads for hauling to the skidways. In British Columbia many of the logging camps were temporarily closed down. The Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association had the question of more favourable freight rates under consideration.

In British Columbia and Western Canada the more interesting developments of the month centred about the operations of the alleged combine of retail timber dealers, and the statement that the C.P.R. Co. would establish saw-mills and offer lumber for sale through its agents unless the high prices at present asked by dealers were reduced to a level that would not offer so serious an opposition to settlement and immigration.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

| City and District of Correspondent. | Agricultural Operations. | Fishing. | Lumbering (including Saw-milling). | Mining. | Manufacturing. | Railway Construction. | Building Trades. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>Nova Scotia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Sydney | | Quiet. | Busy. | Active. Busy. | Quiet. Active. | Very dull. Busy. | Quiet. Quiet. |
| Halifax | | | | | | | |
| <i>Prince Edward Island</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | Quiet. | Quiet. | | | Active. | Quiet. | Dull. |
| <i>New Brunswick</i> — | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | | Dull. | Busy. | | Active. | | Quiet. |
| <i>Quebec</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | Quiet. | | Busy. | | Active. | | Dull. |
| Three Rivers..... | Dull. | | Busy. | | Busy. | | Dull. |
| Sherbrooke..... | Quiet. | | Busy. | | Busy. | Dull. | *Dull. |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | | | | | Active. | | Dull. |
| Montreal..... | | | | | Active. | | *Quiet. |
| Hull..... | | | Busy. | Quiet. | Active. | | Very dull. |
| <i>Ontario</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa..... | Active. | | Busy. | | | | Dull. |
| Kingston..... | Quiet. | | | Active. | Active. | | Active. |
| Bellefille..... | Active. | Very dull. | Quiet. | Active. | Active. | | *Dull. |
| Peterborough..... | Dull. | | | | Active. | Active. | *Dull. |
| Toronto..... | Active. | | | | Active. | | *Quiet. |
| Hamilton..... | Dull. | Dull. | | | Active. | Dull. | Quiet. |
| Niagara Falls..... | | | | | Busy. | | Dull. |
| St. Catharines..... | Quiet. | | | | Busy. | Quiet. | Dull. |
| Brantford..... | Dull. | | | | Quiet. | | Dull. |
| Guelph..... | Dull. | | | | Quiet. | Busy. | Quiet. |
| Stratford..... | Active. | | | | Busy. | Dull. | *Quiet. |
| London..... | Dull. | | | | Busy. | Dull. | *Dull. |
| St. Thomas..... | Dull. | | | | Busy. | Quiet. | *Dull. |
| Chatham..... | Active. | | | | Busy. | | Dull. |
| Windsor..... | Quiet. | Dull. | | | Busy. | Dull. | Quiet. |
| <i>Manitoba</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | Active. | | Busy. | | | Active. | Quiet. |
| Brandon..... | Active. | | Quiet. | | Busy. | Very dull. | Dull. |
| <i>British Columbia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Roseland..... | | | Dull. | Busy. | | | Active. |
| New Westminster..... | | Active. | Quiet. | | Busy. | Busy. | Active. |
| Vancouver..... | | Dull. | Quiet. | | | | Quiet. |
| Victoria..... | | Dull. | Quiet. | | Active. | | *Dull. |
| Nanaimo..... | | Active. | Quiet. | Dull. | | | Very dull. |

* Plumbers very busy.

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 3.

issue, and is intended to present in brief and accessible form a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

| Metal, Engineering, Ship- building. | Wood- working. | Printing. | Clothing. | Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion. | Leather. | Transport. | Mis- cellaneous. | Unskilled Labour. |
|---|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| Active. Quiet. | Active. Active. | Active. Active. | | | | Busy. Busy. | Active. | Quiet. Active. |
| Active. | Active. | Active. | Busy. | Busy. | Busy. | Busy. | Active. | Dull. |
| Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | | Active. | Active. | Quiet. |
| Dull. Quiet. Very busy. Busy. Active. | Quiet. Quiet. Busy. Busy. Active. | Quiet. Busy. Active. Active. Active. | Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. | Busy. Active. Busy. Busy. Busy. | Dull. Active. Active. | Dull. Quiet. Active. Active. Busy. | Active. Quiet. Active. Active. | Active. Active. Active. Busy. |
| Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Very busy. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Very busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. | Quiet. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy. Very busy. Active. Active. | Busy. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. | Active. Busy. Busy. Dull. Quiet. Quiet. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Dull. Active. Active. Active. | Active. Active. Busy. Busy. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. | | Active. Active. Very busy Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy Very busy Active. Active. | Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. | Quiet. Active. Busy. Quiet. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. |
| Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. | Quiet. Dull. |
| Busy. Active. *Quiet. Quiet. | Quiet. Dull. | Busy. Active. Active. | Active. Quiet. Active. Dull. | Active. Quiet. Busy. | Active. Quiet. | Active. Active. Dull. | Quiet. Active. | Busy. Quiet. Dull. |

* Electrical workers active.

* 'Longshoremen dull.

Mining.—Active conditions continued in the collieries, though a fire which broke out in the Joggins Mines on January 12, necessitated the flooding of the mine and the complete cessation of operations, throwing a large number of men out of work for some weeks.

The following comparative table of coal shipments in 1902 and 1903 will illustrate the active conditions which prevailed in the coal industry in Nova Scotia during the year just passed :—

| Name.* | 1902. | 1903. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| Dominion Coal Co. | 2,939,991 | 2,802,134 |
| N.S.S. & C.C., including M.M. | 268,704 | 451,993 |
| Cumb. Ry. & C.C. | 435,791 | 435,716 |
| Acadia Coal Co. | 278,838 | 337,213 |
| Intercolonial Coal Co. | 200,581 | 232,056 |
| Inverness Coal Co. | 67,399 | 165,738 |
| Port Hood Coal Co. | 39,007 | 77,940 |
| Gowrie & B.H. | 18,700 | 23,330 |
| Maritime Mining Co. | 1,700 | 19,700 |
| Sydney Coal Co. | 9,290 | 12,909 |
| Joggins Mine, Appr. | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Minudie Mine, Appr. | 15,000 | 20,000 |
| Cape Breton Coal Co. | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Other collieries. | 10,000 | 12,000 |
| Totals. | 4,345,000 | 4,650,000 |
| Increase, 1903. | | 305,000 |

The rebate of duty on coal allowed for one year by the Dominion government on January 15, 1903, expired during this month. A similar rebate allowed by the United States government also expired during January.

A meeting of the *Nova Scotia Mining Society* was opened at Halifax on January 20. The subject of deep mining and government aid thereto was discussed at considerable length in connection with a report relating to this question recently printed by order of the Nova Scotia Legislature. A resolution was passed asking the government to grant assistance in the deep mining process from the surface instead of from 500 feet below the surface, as allowed by the former Act. A resolution was also passed against Sunday

legislation, and papers read on submarine mining, hot treatment of steel for castings, technical education and other subjects, the society advocating the policy of a commission to investigate the question of technical education. Mr. C. H. Dimock, Windsor, was elected president and Mr. H. M. Wylde, Halifax, secretary for 1904.

Returns of British Columbia mineral and coal production during 1903 show a satisfactory year, both in respect of tonnage and values, the increase, however, being almost entirely attributable to the development of the copper gold mines on the coast, to the Boundary and Rossland districts, and to the excellent showing made by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. in East Kootenay, whereas the Vancouver Island collieries, owing to prolonged labour troubles show a decrease in output. A falling-off is also noticeable in silver and lead production, and the placer gold production is less than in 1902. Zinc ore was, for the first time, mined in 1903, on anything like a considerable scale. According to a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Information for British Columbia the output of the metalliferous mines of the province during 1903 was 1,276,000 tons. The coal mined amounted to 168,000 tons. The total value of the mining output is placed at \$19,200,000, or nearly \$2,000,000 increase over 1902.

New strikes of gold were reported from Dawson as having been made at the White River early in the month.

An increase in the railway rates on lead ores is being opposed by the mining association of British Columbia, the C.P.R. having previously to the granting of the bounty, announced that no increase would be made at the smelters. The increase in freight rates is held to produce practically the same result as an increase in smelting charges.

Drilling for oil was reported as in progress in many parts of Canada, especially in New Brunswick, western Ontario and the North-west Territories. A meeting of

independent oil refiners and owners of oil wells from western Ontario was held in Toronto to discuss opposition to the operations of the Standard Oil Company in Canada.

Manufacturing.—General activity has been the rule, with only local instances to the contrary. The effect of the snow blockade on the industry in western Ontario has been already noted.

Regulations for the payment of a bounty on articles manufactured from steel were approved by Order in Council during the month on the basis authorized by the Act passed at the 1903 session of the Dominion Parliament. The regulations provide that the manufacturer must furnish satisfactory evidence to the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce that the articles have been produced in Canada and sold to Canadian consumers. The manufacturer will have to take an oath before a Collector of Customs or Justice of the peace as regards the production and sale, and a certificate confirming the claims for bounty will have to be procured from the purchaser. The manufacture of the articles subject to the bounty is to be under the supervision of such an officer as may be appointed or detailed by the hon. the Minister of Customs, while the books of the company or individual claiming bounty are to be subject to inspection by an officer authorized by the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce. The claim for bounty under the provisions of the Act must be made within four months after delivery of the articles for use or consumption in Canada. Notice must also be given of the intention to claim bounty before the manufacture of the articles specified has been begun, the name of the company, its responsible officers, place of manufacture, expected output, &c., being included on certain forms to be supplied by the department. The regulations governing the granting of a bounty of \$7.50 per ton on binder twine, also authorized by legislation of the recent session of Parliament,

was announced to be under the consideration of the government during the month.

Transportation.—Apart from the conditions in the transportation industry in Canada, already referred to, the following features of the month may be referred to :

The total number of passengers carried by the Intercolonial Railway for the half year ended December 31, 1903, was 1,307,291, compared with 1,253,797 for the same period last year, an increase of 43,494. Passenger earnings were \$1,163,788, an increase of \$32,097 though freight earnings were \$2,075,900, an increase of \$19,197. Total earned, \$3,388,219, an increase of \$105,234.

Railway earnings during the opening weeks of the present year showed a general decrease on last year's returns.

The organization of the Railway Commission was announced during January to comprise Hon. A. G. Blair, chairman, Hon. M. E. Bernier and Professor James Mills.

The vacancy on the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, caused by the resignation of Mr. A. E. Ames, chairman, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Robert Jaffray, Toronto.

Heavy purchases of rails by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies were reported during the month. 15,000 tons of English rails were bought by the former company, 40,600 United States rails by the latter company, and the Canadian Northern also purchased 25,000 tons of United States rails.

The Toronto Street Railway Company held its annual meeting on January 20. The gross earnings for the year were \$2,172,087.85, an increase of \$337,179.48 over last year. The net earnings showed an increase of 18.5 per cent. There was expended for general purposes, being a charge on capital account, \$375,615.48 during the year. The city of Toronto received from the company, under the terms of the franchise, \$298,839, as compared with \$255,551.07 last year.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company has completed the installment of a transmission line for the delivery of power at Sorel, Que.

Grain carried from Fort William, season 1903, to Canadian ports : Owen Sound, 2,606,278 bushels ; Goderich, 1,627,640 ; Kingston, 3,097,379 ; Midland, 3,713,738 ; Meaford, 2,601,415 ; Depot Harbour, 2,729,141 ; Montreal (direct), 1,008,634 ; Sarnia, 749,786 ; Collingwood, 397,000 ; total, 18,531,501 bushels.

Conditions in the trades.—The building trades, with the exception of plumbers and gasfitters, were generally dull as a result of the severe weather, outside work having been rendered wholly impossible in almost every locality. The metal trades were generally well employed, though a slight diminution on the last month is noticeable. Woodworking branches continue, on the whole, active. In the printing and clothing trades conditions vary considerably according to locality ; on the whole, fair conditions prevail. Food and tobacco preparation has been generally busy, and in the miscellaneous branches active conditions are generally reported. Unskilled labour, as already noted, had an exceptionally busy month, considering the time of the year, owing to the heavy snowfall and the favourable conditions attending the ice harvest.

Canadian Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Dominion during December, according to the monthly statement of the Department of Finance, amounted to \$5,769,558.50, or a total of \$34,936,462.27 for the first six months of the current fiscal year. The total for the month shows an increase of over \$430,000 over November, and of over \$400,000 over December, 1902.

The total expenditure for December was \$5,522,893.04, as against \$3,393,795.94 in December, 1902. For the six months the total expenditure was \$20,714,195.80, as against \$19,549,688.99 a year ago.

The sum of \$1,381,308.53 was expended on capital account during the month, the chief items of which were as follows :—

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Expended on public works, railways and canals.. . . . | \$880,862.28 |
| On railway subsidies.. . . . | 270,070.00 |
| In bounties on iron and steel.. . . . | 103,143.49 |
| On Dominion lands.. . . . | 75,892.21 |

There was collected in excise duties during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the sum of \$12,190,123, an increase of \$932,638 on the previous year, and setting a new record in Inland Revenue tax collections.

As a typical example of the growth in customs receipts during 1903 it may be stated that collections on imports at the port of Montreal for the calendar year amounted to \$12,545,826, an increase of \$1,561,449 over 1902. All the months of 1903 showed higher returns than those of 1902, June showing the largest increase, namely, \$225,539. Collections for December showed an increase of \$82,923.17. Inland Revenue returns at Montreal for the first six months of the fiscal year amounted to \$2,233,055, an increase of \$154,756 over the same period of 1902.

Provincial Revenues and Expenditures.

For the year ended September 30 last, the revenue of *Nova Scotia* as received from all sources amounted to \$1,243,581, being \$103,800 in excess of the estimate. Royalties from mines and minerals amounted to \$619,234. The expenditure totalled \$1,177,330; the surplus is accordingly \$66,250. Total expenditure on capital account was \$999,161 of which \$823,983 went to assisting railways. The miners' relief society received an increase of \$10,173.

A preliminary statement prepared for the *Ontario* legislature shows that the total receipts by the province during the year were \$5,469,298, with expenditure totalling \$4,890,982, leaving a surplus for the year's transactions of \$578,316. The total surplus of assets over liabilities of the province at the present time is estimated in the neighbourhood of \$3,500,000.

Estimates of receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1905, went before the Legislative Assembly of *British Columbia* during the month, the former totalling \$2,522,076.66, and the latter not to exceed \$2,442,354.31. For the year ended June 30, 1903, the receipts were \$2,044,630 and expenditures \$3,555,450.93.

The *Manitoba* estimates as brought down by the Honourable the Premier on January 25, shows a proposed expenditure of

\$1,614,159.55. The estimated revenue is placed at \$1,524,315.86.

Foreign Trade Returns.

As will be seen from the accompanying tables the trade of the Dominion for the first half of the fiscal year shows an increase of \$18,937,442 over the same period of last year. Exports, it will be noticed, have remained about stationary, the increase being reported under the heading of imports.

IMPORTS.

| | MONTH OF DECEMBER. | | SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER. | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | 1902. | 1903. | 1902. | 1903. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Dutiable goods..... | 10,040,365 | 10,884,891 | 64,582,101 | 74,390,055 |
| Free goods..... | 6,321,168 | 6,360,614 | 38,619,513 | 47,142,053 |
| Total merchandise..... | 16,361,533 | 17,245,505 | 103,201,614 | 121,532,108 |
| Coin and bullion..... | 310,209 | 122,690 | 2,839,121 | 3,142,432 |
| Grand total..... | 16,671,742 | 17,368,195 | 106,040,735 | 124,674,540 |
| Duty collected..... | 2,999,942 | 3,133,070 | 17,814,116 | 20,472,143 |

EXPORTS.

| | MONTH OF DECEMBER. | | | | SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER. | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1902. | | 1903. | |
| | Domestic | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| The Mines..... | 2,375,685 | 8,869 | 2,136,775 | 7,293 | 18,418,617 | 124,109 | 20,525,150 | 127,063 |
| The Fisheries..... | 1,458,097 | 6,491 | 1,115,512 | 78 | 6,889,775 | 17,796 | 6,007,290 | 6,889 |
| The Forest..... | 2,446,726 | 915 | 2,435,860 | 681 | 23,607,946 | 17,441 | 22,008,379 | 263,960 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 10,173,250 | 25,153 | 5,131,794 | 24,095 | 45,178,795 | 439,180 | 42,496,368 | 325,321 |
| Agricultural products..... | 5,411,055 | 337,660 | 4,931,898 | 608,125 | 21,516,896 | 5,176,643 | 21,842,592 | 7,659,683 |
| Manufactures..... | 1,906,532 | 127,486 | 1,841,282 | 186,643 | 9,634,070 | 1,182,506 | 10,088,305 | 1,326,483 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 6,626 | 25,364 | 2,320 | 52,961 | 55,457 | 487,879 | 15,870 | 244,879 |
| Total merchandise..... | 23,777,971 | 531,938 | 17,595,441 | 879,876 | 125,391,406 | 7,396,554 | 122,083,957 | 9,954,269 |
| Coin and bullion..... | ..... | 20,788 | ..... | 118,511 | ..... | 284,721 | ..... | 244,254 |
| Grand total exports..... | 23,777,971 | 552,726 | 17,595,441 | 998,387 | 125,391,406 | 7,681,275 | 122,083,957 | 10,198,523 |

In explanation of the falling off of \$6,000,000 in exports of domestic produce for the month of December the Customs Department has stated that in December, 1902, exporters in Montreal were required to make a return of all arrears of entries for their shipments, which they had previously been in the habit of making at their convenience during the ensuing winter. The result was that for the month of December, 1902, the exports were unduly swelled, a large portion of the return representing exports made during the season of navigation.

The customs returns show that there was a decline of about 40 per cent in the value of goods imported from Germany during the three months ending December 31, owing to the surtax imposed by Canada. The total for the period was \$1,356,034.

The growth of cheese exports from Montreal is illustrated by the following statistics :—

| Year. | Boxes |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1878.. | 467,676 |
| 1883.. | 859,812 |
| 1890.. | 1,486,220 |
| 1894.. | 1,726,053 |
| 1898.. | 1,888,875 |
| 1900.. | 2,077,482 |
| 1901.. | 1,791,613 |
| 1902.. | 2,109,171 |
| 1903.. | 2,395,932 |

At an average of 75 pounds per box the total for last year amounted to 180,000,000, representing an estimated return to Canadian dairymen and farmers of over \$20,000,000, which by taking into account the value of cheese held over in cold storage, is increased to nearly \$25,000,000.

Imperial Trade.

Imports into Great Britain from Canada for the month of December, 1903, ac-

cording to returns of the British Board of Trade were as follows :—

| | Nos. | Value. |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|
| Cattle..... head | 9,275 | £156,141 |
| Sheep and lambs..... " | 11,400 | 17,107 |
| Wheat..... cwts. | 833,700 | 287,445 |
| Wheat meal and flour.. " | 232,700 | 113,045 |
| Pease..... " | 47,170 | 16,756 |
| Bacon..... " | 46,129 | 105,514 |
| Hams..... " | 7,116 | 18,562 |
| Butter..... " | 3,727 | 18,435 |
| Cheese..... " | 107,537 | 276,533 |
| Eggs..... great hund. | 110,645 | 45,346 |
| Horses..... " | 12 | 600 |

Imports from Canada into Great Britain for the year 1903, on the same authority, were as follows :—

| | Nos. | Value. |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Cattle..... head | 190,815 | £3,315,776 |
| Sheep and lambs..... " | 88,291 | 129,045 |
| Wheat..... cwts. | 10,803,941 | 3,737,957 |
| Wheat, meal and flour.. " | 2,637,595 | 1,255,241 |
| Pease..... " | 212,163 | 81,814 |
| Bacon..... " | 665,249 | 1,691,687 |
| Hams..... " | 197,497 | 524,542 |
| Butter..... " | 185,464 | 800,242 |
| Cheese..... " | 1,848,152 | 4,823,090 |
| Eggs..... great hund. | 557,080 | 218,571 |
| Horses..... " | 421 | 14,640 |

There was considerable discussion during the month as to the prospects of increased trade between Canada and New Zealand in view of the preferential trade policy to be inaugurated by the latter colony.

The Canadian commercial agent for Trinidad and Tobago reported that the quarter year ended October 31 was one of rapid growth in the Canadian boot and shoe trade, that in the West Indies Canadian breadstuffs have shown a steady growth, and that butter and cheese have again showed progress. The Canadian trade in breadstuffs in the Pacific Islands was also reported by the Canadian commercial agent for New South Wales and New Zealand as having a satisfactory outlook.

Domestic Trade.

Remittances from the retail holiday trade were satisfactory, and though a general reaction from the activity of the closing weeks of the year was evident, prospects for the spring trade in wholesale circles were pronounced favourable. The cold weather and heavy snowfalls affected retail trade injuriously in the closing weeks of the month. A few business embarrassments had disquieting effects in the maritime provinces, but last year's collections were satisfactory. Towards the end of the month spring goods were moving out briskly all over Canada. In western Canada the stocking of new stores to meet expanding trade demands was a feature of the month. In British Columbia the outlook for the coming year was brighter than for some years past, after the close of an exceptionally busy holiday trade.

Complete returns of insolvencies during 1903 in Canada show that failures were fewer in number than in 1902 and in 1901, and with an aggregate of defaulted indebtedness the smallest in any year of the past decade. The total was 978 failures, with \$7,552,724 liabilities, as against 1,101 failures last year, with liabilities amounting to \$10,934,777. Manufacturing failures numbered 227, with a defaulted indebtedness of \$3,043,248, trade insolvencies totalling 725 with an indebtedness of \$4,243,543. The figures for 1902 were as follows:—Manufacturing failures, 209 for \$4,247,723; trading failures, 847 for \$6,221,017.

During the first four months of the fiscal year Canadian goods to the value of \$2,800,000 were received in the Yukon district, as against \$956,124 of foreign goods.

Annual Bank Reports.

In connection with the domestic trade situation reference may be made to the annual statements of a number of the leading Canadian banks, which were issued to the public during the month just passed,

and which may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Bank of Nova Scotia.—The 72nd annual report shows steady progress. Following the development of the North-west Territories, the bank has opened many branches there. The net profit was \$411,613.07, amounting on capital alone to over 20 per cent return, and enabling \$100,000 to be added to the reserve fund after paying dividends of 10 per cent.

Bank of New Brunswick.—A net profit of \$91,389.25 on a capital of \$500,000 was declared, enabling \$25,000 to be transferred to the rest account after paying dividends of 12 per cent per annum.

Bank of Toronto.—The past year was reported one of increased activity. Five thousand shares, representing \$500,000 capital of new stock, was allotted among the stockholders, of which 4,780 shares were subscribed. Eight new branches were opened during the year. The net profits amounted to \$424,236, of which \$100,000 was transferred to rest account after payment of a 5 per cent dividend.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The 37th annual meeting was held on January 12, 1904, when a net profit of \$1,004,217.31 was declared, added to which was a surplus derived from the assets of the Halifax Banking Company, amounting to \$293,028.38; \$500,000 was transferred to rest account, eleven new branches were opened, not including the assumption of offices of the Halifax Banking Company. In the address of the president it was stated that over 150 new offices of Canadian banks had been created during the year, bringing the total of banking establishments to 1,020, as compared with about 700 in 1900. The year, it was further stated, had been unusually free from losses, notwithstanding that it had been a period almost unparalleled in shrinkage in the quotation values of almost all securities. In the general manager's report two factors were said to be at work towards causing financial

stringency, the conversion of money into fixed capital and the increased cost of producing manufactured goods. It was further stated that 'although the returns from all kinds of agricultural and free pastures are not quite as good as usual, we have results sufficiently good to warrant the belief that bad times are not yet upon us.'

Royal Bank of Canada.—The bank increased its paid-up capital during the 12 months to \$3,000,000, and the reserve fund, with the recent addition of \$500,000, now stands at the same figure. The net profits of the year amounted to \$373,252, out of which two dividends of 4 per cent each were paid. The note circulation of the bank rose from \$1,920,713 to \$2,303,518, while deposits increased from \$13,929,120 to \$16,087,446.

The Dominion Bank.—The thirty-third annual general meeting, held at Toronto on January 27, showed a profit for the eight months ended December 31 of \$321,073.86, out of which \$16,135 was transferred to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$3,000,000, being equal to the total paid-up capital stock. New branches of the bank were opened at Fort William and St. Thomas, Ont., during the past eight months. The bank's assets are estimated at \$35,745,918.35.

By way of further illustrating the expansion in banking during 1903, especially in western Canada, the following list of new branches opened in that section of the Dominion, constituting about 33 per cent of the total number of new branches established during the year, may be quoted:—

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA: Res- ton, Man.; Battleford, Calgary, Duck Lake, Estevan, Rosthern, Yorkton, N.W.T.

MERCHANTS: Arden, Man.; Olds, Alberta.

COMMERCE: Portage la Prairie, North Win- nipeg, Regina, Assa., Elkhorn, Man.; Estevan, B.C., Red Deer, Alta.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Innisfail, Alta.

BANK OF MONTREAL: Edmonton, Alta.; Indian Head, Assa.; Brandon and Gretna, Man.

UNION: Carlyle, Didsbury, Innisfail, Lums- den, Qu'Appelle, Saskatoon and Weyburn, N. W.T., Baldur, Rapid City, Man.

HAMILTON: Melfort, N.W.T.

ROYAL: Chilliwack, B.C.

NOVA SCOTIA: Edmonton, Strathcona, We- taskiwin, Calgary and Fort Saskatchewan, N. W.T.

OTTAWA: Regina, Assa.

IMPERIAL: Winnipeg, Man.

It may be added that the bank clearings in ten of the leading centres of the Do- minion during 1903 showed an increase of upwards of \$140,000,000 over the figures of the previous year, a showing which is accepted as especially satisfactory in view of the fact that the value of the stock mar- ket transactions decreased in the vicinity of 40 per cent during 1903. Of the ten leading cities of the Dominion, Toronto is the only one showing a decrease in this connection. Winnipeg, on the other hand, showed an advance of upwards of \$57,000,- 000.

Meetings of Associations, &c.

The *Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society* held its 23rd annual meet- ing in Toronto on January 23. The so- ciety has now 1,433 members, representing an insurance of \$1,480,000, with assets amounting to \$48,646.09, an increase for the year of \$10,053.

The annual convention of the *Ontario Association of Architects* was held in To- ronto beginning on January 12. The pre- sident, in his opening address, referred to the labour question as one which in its present unsettled state was of vital con- cern to the interests of the province. Dur- ing the past year it was stated that almost every branch of the trades with which the architect came into contact was severely disturbed. The labour legislation of New Zealand and New South Wales was favour- ably commented upon as having created an atmosphere of confidence between workers and the employers.

Technical Education in Ontario.

As illustrating conditions in the move- ment for technical education in the schools of Ontario, the following list is given of school boards which have installed either manual training or household science:—

Manual training.—Kingston Board of Education; Brantford Technical School Board; Stratford Collegiate Institute Board; Renfrew Board of Education; Woodstock Collegiate Institute Board; Cobourg Collegiate Institute Board; Essex High School Board; Berlin High School Board; Brockville Public School Board; Ryerson Public School, Toronto; Givens Street Public School, Toronto; Wellesley street Public School, Toronto; Dufferin street Public School, Toronto; George street School, Ottawa; Creighton street school, Ottawa; Elgin street School, Ottawa; Wellington street School, Ottawa; Slater street school, Ottawa; Guelph Public School Board; Toronto Normal and Model schools; Ottawa Normal and Model schools; London Normal school.

Household Science.—Ontario Normal College, Hamilton; Brantford Y.W.C.A.; Stratford Public School Board; Renfrew Board of Education; Toronto Technical School; Lillian Massey School of Household Science; Toronto Y.W.C.A. Guild; London Collegiate Institute Board; Berlin High School Board; Toronto Normal and Model Schools; Ottawa Normal and Model Schools; London Normal School.

Notes of the Month.

It was announced that the *improved mail service* between Canada and Great Britain to be carried out by the Allan Line will be commenced in August next.

The aggregate *fire loss* in Canada and the United States in 1903 was \$156,195,700, as compared with \$149,260,850 for the previous year.

The arrival of a cargo of Canadian *pig iron* from Cape Breton at Glasgow, Scotland, was the subject of interest recently, this being the first shipment of the kind in about two years.

The commission recently appointed by the Dominion government to investigate the *smelting of iron ores by electricity* in Europe has been instructed to examine and

report also upon the plants for the manufacture of pressed peat for use as a fuel.

It was stated that tenders would be called at several points for canal excavations in connection with an extensive *irrigation* project of the C.P.R., in the neighbourhood of Calgary, N.W.T. For the present the reclamation of 300,000 acres will be attempted, though the works may be ultimately extended. Two canals will be used to irrigate the tract, the main canal 35 miles long carrying 10 feet depth of water, and a secondary canal of 115 miles in length. Active operations are promised for the spring.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company's large *saw-mills* resumed operations at Port Arthur, Ont., on January 2, after a shut down of two months owing to lack of logs. Some two hundred and fifty mill hands were given employment.

The new mill of the *Canada Corundum Company*, Craigmont, Ont., which will go into operation shortly, will be larger than any other ore concentrating mill in Canada, having a daily capacity of 600 tons and an output of grain corundum which will be worth between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The company has employed about 250 men all summer.

Returns for the past year show that the 55 licensed *pilots* operating between Montreal and Quebec earned on an average about \$1,500 and that the largest stipend amounted to \$2,047. Seven of the pilots in active service are upwards of 60 years old, fifteen are between 50 and 60 and nineteen between 45 and 50, the youngest being 24 years of age.

The question of the establishment of a *National Law Bureau* and Defence Fund will shortly be taken into consideration by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

A deputation waited upon the Honourable the Premier of Ontario, on January 27, and presented certain *resolutions* passed at the annual convention of the Trades

and Labour Congress of Canada. The deputation asked that stationary engineers in charge of engines of over twenty-five horse-power should be compelled to have a provincial certificate. It was requested also that all new open street cars should be in future constructed with an aisle down the centre, that legislation limiting the issue of stock by industrial corporations should be enacted, and that additional factory inspectors should be appointed. The premier stated that the increasing of the number of factory inspectors would be dealt with at the present session of the legislature. The establishment of a government printing bureau, which had also been requested by the deputation, he thought could not be granted at present. Other topics touched upon were the protection of trade unions and the provisions of the Immigration Act. A resolution of confidence in the secretary of the provincial labour bureau was also presented.

On January 1 a temporary agreement providing for the *amalgamation* of the two central carpenters' organizations, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, went into effect for one year, at the end of which period if found satisfactory a permanent amalgamation will be effected. The terms of the agreement provide that any member of the Amalgamated Society having a travelling card shall, on coming into a new district, deposit it with the nearest local within three days after securing work. Wherever there is a branch of the Amalgamated Society and a local of the Brotherhood there shall be a joint district council, and each member shall pay not less than five cents, nor more than twenty-five cents per month to the district. In the districts where there are no branches of the Amalgamated Society every member shall pay twenty-five cents per month to the nearest local for a work-card. The agreement also provided that each organization should place in the bank named by the umpire the sum of \$25,000 to pledge the carrying out of the temporary amalgamation.

Among the subjects mentioned in the Speech from the Throne on the opening of the *Ontario Legislature* on January 14, as open to discussion by the members were municipal assessment, sales of timber limits, new mineral discoveries, the deficiency of farm labour, opening up of new districts to settlement, and others. The prosperity of *Manitoba*, the reduction of railway freight rates and certain proposed legislation were the leading topics referred to in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba on January 7.

A delegation of the *Provincial Workmen's Association* of Nova Scotia, representing the coal miners of the province, who aggregate about 12,000 men, waited on the provincial government on January 27 and asked for the enactment of a law making eight hours the legal limit of a working day for a miner, reckoning the period from surface to surface, which, in the case of the deeper mines, would mean $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours actual mining. They also asked that the legal working day for mechanics in Nova Scotia, either in mines or out of them, be nine hours per day. Representatives of the coal management replied that the coal demanded by the trade could not be raised with so short a shift, and that a nine-hour day law would be *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature. The men also asked for a compulsory weekly instead of a fortnightly pay system, which the operators refused because of the additional office staff which it would involve. Copper tamping bars, instead of the iron ones now in use, were also requested.

The question of *municipal ownership* was brought before the attention of the public in a number of localities in Ontario at the time of the municipal elections for 1904. At Ingersoll the proposal to purchase the gas and electric plants was defeated; the town of Peterborough, however, approved of assuming control over its street railway system, and Waterloo and Belleville similarly approved of the principle of municipi-

pal ownership. There were a considerable number of by-laws passed voting bonuses to various manufacturing establishments.

The Toronto Employers' Association has agreed upon certain articles of *apprenticeship* under which in future its members will bind apprentices for a term of years. The term will not exceed five years, and may be less at the option of the firm that is binding. The binding will be done by the parents of the apprentice interested. The forfeit clause in the indenture for desertion names the sum of \$25 as being the forfeit if the apprentice has been in the employment of the company for one

year or less, the amount being increased by \$25 for each additional year of the apprentice's service up to \$125 when the employee has been over four years or less than five years. The same sum to be forfeited if the apprentice is dismissed for divulging secrets or failing to perform good work, or for not readily obeying the lawful commands of the company. The employee, also, must not become a member of any society which claims to control his labour. The sum of \$25 per year may be retained by the company as indemnity against loss or trouble. On the other hand, the company agrees to pay a bonus for faithful service.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

During the month of January, Mr. Wm. J. Johnston, of Peterborough, Ont., was appointed correspondent of the *Gazette* for Peterborough and district.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was practically unchanged from December; if any thing it is duller. The Dominion Steel Co. at the beginning of January closed down five open hearth furnaces, partly because it was overtaxed with steel, and partly because some of the men were required on construction and other work. Nearly all the men, numbering about 300, obtained employment, but at a lower rate per day, according to the class of work they were put to do. Later the furnaces were reopened.

The wholesale and retail business is still dull in Sydney, but brisk around the colliery districts, and fairly good at North Sydney.

A movement looking to the erection of a municipal gas plant to cost in the neigh-

bourhood of \$75,000 was instituted by the city council.

The city assessment of Sydney for 1904 is \$5,516,600, over one million dollars less than last year.

A strike of a week's duration occurred at Chignecto mine, Maccan, Cumberland Co. The miners, members of Provincial Workmen's Association, asked the manager to send them sharp picks into the mine, as the slippery nature and slope of the ground around the mine made it extremely dangerous for the men to carry them with them. The management refused to grant the request of the men, and at the end of seven days after the notice was served, which notice stated that the men, after its expiration, would not carry the picks into the mine, the men ceased work. Finally the company agreed to put the picks under ground, and the men returned to work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Coal mining has been perceptibly duller because of the very frosty weather. The harbour seam which forms one part of No. 2 Colliery, the largest colliery by far in Canada, has been almost stopped. The reason stated is the want of banking room,

the Dominion Coal Co. wishing to avoid the mixing of the 'harbour coal' with the 'phalen coal,' as each seam is suited to its own particular market. The Joggins mine, Cumberland, caught fire on January 17 from a miner's open light which set fire to a brattice cloth. It being Sunday, the fire gained so much headway before the pumpmen could get out of the mine to secure help, that it was found necessary to seal the burning district, that is, to first cut off the air, and afterwards flood it. As the fire broke out 70 feet from the bottom of the slope, and had only travelled upwards about the same distance, the area to be flooded is not large. The accident will cause the men to be idle for some weeks, after which, assuming that there be no further accidents, the flooded section will be unwatered and repaired, and work resumed.

Transportation by rail is very brisk, coal forming the larger portion of the commodities transported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are not well employed. Carpenters and joiners are fairly busy. Plumbers have steady employment. Gas and steamfitters are fairly active. Builders' labourers are not so busy as last month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers are well employed. Coremakers are fairly active. Machinists and engineers are very busy. Steam engineers have steady employment. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers are very busy. Blacksmiths and horseshoers are fairly active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and patternmakers are fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are satisfactorily employed.

Transportation.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, telegraphers,

switchmen, trackmen and trainmen have plenty of work. Freight handlers are very busy. Street railway employees are working steadily.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour is not in any great demand, nor is it very plentiful if required.

DISTRICT NOTES.

At noon on New Year's day the first sods for two new shafts, 100 feet apart and each 12 x 24 feet in size, were turned by the mayors of *Stellarton* and *New Glasgow*, in an attempt by the Acadia Coal Co. to recover the Ford pit seam which was abandoned, owing to an explosion, about thirty years ago. It is expected that coal will be raised from the seam in two years time. The old Ford pit employed about 800 men.

On January 11, there was weighed and shipped at *Louisburg Pier* 4,200 tons of round coal and 400 tons of slack coal dumped into the coal pocket, being the record coal shipment in the history of the port.

The assessors of *Glace Bay* have completed the work of valuing the property and taking the census of the town. The present population is shown to be 10,276, an increase of 3,331 over the figures of the Dominion census of 1901. The valuation of property is \$1,675,000, an increase of about \$300,000 during the past year.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month has been about normal, and while less active than the preceding month, has been fairly up to the standard for the season. Industrial activity has been considerably reduced by the weather, which has practically shut out a large number of those engaged in the building trades; yet plumbers, boilermakers,

moulders and other branches have been most active, and are now enjoying a good season. Commercial activity continues, while the wholesale and retail trades, for which the season is always dull during January and February, are enjoying normal conditions, and anticipate an early and heavy spring trade. The builders' labourers have notified the Master Builders' Association that on and after June 1, 1904, they shall demand an increase in the wage rate from 14 and 15 cents per hour to 18 cents minimum. The market is free of unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishing industry has been a little below the standard during the past month, cod and haddock being reported very scarce.

Lumbering.—The industry continued to form an active branch of industry in the various lumbering districts of the province, and promises to be most profitable.

Mining.—The government of Nova Scotia has been approached by the P. W. A., representing the coal, iron and steel works of the province, asking for an 8 hours' day for men underground, and a 9 hours' day for surface men. The government gave the delegates a hearing, and notified the managers of the various companies to attend. The P. W. A. had a lengthy list of requests, including making it obligatory for men running engines in all branches and industries to have certificates; also requiring coal companies to use copper tamping bars instead of iron; to have the men paid weekly instead of fortnightly as at present; to regulate the status of men working in iron mines; and to have the pay of doctors collected through the companies' offices.

In gold mining, while no actual work has commenced under the deep gold mining legislation of last year, there is now before the commissioner an offer to sink two shafts to a depth of two thousand feet each. The government has been requested to improve the legislation of last year by

amending the law so as to offer the encouragement from the surface instead of below five hundred feet.

Mining operations in some parts have been considerably hampered by the extreme cold of the present season.

Railroad construction continues to be the means of much employment and much progress is reported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are dull. Carpenters and joiners find only a little work. Lathers and plasterers are idle. Painters are dull, a little work only being afforded. Plumbers are very busy. Gas and steamfitters are also busy. Stonecutters and builders' labourers are only employed in an odd case.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers, blacksmiths and horseshoers are all busy. Shipwrights are dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers, carriage and wagonmakers and coopers are enjoying normal conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report a relaxation in work. Pressmen are normally employed.

Miscellaneous.—Railroad and steamboat men are busy. Longshoremen are also busy. Teamsters report work fairly good.

Unskilled labour.—This branch is reported fair.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during January was in many respects similar to that of December, save that the demand was less in the former month. The severity of the weather caused a shutting

down of outdoor building operations, and work was practically restricted to factories. In Charlottetown the extensive alterations to the post office, and at Kensington the finishing of the new station for the Murray Harbour Branch Railway, were among the special contracts that gave employment to the building trades. With the close of navigation, communication with the mainland was left entirely to the winter steamers, and in the latter part of the month the ice boats at the capes were also pressed into service for the carrying of the mails. The transfer of the winter steamers to Georgetown increased the opportunities of the longshoremen and freighthandlers at that port, but had the opposite effect at Charlottetown. January was a quieter month in commercial circles than December, but the retail trade was quickened by 'slaughter sales' among the dry goods houses.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural operations were quiet during the month, being confined to feeding of stock, getting out wood, and in some localities hauling mussel mud. The packing houses handles a large quantity of hogs, alive and dressed.

Fishing.—Eels and smelts were the only fish taken. Large shipments of these, in a frozen state, were sent to the United States.

Railroad construction and employment.—Surveys for branches to the Belfast and Murray Harbour Railway were carried out during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were practically idle, but carpenters and joiners had steady employment at inside work. Lathers and plasterers had a dull month. Plumbers were fairly busy. Gas and steamfitters were fairly well employed. Builders' labourers had a dull month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, line-

men, and canmakers for lobster factories were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers had a quiet month. Car builders were fairly well employed. Coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, coat and sleeve workers were steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Saddlers were busy.

Transport.—Railway conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen were busily employed. Freight handlers, at Georgetown, were busy. Teamsters and expressmen were fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour experienced a dull month.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during January continued active, especially along the water front, but the supply has been equal to the demand. The F. B. Dunn Packing Company's new factory in Lancaster, a suburb of St. John, has been completed, and is now in working order. The works compose two buildings, the factory proper (150 x 26 feet, three stories) and the smokehouse (30 x 20 feet, also three stories). The buildings will be lighted by electricity, and the company has built a dam across a stream through its own property, forming a large pond, in order to supply ice for its cold storage apartment. The heavy snow storms have given employment to a large number of men and teams in clearing the streets, the city council paying \$936.42 for that purpose during the two weeks ending January 28. The total amount paid out during the above period for street, water

and sewerage purposes was \$2,647.04. The value of goods shipped by the winter port steamers to January 8 was as follows :— Canadian, \$2,769,910 ; foreign, \$1,786,523, making a grand total of \$4,556,433. To December 31, 1903, the value was \$4,017,276, and at the same time last year it was \$3,012,551, being \$994,725 in favour of the present season. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending January 28, were \$3,551,290, and for the corresponding period last year \$3,341,365 being an increase of \$209,925 in favour of January, 1904, and a decrease of \$412,928, as against December of the past year. Wholesale and retail business is reported to be generally active, considering the extreme cold weather which has prevailed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fish supply is limited. Smelts have been scarce for some time, being shipped west in large quantities. Cod and haddock retail at 5 cents per lb. ; smelts, 8 to 10 cents ; halibut, 12 to 15 cents per lb. ; mackerel, 15 to 20 cents each ; herring, 18 cents per dozen ; shad, 25 to 30 cents each.

Lumbering.—During 1903 the lumber shipments from St. John were 174,360,562 superficial feet, as compared with 199,858,736 superficial feet in 1902, being 25,498,174 superficial feet less than the latter year. The shipments for the province of New Brunswick during 1903 were 388,361,705 ; during 1902 they were 445,682,162 feet, being 57,321,457 in favour of 1902. The shipments, although less, were more profitable, as better prices were received during the greater part of 1903.

Mining.—Forty-five practical miners arrived in St. John on January 18 ; nine of the number were Englishmen, and went to the mines in Queen's county ; thirty-six were Belgians, and have gone to the Beersville mine in Kent county. They were the last of a party of 100 brought out by the government of New Brunswick.

Railroad construction and employment.—The St. Martins, Hampton Railway is

closed for the winter, and operations will not be resumed until the snow has left the ground. The maintenance of way employees on the Intercolonial Railway have received an increase of pay of 20 cents per day, to date from November 1, 1903.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are dull. Carpenters and joiners are only fairly employed. Painters and decorators find trade good for the season of the year. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters reported work plentiful. Stonecutters and builders' labourers are indifferently employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers are only fairly employed. Machinists and engineers find work good. Electrical workers and linemen are well employed. Sheet metal workers are satisfactorily employed. Horseshoers report business dull at present.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are busy. Shingle weavers are very dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are all well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are not so well employed as during the month of December.

Food and tobacco preparations.—Bakers and confectioners are busy. Ice cutters and drivers are well employed. Cigar-makers report work fair.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-makers and brushmakers report business good, with a prospect of a rush as spring advances. The bartenders' league report all its members employed.

Transport.—Railway conductors, engineers, firemen, switchmen, trackmen and freight-handlers report work plentiful. Ship labourers are well employed. Street railway employees are busy, the snow blockade making work plentiful. Teamsters

and expressmen are busy, the former hauling snow and ice.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour is pretty well employed a great many being employed shovelling snow on the streets.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Campbellton.—Between 30 and 40 new buildings have been erected during the past year, and building operations are still going on.

Coldbrook.—J. M. Logan, of Hampton, is establishing a factory for the manufacture of excelsior.

Fredericton.—There is a probability that an electric railway will be constructed between this city and Woodstock in the near future.

QUEBEC, QUE. AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Ed. Little and P. J. Jobin, Correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has shown a decided improvement in the labour market over December, the opening of the shoe factories having a marked effect. Ice cutting and snow shovelling have also given considerable employment, the ice being in exceptionally good condition. In the building trades, however, dullness has prevailed as a result of the severe weather, though the plumbing and steamfitting branches were exceptionally busy. The crib-work for the extension of the King's wharf has been started.

The following resolution was adopted at the annual general meeting of the Quebec Board held on the 19th inst.:—

That a special committee of the Board of Trade be named to study the causes and difficulties that arise from time to time between the shippers and the agents of the ocean steamship companies on the one side, and the members of the Ship Labourer's Benevolent Society, the bateaumen and the longshoremen on the other, with power to inquire among the shippers as to the by-laws or rules against which they may have to suggest and the reasons offered for the same;

To lay a report of the same before the Ship Labourers' Society and other interested parties and endeavour to persuade them, through the influence of the Board of Trade or other means

of conciliation, to accept in their own interest and that of the city of Quebec the modifications or amendments suggested.

That this committee be composed of the President, 1st Vice-President, Secretary of the Quebec Board of Trade, and four other members, whom they may add.

The contract between the municipal council of the town of Lévis and Messrs. Dussault & Power, for the construction of the waterworks system was signed on the 15th inst. The contract price is \$287,000, and calls for the completion of the system in three years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The scarcity of water was the subject of complaint among farmers, a large number of wells being dry.

Lumbering.—Operations in the woods remain active, the snow not having impeded operations in the woods to any considerable extent.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—With the exception of plumbers and steamfitters the month has been a very dull one.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron shipbuilders had a dull month. Boilermakers and machinists, however, reported active conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were not very well employed. On the 18th an increase in wages was granted to take effect immediately. The increase was not for the full amount asked for, but consisted roughly of an increase of about 25 cents per day of 9 hours.

A meeting of the newly organized Master Printer's Association and the Scale Committee of Typographical Union No. 302 took place in the city hall on January 8, and views were interchanged.

The next meeting took place on the 13th, when Mr. William Gilmour, of Montreal, representing Mr. Jas. M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, was present. The Master Printer's Association offered to pay \$1 per week more, without reducing the hours of labour. This

the scale committee refused, but offered to take \$1.50 subject to the consent of the union, the representative of the International remarking that he considered this a fair offer, and the lowest that he could honourably consent to.

On the 15th the parties concerned met again, and the Master Printer's Association accepted the offer of the scale committee. The union endorsed the action of their committee and the scale signed by the presidents of their respective bodies. Some 14 men have been locked out by some of the small job offices, but otherwise Typographical Union No. 302 is in a healthier condition than ever before. The International representative left for his home on the 21st, satisfied with his visit, and receiving the warmest thanks of the members of Typographical Union No. 302.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers had a fairly good month, as had also tanners and curriers. A few leather cutters who had left the city in December have returned. The arbitrators in the lockout case had not given their award at the end of the month.

Miscellaneous.—Ice cutters and drivers were busy with the ice harvest.

Transport.—Steamboatmen are beginning to fit out, although the movement is not general as yet, only the boats requiring extensive repairs being attended to. Cab drivers and hackmen had dull month. Carters, especially those engaged in the carting of ice and snow were particularly busy.

Unskilled labour had a good month.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, sr., Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of labour in general during the month has been good considering the time of year. The Montreal Pipe Foundry Company is now busy making

large improvements to its local works. It is installing in an iron building erected for that purpose a large furnace which was in use at Lachine until the burning of its shops at that place. It is estimated that 35 tons of iron ore will be smelted daily in this furnace, which will go to feed the foundry where water pipes are manufactured. The small foundry will be fed by the small furnace which has been heretofore in use. Banks report a good month. Wholesale and retail dealers report business good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The reports so far from the shanties in the St. Maurice territory are very favourable. There are more logs made than last year at this time. There has been enough snow for all purposes so far. The weather last fall was very favourable, and the lumbermen lost no time. The men generally have enjoyed good health, wages are good, and, in fact, everything looks satisfactory. The last report received from the shanties, about January 20, was that there were about 30 inches of snow.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There are only a few bricklayers and masons working. There is not much work also for carpenters and joiners. With painters, decorators and paper-hangers work is very quiet. Business has been very brisk with plumbers on account of the very cold weather, which has called into requisition the services of a great number of men to repair and thaw frozen water pipes. Gas and steamfitters are doing well.

Metal and engineering trades.—Electrical workers report quiet conditions. Blacksmiths have work enough. With jewellers and watch case makers business is quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The carriage making business has not been very successful during the past season, and

at the present time work is confined chiefly to jobbing and repairs.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades are doing well. In addition to the regular dailies, monthly and other periodicals published, many job offices exist, and all report a good business and splendid prices. There is no demand for other workmen.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are doing well. With garment workers work has been fair. There will likely be a slight falling off for some time. Glove-makers have much work. There is some demand for good hands. Business continues very good with boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparations. The bakers held a meeting on Monday, January 18, 1904, and have decided to increase the price of the large loaf from 16c. to 18c. Ice cutters and drivers have much work and good wages. Business is fair with cigarmakers.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are all doing well. Conditions are quiet with leather workers and saddlers.

Miscellaneous.—Work is quiet with laundry workers.

Transport.—Cab drivers, hackmen and carters report business quiet.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been in good demand during the month of January, and for the season of the year there are very few idle men. The building trades, especially bricklayers and masons, are practically at a standstill, but all other classes of skilled labour are in good demand, especially in the machine shops, these works being rushed with heavy orders, and good men finding ready employment. The retail trade has been about the average during the month.

The weavers to the number of 98 employed in the Paton mill left work on Monday, January 11, and stayed out until January 21. The effect was to close down the whole works for three days which was a serious loss to the other five hundred and fifty employees.*

The offer made on December 16, by the city council of \$200,000 for the electric light plant and property of the Sherbrooke Heat, Light and Power Company was discussed by the company and accepted with the proviso that the city should also take over the gas property of the company on terms satisfactory to the directors.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is at a standstill, and farmers are still suffering great inconvenience from the scarcity of water. A great many have either to drive or carry water for the stock.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association was held on the 20th, and the annual report showed that last year the annual fair was the largest in attendance and exhibits in the history of the association; there was a sum of \$1,300 to the good. The annual meeting of the Quebec Dairymen's association was held here on January 26 and 27, and much valuable information was imparted to those interested in the butter and cheese industry.

Lumbering operations are very active and the lumbermen expect to be able to get out a large cut.

All branches of *manufacture* are busy. The mills are fully employed and have considerable work ahead. Mr. C. W. Bryant has erected a large sash and door factory just within the city limits, and G. Long will erect a similar establishment in the spring. The Modern Bedstead Factory are looking for larger premises owing to their increasing business.

*A full account of the strike is given in the article of Trades Disputes of the month in the present issue.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are able to do but little work owing to the extreme cold. The cold weather has kept the plumbers very busy, and on several occasions gangs were out all night fixing pipes that were frozen.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, iron workers and helpers and machinists are very busy, and there is still much overtime put in. Blacksmiths report business very good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking and furnishing trades are working full time, and while orders are not very heavy a good deal of stock is being made.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade reports very good conditions.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are in demand and the custom tailors report trade as being very good for this time of the year. Garment workers are fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have had a good month. Ice cutters and drivers are busy getting in the supply of ice.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been fully employed, and the corporation has given employment to many in keeping the streets cleared of snow.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been no notable change in the conditions in the labour market during the month of January. Building operations have been very quiet owing to the cold weather, and in consequence many carpenters, bricklayers, masons and day labourers are without employment. When the weather moderates these workmen will have plenty

to do, as there are several buildings to be finished, and several householders who did not build after the fire of May 20 last will commence building in the spring. In some of the trades men seeking employment are more plentiful than those able to obtain work. Iron foundries and boot and shoe factories are the busiest establishments just now. Bankers and wholesale and retail merchants state that business has been fairly active during the month. No changes in rates of wages or hours of employment have occurred. Friendly relations exist between employers and employees, although in certain factories wages are not very high.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing in almost every line has continued to show signs of prosperity, although certain establishments have curtailed their output and have dismissed a number of hands temporarily.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In this group of trades the craftsmen have not had much to do during the month, with the exception of plumbers and steam and gasfitters, who have been well employed.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders and workers have had a very busy month, some of them being obliged to work overtime. Electrical workers report plenty of work. Blacksmiths state work has been steady with them.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All classes of woodworkers have been busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have put in a satisfactory month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers have had plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers report good times. Ice cutters and carters have been very busy. Cigarmakers report a slight slackening in

trade during the month. Tanners and carriers have had an abundance of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees have been fully employed. Laundries are very busy.

Transport.—Railway employees of all kinds still continue very well employed.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The heavy snowfall of the month just passed, has been of great benefit to the workmen of this city. Hundreds have been employed at shovelling day after day. Yet it cannot be said that the month was a good one. The lockout at Eddy's, is affecting directly and indirectly some 700 men, and the temporary closing down of J. R. Booth's saw-mills, owing to anchor ice laid off a couple of hundred more. So that about one thousand men who usually have steady employment at this season of the year were idle in the city of Hull alone. Builders are also out of work, as is customary for them between the months of December and March. Many of the paper-makers have left for outside points to work. The strikers held a meeting on Sunday, January 31, and again endorsed their previous decision to hold out for better terms. The International union is now paying the strikers' allowance to the Hull unionists. Said allowance is \$3 per week to bachelors and \$5 to families. The Eddy Co. claims to have four out of their seven machines running, but the unionists deny this. Some 200 pulp-makers, in the chemical pulp mill are thrown out of work on account of paper machines not manufacturing the product of their mill. The lockout has been lasting ever since January 11. It is estimated that the loss of money to the idle men, amounts every week to \$6,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering in the shanties has been greatly interfered with by the deep snow.

Operations had to be stopped in several places and teams and men came down.

Railroad construction and employment.—The construction of the extension of the C.P.R. to Maniwaki, is now completed and the regular service of trains was commenced in February 1.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Manufacturing.—The new wood handle factory is now in full operation in this city, and employs 25 hands. The Matthews pork packing establishment is running its entire capacity and gives work to nearly 150 people. The axe factory, woollen mills, ship yards, as well as the Eddy match and fibre shops are also kept very busy.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour has slackened somewhat during the month of January owing no doubt to the severity of the cold weather and the frequency of snow storms. Although building operations have fallen off very much during the month there is much more work being done than in corresponding periods of former years. Business is quieter since the Christmas and New Year's holidays. The International unions of Montreal, to the number of fifty-three resolved to submit to aldermanic candidates the following programme, and bind themselves to support the candidates accepting such programme :—

1. Substitution of the electoral franchise in the choosing of mayor or aldermen founded on the simple quality of elector to the right to vote on property qualification.
2. Municipal ownership of gas, electric railways, electric light and other public utilities of the same kind.
3. Substitution of the day labour system on works executed by the municipality to the contract system.
4. Reduction of the water rates from 7 per cent to five per cent on rentals.
5. Adoption of a method of collection of water rates in four-quarterly instalments instead of yearly as at present.

6. Imposition of a tax on religious communities doing business in competition with business men generally who are obliged to pay taxes.

7. Imposition of a poll tax of at least \$3 on any stranger coming to work for wages within the limits of the city or its suburbs.

8. Establishment and support by the municipality of a house of refuge for the unfortunates and, in consequence, abolition of the privilege of begging.

9. Affixing of union labels on products bought or manufactured for the municipality.

10. Amendment to the city charter in such a manner as the municipal regulation entitled 'Manual and rules concerning health in the City of Montreal' may be legally applied.

11. In public undertakings the preference of employment to be given to unionist workmen.

12. To fix the tariff of salaries of municipal employees in accordance with the tariff of wages determined by labour organizations.

13. Maintenance and carrying into effect of the regulation prohibiting Sunday labour.

14. Opposition of every project having for its purpose the extension of the privileges of the Montreal Street Railway Company, or other privileges granted to private companies having to do with industries of public utility.

15. Early closing of shops and stores.

Hundreds of men are busily engaged cutting and storing the 200,000 tons of ice that Montreal's hotels, butchers, confectioners and private families consume in a year.

The unusual cold weather during the last 10 days, has had the effect of putting ice two feet thick on the market a week earlier than last year.

The supply of barbers has been generally unequal to the demand throughout the month, especially in view of the epidemic of typhoid which requires the heads of patients to be shaved.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Great decrease in activity in these trades owing no doubt to the severe weather and snow, as compared with last month.

Metal and engineering trades.—Not quite so active as in the former month, but on an average very fair. Blacksmiths have been well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There is sufficient work in these trades.

Printing and allied trades.—These are fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Members of these crafts report a sufficiency of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters report favourable conditions. Ice cutters and drivers are in their busiest season and none are idle.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, clerks, &c., are fully employed.

Transport.—Street railway employees are very busy.

Unskilled labour.—On account of the abundant snowfall labourers have been very busy during the month.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

January was a somewhat varied month, the abnormal cold and heavy snow storms seriously interfering with business, though proving of great benefit to the labourer out of employment. The heavy snowfall gave an abundance of work to a large number of men who otherwise would have suffered more or less by the extreme cold and the increased cost of living. As it was, there was considerable hardship from the extreme severity of the weather. Several thousand dollars were spent in clearing snow from the streets, and the distribution of this money among those generally unemployed in midwinter was of great benefit. The street railway company had nearly 300 men at work; the city also employed a considerable number, and many were employed by citizens. The street railway company spent fully \$5,000 during the month, and this, with the civic expenditure and that of private individuals, put a large amount of money in circulation, which helped the poorer people to tide over the winter, and in many instance relieved suffering.

The trades and mercantile interests had a fairly active month, but the interference of the cold and storms with transportation facilities had an appreciable effect. The blockade of the country roads had a some-

what serious effect on those dependent on the farm trade.

Certain areas of the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers have been dotted for some days past with men at work gathering in the ice harvest. The unusually cold weather has made the crop an excellent one, ice over two feet thick being on the market more than two weeks earlier than last year. Between sixty and seventy thousand tons are required to supply the consumers in Ottawa, and this large quantity, apart from those who cut their own ice, is handled by seven or eight dealers. The quality of the commodity was never better. There is very little top on the ice cakes. The ice last year was full of air holes, whereas this year it is solid.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Lumbering, like all other industries, felt the effect of the heavy snowfall, and reports from the shanties show that the work of getting out logs was greatly hampered owing to the deep snow.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were naturally quiet, and what building there was suffered delay by the remarkable period of severe weather. The erection of a frame building for the purpose of a fat stock sale and show came to a rather sudden termination owing to the collapsing of the roof. An investigation is to be held by the city council to determine the cause, it being alleged that the construction was faulty. Four men were slightly injured. The plumbers' union elected officers during the month. The union has under consideration a revised wage schedule which may be presented to the employers next month, to go into effect May 1. A number of painters were laid off work at different shops, owing to the scarcity of work. The union installed new officers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Most of the woodworkers were busy, the factories reporting large orders for the outside trade.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were all busy.

Clothing trades.—The tailoring trade suffered the usual midwinter depression.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutters were busy. This is not a regular class of labour in Ottawa, ordinary labour being employed.

Transport.—Transportation men had a hard battle with wintry conditions; so far as could be learned employment was steady.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. S. McDiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during January have compared favourably with previous years, there being very few idle men reported. January has been a better month for labourers than December, as a large number have been employed in getting out the ice harvest. A large staff of men are now employed at the cement works putting in machinery, several carloads having been brought in; the opening of spring will see a much larger force employed. Merchants report a most successful month's business, both wholesale and retail. The annual meeting of the cheese companies has made banking business good, and they report business active and prosperous. There have been no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month, and no strikes, lockouts or other labour disturbances.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are bringing in a large amount of grain, hay and other produce, the good prices prevailing causing general prosperity among this class. Water is very scarce.

Lumbering.—Many complaints are heard among lumbermen in consequence of the absence of rain, the creeks and swamps being almost dry.

Mining.—There is every indication of a most successful mining season as soon as the snow leaves. Many new mines will be opened and a large number of men employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work among bricklayers and masons is very slack. Carpenters have had a fair month, but not as good as December. Plumbers had a splendid month, the cold weather keeping them all busy at good wages.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron moulders are all busy and report having had a good month's work. Machinists and engineers are in good demand and report having plenty of work. A large number of vessels here are being rebuilt and overhauled giving employment to a considerable number of skilled men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworkers report a very busy month, all the factories working full time with their usual season's staff. Carriage and wagon makers are all working, and report a busy month. Wages are good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report a splendid month and the demand rather short of the supply. Every printer in town is working full time.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report a busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The ice cutters had a splendid month's work, nearly all the supply being got in. The cigar-makers had a very fair month.

Transport.—The railway engineers and firemen have had a very busy month, in fact all the railway employees report an exceptionally busy month. Cab drivers and draymen had a good month.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

In all branches except the building trades, labour continues to be fully employed. In

most cases, the supply is equal to the demand, which is slightly in excess of the corresponding period last year. The continuous heavy snowfall and very severe frost has made much extra work for the electric and other railroads. Sweepers have been working night and day almost constantly. Trains, however, have been delayed, transportation impeded, and farmers kept from marketing much of the time. The electric road alone has been able to afford almost continuous service. It is stated that the receipts of the Kingston Street Railway Company for the past year were 16½ per cent greater than those of 1902. This refers to the passenger traffic alone. This year the company expects to do a still greater traffic. The contractor states that the nurses' home being erected in connection with the general hospital will not be ready for occupation until about March 18. The extreme cold weather during the month has retarded building operations, and very little work can be done until the weather moderates. At present attempts at carrying on such work is confined to the plastering of interiors, &c.

The Militia Department, it is said, will construct new stables on Bagot street, for the use of 'B' Battery, replacing those destroyed by fire last autumn. Plans have been prepared and local contractors have submitted tenders for the work. During the month the department advertised calling for sealed tenders for the purchase of the partly destroyed buildings. It is said that the Kingston Locomotive Works Company have enough orders on hand to keep the works busy until next October. At present the company is refusing further orders on account of the uncertainty of the steel market. Owing to alleged decrease in profits and the largely increased cost of doing business, the dry goods merchants of Kingston, without exception, have decided to discontinue all discounts formerly allowed their patrons. No changes were reported in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

The members of the Grand Council of the National Association of Marine Engineers, which had been in session here for several days, concluded its business on the 29th inst. A great deal of important legislation was put through. Amendments were made strengthening the constitution, &c., the last business transacted was the election of the officers for the ensuing term. The next meeting of the Grand Council, which embraces delegates from all over the Dominion, will be held at Collingwood, Ont., on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1905.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The work of farmers here now is confined chiefly to bringing in wood, hay, &c. Wood is now selling at from \$5 to \$6.50 per cord. Hay is selling from \$5 to \$7 per ton. Considerable quantities of oats are brought in and sell at from 30 to 35 cents per bushel.

Manufacturing.—This industry is active in all lines.

Mining.—Considerable mining is now carried on, although somewhat retarded by heavy frost.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Printing trades.—Printers report good business.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades report a splendid winter season, and are now offering special inducements to clear out the balance of stock on hand.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report good business. Butchers report business rather slow, but say that it is usual for the month of January.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, clerks, delivery employees, laundry workers, &c., continue to be well employed.

Transportation.—The transportation business was active.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been somewhat slack, but is now busy

shovelling snow, getting in the season's supply of ice, &c.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A disastrous fire occurred during the month at *Clyde Forks*, on the line of Kingston and Pembroke Railway. The fine lumber mill of the Clyde Forks Lumber Company was totally destroyed, together with a carload of pressed hay. The origin of the fire is unknown. As there was not any assistance at hand, the building, which was built less than two years ago, and was complete in every detail, was quickly consumed. The loss, it is said, will total about \$10,000, with but small insurance. The company say that the mill will be rebuilt at the earliest possible time.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, Correspondent reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the exception of the several building trades, labour is fairly well employed. From the beginning of 1903 to the end, work was never better, the demand in all departments far exceeding the supply, and the prospects being good for 1904. The building of the concrete dam for the American Cereal Company, and the large building for the manufacture of beet sugar were actively carried on during the past season, but are now suspended until next spring. There is no exceptional activity in any of the trades at present. Railway transportation, however, is very active here, both in exports and imports. Bank clearing in all branches was reported good, and both wholesale and retail trade were good, particularly in the grocery and clothing stores. There have been no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, or differences between employer and employees during the month. In nearly all places, excepting some of the large factories, nine hours per day is the rule.

There has never been a serious strike in this town, there have been some small strikes in the past, but they were all settled inside of two or three days.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is in first-class condition; the industrial fair, held in September last, was a good proof of this, there being a fine exhibition of the products of the district, vegetable and animal. Farmers from all parts report splendid yields of all kinds of grain, and market prices good. Good markets were reported for the month, though, owing to the severe cold and the roads being blocked by snow, the markets were not so large as they would have been had the conditions been otherwise. The following are a few quotations :

'Hay per ton, \$8 to \$10 ; straw, load, \$3 to 3.50 ; beef, prime, \$5 to \$6 ; pork, \$5 to \$5.50 ; chickens, very scarce, 50 cents to 70 cents a pair ; geese, \$1 to 1.25 ; turkeys, \$1.25 to \$2 ; butter, 22 to 24 cents a lb. ; eggs, very scarce, 25 cents a dozen ; potatoes, per bag, 60 to 65 cents turnips, 25 cents a bag.

Manufacturing.—In all the woodworking and ironworking shops trade is good. The following is a list of the most important manufacturing establishments located in Peterborough :—

No. of Employees.

| | |
|--|------------|
| American cereal works.. . . . | 600 hands. |
| Cordage works.. . . . | 175 " |
| C. G. E.. . . . | 900 " |
| Mathew's Pork Packing Works.. . . . | 125 " |
| McDonald's saw mills, &c.. . . . | 75-100 " |
| Dickson Co., saw mills.. . . . | 100 " |
| Lock Works.. . . . | 115 " |
| Colonial Weaving Co.. . . . | 20 " |
| Otonabee Power and Light Co.. . . . | 10 " |
| Light and Power Co.. . . . | 15 " |
| McAlister Milling Co.. . . . | 20 " |
| W. H. Meldrum Milling Co.. . . . | 10 " |
| The Hydraulic Co.. . . . | 150 " |
| The Central Milling Co.. . . . | 12 " |
| The Auburn Woollen factory.. . . . | 150 " |
| Piano Works.. . . . | 25 " |
| Ackerman's Harness factory.. . . . | 68 " |
| Peterboro Canoe Co.. . . . | 50 " |
| Canadian Canoe Co.. . . . | 8 " |
| Wm. English Canoe Co.. . . . | 12 " |
| Peterboro. Agricultural Mfg. Co.. . . . | 150 " |
| Wm. Hamilton Co., Saw mills, &c.. . . . | 210 " |
| The Ultimotor Co.. . . . | 15 " |
| G. W. Green, Pump and wind mills.. . . . | 30 " |
| The Colonial Ink Co.. . . . | 25 " |
| —and 10 salesmen on the road. | |

Railroad construction and employment.—The building of a spur line from the Grand Trunk Railway into the large cereal works, which is to be connected with a similar line from the Canadian Pacific Railway, is giving the cereal company good facilities from both railways, for the benefit of its business.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are not very well employed at this time of the year. Carpenters and joiners on outside work are indifferently employed, with quite a number of men idle. Lathers and plasterers are quiet just now. A few painters, decorators and paper-hangers keep working, but the majority are idle. Plumbers are very busy just now; the past year has been the best the trade has experienced. Gas and steamfitters have been, and are, busily employed. Builders' labourers are quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are quite busy at present. Iron workers and helpers are fairly well employed. Coremakers find work brisk, with a demand for good men. There is not much demand for machinists and engineers. Electrical workers are active, and there exists a demand for first-class men. Linemen are quite busy erecting poles and wires. Blacksmiths and horseshoers are busy. Bicycle workers find trade dull. Jewellers are doing a good steady trade.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All inside woodworkers fairly busy. Upholsterers find trade fair. Varnishers and polishers' trade is good in some shops. Carriage and wagon makers are all doing a very brisk trade. Pattern-makers are busy. Coopers have one shop here, which is very busy. Gilders are not much in demand here.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy, with better wages and shorter hours than a year ago. Pressmen are fairly busy. Bookbinders are fairly well

employed; this trade is not on a very large basis in Peterborough.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are very dull at this season of the year, as all persons are well supplied with warm clothing, and will not require lighter clothing until spring-time, when the tailors will again become actively engaged. Not a great deal of ordered footwear is made here; nearly all cobbling and mending is done by a few men, who are generally kept fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are all doing a steady business. Butchers and meat cutters are very active. Ice cutters and drivers are very busy now getting ice packed ready for summer business. There is only one firm of cigarmakers doing business here, which, in addition to home trade, does a fairly good export trade.

Leather trades.—All shops here, both wholesale and retail, are quite busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are all busy. Prices have been raised 5 cents on a haircut, *i.e.*, from 15 to 20 cts.; a shave costs 10 cents. Broom-makers, of which there are two factories here, are doing a steady local and export trade. Clerks and stenographers are busy and in demand. Delivery employees are very actively employed. Furriers are doing an excellent business this winter. Hotel and restaurant employees find business very good. Laundry workers, both English-speaking and Chinese, are very busy; there are five or six Chinese laundries.

Transport.—All of the railways running into Peterborough are doing a brisk business, and all employees, in consequence, are busily employed. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen, these kind of workers, are not doing a very brisk business. Teamsters and expressmen are all busy.

Unskilled labour.—There is little employment, especially in out-door work, just now for this kind of labour.

FORMATION OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

There has been formed an organization termed 'Peterborough Federation of Majority Rule.' It is not really a labour organization, but one which will materially affect the working classes. It deals with public questions in such a manner that if a municipal council is presented with a petition signed by a certain percentage of the voters or electors asking that a referendum shall be taken on such questions as franchises, public contracts (large ones), or any other matters that the people think should be submitted to the votes of the people before being enacted upon by the municipal council. The society will be fully organized this year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In *Lakefield*, a village of 1,200 population, the large cement works are doing a large business. There is a large sawmill doing a fine summer trade, and two large modern flour mills doing a splendid trade. All the establishments give work to a large number of men. There are several other small villages in the vicinity with sawmills and gristmills which do a considerable trade with the farming community throughout the district of Peterborough.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Nearly all branches of skilled labour have been well employed, during the month of January, excepting such as have been affected by the weather which has been unusually cold and stormy, interfering greatly with outside work. A number of unskilled and general labourers are out of employment, but the heavy snowfalls have given temporary work to many. Relations between employers and employed are generally satisfactory, any disagreements that have taken place have been of a minor character and there appears to be a grow-

ing disposition to arrange disputes amicably.

The Might Directory of Toronto for 1904, which is now practically ready for distribution, shows that the city has been making steady progress. The number of individual names in the volume, by actual count, is 101,646, exclusive of firms, corporations, &c., an increase of 4,559 over the 1903 issue. Multiply the number of names by 2 3-4, the estimate of the population of Toronto at the end of 1903 is given at 279,526. The figures given in the other departments also show substantial growth. The real estate transfers for 1903 totalled 4,968, as compared with 4,188 in 1902, and 1,415 in 1897. The building permits granted amounted to 2,022 in 1903, as against 1,519 in 1902, the value of the buildings in 1903 being \$4,356,457 in 1903, as against \$3,954,923 in 1902, and \$951,130 in 1897. The assessment of the city in 1903 was \$166,762,315, as against \$163,829,675 in 1902, and \$149,612,523 in 1897. The amount of fire insurance in force in Toronto at the end of December, 1903, is estimated at \$80,000,000. The revenue of the Toronto post office up to June 30, 1903, was \$348,200.48, and the duties collected at the customs house for 1903 amounted to \$7,672,871, as against \$4,533,605 in 1898.

The report of the Toronto Harbour Master for 1903 shows that while the number of vessels arriving, namely, 3,164, did not reach the total of the previous year by 107 there was an increase in the tonnage of nearly 50,000 tons register.

The total coal receipts by rail and vessel, according to government returns were 483,188 tons anthracite, 614,563 tons bituminous; in all 1,097,657 tons, or an increase of 320,473 tons over last year.

The day labour system on certain civic works being employed in the construction of 27 out of the 38 additions to the sewer system shows, according to the city engineer's report, a saving of \$4,500 on the figures of the next remaining tender.

At a meeting of the Master Barbers' Association addressed by the medical health officer of Toronto it was decided that the barbers would henceforth sterilize all their instruments after use.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturers are generally busy and plants are working to their normal capacity. There are indications of blackness in some branches of the iron trade with a downward tendency in wages in sympathy with the general reductions which have taken place in the United States. An important addition to the industries of Toronto has been made by the opening of the Canadian Factory of the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, on Lombard St., which took place December 28.

Transportation.—The heavy snow storms impeded traffic considerably during the latter part of the month. Business in many localities has been temporarily paralyzed owing to the snow blockades and the difficulty of making shipments. The accumulations of freight will necessitate great activity on the part of the railroads for some time to come. The street railway has also experienced some difficulty in maintaining the service. The volume of its traffic continues steadily to increase, the gross earnings last year being \$2,154,440 an increase of \$341,785 over the previous year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trade.—Bricklayers, stonemasons and other outdoor workers have had but little to do latterly but look for plenty of work as soon as the weather will permit. Where indoor work has been possible, many carpenters, lathers and plasterers have had a fair month, while plumbers have generally been busy. Negotiations for a new wage scale are in progress between the Plumbers, Steam and Gasfitters Union and the employers, but no definite settlement has yet been reached.

Building trades.—The building operations of 1903 exceeded those of any pre-

vious twelve months with the exception of 1891, when permits for the city hall were included. The total value of the building operations of 1903 as represented by the building permits issued was \$4,356,457. This includes 1,136 new houses at a cost of \$2,420,335, and 41 factories, costing \$299,430 with additions and alterations at an outlay of \$70,195. Much of the work indicated by these figures has yet to be completed. Contractors anticipate an equally busy season this year as the demand for dwellings is still urgent and operations will be vigorously pushed as soon as the spring opens.

Metal engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In some departments trade is a little slack with more men out of employment than last month. This is especially the case in the iron trade. The employees of the rolling mill in connection with the Toronto Bolt and Forging Co., Limited, of Swansea, numbering about 60 have been out of work all the month, the mill being closed down some weeks since for repairs. It was intimated that a reduction of 10 per cent would be made in wages when work was resumed and the men refused to return. In some other cases, staffs have been reduced. Jewellers and silversmiths are well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Employees are generally busy and plenty of work in prospect. In the picture frame trade the month has been a little slack and a reduction of wages was under consideration. On January 25, a new scale was introduced for gilders employed at the Wooltz Manufacturing Co., which would have reduced the pay considerably. As a result 23 of the men belonging to the Gilders Union struck work, but went back the same day on the former terms. It is understood that the arrangement is only temporary and that a general cut in wages affecting picture frame workers and gilders may be made. Piano workers have had a fair month with but few out of work.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade has been good during the month

and bookbinders have also been well employed. The agreement of the Allied Printing Trades with the employers expires in June next, and the different departments have been drafting new agreements, which include demands for higher wages and shorter hours.

Clothing trades.—This is the slack season for custom tailors, and garment workers also find trade dull, quite a number of the latter being laid off. It is expected that the trade will improve this month. There is a tendency on the part of some employers in the ready-made trade to remove from Toronto to smaller places where expenses are not so heavy. Several such changes having latterly occurred. Boot and shoe workers and cap workers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers have had a fair month. The confectionery trade has been decidedly quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Ice cutting is going forward briskly as usual at this season. Laundry workers find trade slack.

Transportation.—The work of all classes engaged in transportation has been greatly interrupted by the severe weather and deep snow. There is a busy time in prospect as soon as the lines are clear.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Scarborough township.—Difficulties between the Scarborough township council and the Toronto Street Railway having been adjusted, the extension of the Scarborough Electric line from its present terminus to Highland Creek, a distance of six miles will be proceeded with as soon as the season permits.

Toronto Junction.—The work of laying tracks from the Grand Trunk Railway into the Junction Cattle Market is being proceeded with. Two tracks are to be laid from the main line and two from the northern branch. The cost which will amount to \$30,000 will be borne by the Stock Yards Co.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Considering the unusual severity of the winter season, the state of employment in this district is highly satisfactory. There are very few idle men and these all belong to the building trades or follow other occupations with which extreme cold weather interferes. Arrangements are being made to start several small factories in this city and district in the spring. Fire destroyed the premises of the Power Specialty Co. in Bridgeburg and gutted the *Review* printing house in this city. Electric linemen are the only class of workmen experiencing an unusual rush of work. Freight traffic is very heavy and manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, report a most satisfactory state of trade. The carpenters' union of this city fixed the scale of wages for journeymen for 1904 at 28 cents per hour, the same as for 1903. The agitation for a higher rate was not seriously considered.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally is in a very prosperous and satisfactory condition. All factories are running with full staffs, and some of them overtime.

Railroad construction and employment.—The through railways have all the business their motive power can handle, and consequently are employing larger numbers of train crews than usual even for the winter season. Extra trackmen and yardmen are also constantly employed, but no great increase of the number of the former have been made necessary as yet by snow blockades.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Cold weather has been responsible for a dull period in the building trades. Quite a few masons, bricklayers and painters are not working, but as this

is usually the case for a number of weeks during the winter, no complaint is heard. There is no demand for carpenters, and a few men are idle. The planing mills are all running steadily. Plumbers and steamfitters have had a great rush of work since the first of the year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Foundry and machine shop employees are all busy. The demand for electric linemen continues, and men have been brought from other cities by the telephone and telegraph companies. Local electric companies report a large and steady increase of trade.

Printing and allied trades.—All classes of men in the printing trades are steadily employed, and there is an occasional demand for compositors.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There is no lack of employment for persons engaged in food or tobacco industries, and men used to cutting, handling and packing ice have been in demand.

Miscellaneous.—There continues to be an unsatisfied demand for domestic servants and kitchen help, and hotels occasionally have difficulty in securing additional hands.

Transport.—The winter freight traffic continues to tax the capacity of the railways, and the largest possible numbers of enginemen and trainmen are employed. Additional yard and office men have also been taken on and in every branch of the service the state of employment is excellent.

Unskilled labour.—There are frequent demands for farm labourers for yearly engagements.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bridgeburg.—Fire destroyed the premises and stock of the Power Specialty Company, entailing a total loss of \$3,000. This is a very busy season on the railway lines crossing the frontier at this point.

Port Colborne.—Ice cutting and storing has given employment to a number of men here and at Humberstone.

Sherkston.—The lime-kilns here have shut down.

Perry.—The new stave factory here will employ a number of hands.

Welland.—A by-law to exempt the Frost Wire Fence Company from taxation was defeated by the electors, and the factory will be removed to Hamilton.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A. Wiley, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The local labour market is in a very satisfactory condition for the season of the year. The ice season, which opened with the beginning of the month, has given employment to a large number of men; as has the clearing away of ice and snow from the railway and street car lines. In the building trades work has not been very brisk, work, with the exception of a few warm days, being confined to inside employment. Business men report a very good month for January, an improvement over the corresponding month of last year.

A feature of the month has been a number of trades disputes, none of which taken alone were of a serious nature. On January 2, the machinists, eight in number, in the employ of the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, received a cut of 12 per cent in wages, and refused to accept it. A conference was held between the officials of the firm and the vice-president of the Machinists' International Union, who was accompanied by officers of the local union, the result of the conference being that the old scale of wages were restored to the men. On the same date, in the same factory, the carpenters, four in number, received a cut of 20 per cent in their wages, which the men refused to accept; this difficulty had not yet been adjusted. Also on the same date and in the same factory the fork makers, ten in number, had the scale of piece work readjusted, which meant a reduction

in wages equal to 2 per cent; the new scale was accepted by the men. The polishers have accepted a reduction in prices paid for piece amounting to about 5 per cent. On December 31 the employees in the Canada Wheel Works, Merritton, quit work, refusing to work with a non-union hand; they returned to work again on January 2, the non-union employee having left. On January 6, the annealers, 42 in number, employed in the McKinnon Dash and Metal Works were refused the usual hour off allowed on heating days, the firm asking that they work that hour without extra pay. This the men refused to do, and quit work. This action on the part of the annealers threw some 50 other workmen out of employment. All the workmen involved are members of the International Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union. The men offered to settle the difficulty by arbitration, which was accepted by the firm. The men have returned to work pending the decision.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—With the exception of a few days all manufacturers have been running their factories full time with full staffs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are at a standstill owing to the severe weather. Carpenters, joiners, plasterers, lathers, painters, decorators, paperhangers and plumbers have some inside work, but are not rushed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, blacksmiths, and horseshoers are all well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon workers have had steady work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders have been busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade as being quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar-makers, and tobacco workers report trade good.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, and saddlers have been working full time.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are busy. Laundry workers have steady employment.

Transport.—Both steam and electrical railways have experienced great difficulty in keeping their lines open for traffic in consequence of the heavy snow storms, giving employment to a large number of men.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is fairly well employed; a number of men who would have been idle have secured work cutting ice.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The Maple Leaf Rubber factory is running full time with a demand for more hands.

Merritton.—With the exception of the trouble at the Canada Wheel Works, over the refusal of the union hands to work with a non-union employee, which was settled in a day or two, the labour market has been in a very satisfactory state. All the factories are working full time.

Thorold.—All classes of labour have been well employed, the only exceptions have been those who are usually affected by the severe winter weather which prevails.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Skilled labour is fairly well employed for the winter season, while unskilled labour is not so much in demand. Some ice cutting has already begun, which gives work to a large number of men. The Wright Hat Co., of London, has taken a four-year lease of a building here, and will begin the man-

ufacture of straw and felt hats shortly. The statement of the local clearing house shows a large increase in business last year, as compared with the year previous. The figures for 1903 were \$53,419,704. For 1902 they were \$45,965,217. Flour advanced 20 cents a barrel, wholesale, in this city, and flour now retails at \$2.25 a bag. The increased prices are due to the recent advance in the price of wheat. The bricklayers and masons were working a nine-hour day until January 1, when they asked for and received an eight-hour day. On April 1 they asked for an advance of from 40 to 50 cents an hour. Some employers have already conceded the increase, while all have granted the eight-hour day. At the present time there are no strikes or lockouts. The proposed local board of arbitration, to be composed of members of the trades and labour council and members of the board of trade, has not yet been formed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There is nothing of importance to report as to agriculture, which appears about as usual for this season of the year.

Fishing.—The fishing industry is very quiet just now.

Manufacturing.—The factories and all manufacturing concerns are fairly busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is no railway construction going on at present in the vicinity of Hamilton.

Other industries.—The local garment-makers held a mass meeting during the month to protest against the proposed sending to Canada from England of a large number of tailoresses by the British Women's Emigration Society.

During the month the local board of health discussed the question of the removal of ashes and garbage, and the city's medical health officer reported as follows:—

“The whole system could be greatly improved by employing men in going just in advance of the

teams and to carry garbage barrels out to the street or alley, thus relieving householders of this disagreeable task, while the unsightly appearance of garbage receptacles of all kinds lining the street would be removed. This could be done by increasing the Board of Health appropriation \$5,000, which would make the cost to each householder about five cents a month."

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Considering the extreme coldness of the weather, the building trades have a large number of men employed. The bricklayers have reduced their working day from nine to eight hours, and are asking, to commence on April 1, an increase in wages from 40 cents an hour to 50 cents an hour. Plumbers and painters are satisfactorily employed. The civic building inspector has made a thorough inspection of factories, public halls and places of amusement, &c., and ordered a number of improvements, especially as to the providing satisfactory fire escapes.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Most workers in the different iron trades are fairly well employed. Electrical workers and linemen are busy. Stonecutters, blacksmiths and horseshoers are well employed; also sheet metal workers and jewellers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Furniture and cabinet workers are fairly busy. Carriage and wagon makers are not so well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers on newspaper and job work are fairly busy, as are also those employed in the book-binding trades.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are a little slack. Garment workers have been busy, and business is picking up a little. Some branches of the trade are better employed than others. Several male operators and pressers were idle during the month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers are well employed. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers are fairly busy. Ice cutting has begun, and gives work to a large number of men.

As a result of the extreme cold weather, the ice is of extra good quality.

Miscellaneous.—Bakers and delivery employees are fairly busy. Hotel and laundry employees are not so very busy.

Transport.—All railway workers, both steam and electric, are fairly well employed. Longshoremen are not very busy this month. Teamsters and expressmen find work fair.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour is not doing much. There are about 25 men at work in the city quarry.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Business in Dundas is fairly active. The several factories are running full time. Wholesale and retail trade is good. The machine shops, clothing shops, axe factory, glove and several other factories are enjoying a good season. There are a large number of men employed in town, and there are a few idle men.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market, as far as the employment of labour is concerned, has been more favourable than during the preceding month, though hardly as favourable as in the corresponding month last year, when there were fewer idle men upon the market. There have been reductions in wages in several of the factories. The wages of moulders employed at the Massey-Harris Co. have been reduced from 7 to 26 per cent, and the wages of many of the labourers reduced 10 cents per day; also at the Buck Stove Works the wages of the labourers, with several exceptions, have been reduced 10 cents a day. The various factories, with the exception of the Malleable Iron Works, have run full time unless delayed temporarily a day or two by frozen or burst pipes, with the average working force for this season of the year. The

building trades, as far as outside work was concerned, have been idle. Stove works have been busy, one firm advertising for steady and competent stove plate moulders. The merchants have experienced a fair month. There have been no labour disputes during the month.

The annual meeting of The Watrous Engine Works Co.'s Employees' Sick Benefit Society was held on the 18th inst., in the company's office. The secretary-treasurer's report was presented and showed very satisfactory results of the operation of the society for the year just ended. There was disbursed for sick and funeral benefits during the year \$1,365.40 and a balance of \$350 in the treasurer's hands to commence the new year. Since the inauguration of the society there has been disbursed in sick and funeral benefits a sum in excess of \$12,000.

During the last week of the month three of the factories were greatly inconvenienced for the want of steam coal. Shipments have been delayed, and unless they arrive soon several of the factories may have to close down.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Unusually cold weather with deep snow has greatly interfered with the cutting and marketing of wood, as well as the marketing of other products of the farm. A rise in the price of hay is expected owing to the long and severe winter.

Manufacturing.—The Brantford Cordage Co. has been advertising for a number of girls.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have not had employment during the past month, the building trades having been at a standstill so far as outside work is concerned. Carpenters have had steady employment with a few exceptions. Lathers and plasterers have worked part of the month. Painters in factories have all had steady employment. Painters and decora-

tors have worked some of the time. Plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters have had steady work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders, with the exception of a few machine moulders, have been fully employed. Steady and competent stove plate moulders are in demand. Coremakers, machinists, polishers and buffers have had steady employment. Stove mounters have been busily employed. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers have had a full month's work. Horseshoers were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, patternmakers and wheelwrights report work satisfactory.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen find trade normal, with all local men employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors have had a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, cigarmakers, and tobacco workers have had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report all men employed. Clerks and delivery employees were fairly employed. Hotel and restaurant employees have been regularly employed.

Transport.—Freight handlers and street railway employees have worked full time. Carters and expressmen have had a backward month. Draymen have generally been working full time.

Unskilled labour.—There is practically no demand for unskilled labour.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has not been so well employed as last month or for some little time. While no great number of men are seeking employment, there is a slackness and a feeling that

goods are being manufactured for stock purposes rather than to meet orders. This has been caused by the unusually large amount of snow which has fallen, and which has badly blocked both the railroads and the concession roads. Very little freight, except of a perishable class, is being moved, and this is leading, among other things, to a severe scarcity of coal, which has temporarily closed a number of shops in the district. Hard coal is also very scarce. Retail business has been especially quiet. With the opening of spring, it is expected a number of proposed factory extensions will be got under way. There is also a prospect of a large number of dwelling houses being erected. There is no noticeable unrest among any class of wage-earners.

The Guelph Foundry Company will erect a large addition to its establishment owing to the increase in the volume of their business, which will necessitate a large amount of new machinery and several extra hands.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural work out of doors has been at a standstill owing to impassable roads.

Manufacturing.—This industry has not been up to last month's standard. While expectations are good, a considerable amount of work has been done on stock rather than on orders.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroads have given employment to many additional men on maintenance of way work during the month. A number of municipalities at the municipal elections passed by-laws granting aid to the proposed extension of the Guelph Junction Railway to Goderich. Both the steam roads and the electric roads in this district have been badly blocked by snow and frosty rails during the month. In some cases towns have been without mail for a week at a time, and freight has been got through with the greatest difficulty.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have had a very quiet month, the only work doing being at the Macdonald buildings at the O. A. College, and a small amount of job work. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners and painters had small staffs at work on the Macdonald buildings, but not much else was done during the month. Prospects for next season are good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders in some shops have had a good month. In other shops work is slack. Machinists and sheet metal workers have had a good month, but it is generally considered that stock was being got ready for spring.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers report a fair month's work. Organ and piano workers are fully employed, but business is hardly up to last month. Upholsterers are slack, which is usual in January. Carriage workers are fairly busy on spring work.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade has had a busy month, with some overtime worked.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have only been fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, butchers, bakers, hotel employees have had a good month, owing to the special courses at the O. A. College.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is not much in demand, but there is no noticeable supply.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt, Preston and Hespeler are badly affected by a shortage of coal. A number of factories have been closed for short periods from this cause. Hard coal is also very scarce.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continues in the same condition as noted for some months back, and there is no lack of employment in the different lines of trade. The stormy weather and snow drifts have caused blockades in many places on the railroads, so that every available man is shovelling snow. The men who are employed regularly in the freight sheds are also out on track service. There is a large frame building, for ice storage, in course of erection, for T. B. Deacon, where there are about twenty carpenters working. The wholesale and retail trades continue active. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no trouble in the labour market during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are busy feeding cattle and hogs for market, which find a ready sale at good prices. Beef sells at from 6 to 7 cents per pound by the quarter ; butter at 20 cents per pound, and eggs at 25 cents a dozen.

Manufacturing.—All the manufacturing establishments report business satisfactory.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are not very well employed. The carpenters have work, and the plumbers and gas-fitters are very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths are all employed and prospects in their trade are good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and polishers are fairly busy, and all local coopers are employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are steadily employed with no idle men.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are fairly well employed, but are not so busy as in the previous month. Garment workers report trade good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers report a good month's work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees have steady work with satisfactory conditions.

Transport.—Railway trainmen are fairly well employed and cab drivers and draymen have sufficient to do.

Unskilled labour.—There are not many labourers idle.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During January labour generally was as well employed, at inside work, as in the same month in former years, but on outside work trade was almost at a standstill, owing to the severe weather and the heavy fall of snow. Some of the lines of railways in this district were tied up for two and three days at a time, seriously affecting transportation. Wholesale trade was also affected somewhat, in consequence of inability of travellers to get through to the country districts.

A large manufacturing concern here has adopted the profit-sharing plan with its employees, based on the length of service of its work-people, and at the first of the year distributed \$3,200, some employees receiving as high as \$75. The firm also promises to pay 6 per cent to those wishing to leave their share with the firm.

The wood-cutting scheme, instituted by the Charities Aid Society some years ago, is in operation again this year, and by it a large number of willing workers are helped over the winter months when they would otherwise be out of employment.

The local trades and labour council has passed a resolution favouring free textbooks for the public and separate schools of the province; and has endorsed resolutions for submission to the provincial government favouring the following propositions:—Provincial certificates for stationary engineers; better passages through street cars, thus increasing the safety of conductors; endorsing action of Mr. Robert Glockling, Secretary Ontario Bureau of Labour, in setting before the British workmen the true condition of labour in the province; the establishment of a provincial printing bureau; the abolition of the practice of watering stocks; the appointing of more factory inspectors; and the passing of an Act to amend the law relating to trade unions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The rolling mills are working a double shift. The employees of the McClary Foundry Co. are practically all moved to the new foundry buildings, and the old buildings are being prepared for the expansion of the company's tinware and enamel departments.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroading conditions in this district during the month have been the worst ever known; one train going from London to Stratford was stuck in a snowdrift 25 hours; and between St. Thomas and London (16 miles) nine engines and three trains were snowbound for nearly two days, and had to be dug out by men with shovels; the London, Huron and Bruce line was tied up three days without a train going over it.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades has been almost at a standstill for the past month, and bricklayers and masons, lathers, plasterers, painters and stonecutters have been practically idle. Carpenters have had a little work inside the planing mills. Plumbers have been very busy repairing frozen pipes, &c.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and iron workers are exceptionally busy, as are also core-makers and machinists. Electrical workers are not doing much. Linemen have been busy repairing broken lines, caused by the storms. The metal polishers, buffers and platers of Ontario held a convention in this city in the early part of the month; they reported trade as good. Stove mounters and boilermakers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The cold weather has proved a benefit to the different branches of the carriage and sleigh trade; almost every sleigh or cutter in the city having been sold, which is making this trade exceptionally good. Car builders continue to be well employed, and the coopers continue very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are not as busy as last month, but there is plenty of work for all, the difference being the cutting off the overtime work.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are in the midst of their slack season. Garment workers are busy. Boot and shoe workers are all out of work through the burning of the Sterling shoe factory, the only one here.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have slackened off somewhat. Ice cutters have about finished getting in the summer's supply. Cigar-makers are not as busy as last month, but all hands are working.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-makers are busy. Brushmakers are working overtime three nights a week, and have about fifty carloads of orders ahead.

Transport.—Locomotive engineers and firemen have had one of the hardest months in years keeping the tracks open. Trainmen have been slack owing to inability to move freight. Trackmen have been working day and night, shovelling snow.

Unskilled labour.—A number of labourers have secured employment with the railways, shovelling snow on branch lines.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been generally well employed for January. The exceptionally heavy fall of snow caused much extra work in operating the railway lines. On some of the lines traffic has, at times, been entirely tied up for one or two days owing to the blockade. The Electric Street Railway experienced similar difficulty. Industries have not suffered much from the freight blockade but should it continue there may be a partial fuel famine. The car wheel foundry is threatened by a shortage of coke from the same cause. The ice harvest has afforded a considerable demand for floating labour during the month. Regarding wages, the Board of Education have decided to grant a \$25 per year increase of salary to the public school teaching staff. This will raise the minimum salary from \$250, to \$275 and the maximum from \$500 to \$525. This does not include the principals who received an increase last month. The drug merchants of the city have agreed to close their shops every evening at eight o'clock, except Saturdays and nights preceding holidays. This agreement went into effect on January 20.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—An important branch of this industry was brought prominently before the public during the convention of the Western Dairymen's Association which met in this city during the second week of January. A great deal of information both general and technical was brought out in discussion. It is highly probable that the farmers in this district will increase their efforts in perfecting what already is a growing industry.

Manufacturing.—Local industries continue prosperous. The timber consuming industries are taking on a larger stock of logs than usual. The local stave factory

contemplates stocking their yards with three million feet of timber during this winter's season. The local handle factory is exceptionally busy, overtime is being worked by part of the staff, while the saw-mill department is being run day and night for a time.

Railway construction and employment will receive an impetus during the coming summer. The building of the Père Marquette Railway repair shops is now assured. The bonus by-law to this effect was carried by a large majority at the time of the municipal elections. The city council and the Wabash Railway Company have reached an agreement regarding the locating of repair shops at this point. Special legislation for the privilege of granting a bonus to this American company is being sought after by the city. The proposed bonus to be granted is \$30,000; land valued at about \$10,000, and exemption from taxation for twenty-one years. The proposed number of men to be employed is approximately estimated at 200.

Civic employment.—The railway committee of the Privy Council has notified the city that in the interests of public safety a street subway under the Canadian Southern Railway tracks on Ross street is required, and has ordered the work to be completed within sixteen months. The subway is to be thirty-two feet in width, a clear headway of not less than fourteen feet. The work is to be done by the railway company and executed satisfactorily to the government chief engineer; two-thirds of the cost is to be borne by the railway company and one-third by the city of St. Thomas.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In this line of work there is little doing at present, but a most hopeful outlook is entertained for the spring season. Plumbers are the only mechanics in the building line that are busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—In these lines there is much activity. Iron moulders and helpers, machinists and boiler-makers

ers are steadily employed. Linemen have been busy putting up new cables for the Bell Telephone Company.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Workers in the local handle factory are working overtime, while in other departments normal conditions prevail.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing trades report a very satisfactory month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report fairly good employment, considering the slack season of the year.

Food and Tobacco preparation.—Bakers report normal conditions. Cigarmakers continue to enjoy a prosperous trade.

Transport.—Railway traffic hands are extremely busy but owing to the great difficulty with snow have been making slow time.

Unskilled labour.—This class of men have had an advantage because of the extra railway and other work.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The severe weather this month has had a depressing effect on the labour market, work in the outside trades being practically at a standstill, masons, carpenters, painters and labourers being nearly all idle, with little prospect of improvement before spring. The unprecedented snowfall this month has somewhat impeded railroad transportation and caused considerable hardship to railroad men. Wholesale and retail trade is quiet. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and the labour market is free from unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy bringing in wheat, corn, logs and wood.

Manufacturing.—All local factories are running full time, with all hands fully employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, plasterers and labourers report trade very quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers are fairly well employed. Blacksmiths and boilermakers find trade quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagonmakers have plenty of work. Coopers are also busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders have plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers report trade very good.

Transport.—All classes of railroad men are busy. Teamsters and expressmen have plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—There is little demand for unskilled labour at present.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market has changed somewhat during the month on account of the weather, which was the most severe experienced in 25 years. This put a stop to the outside building trade, yet there are very few idle men in the city outside of bricklayers, plasterers and a few painters. Owing to the heavy ice in the river the transfer boats had to have extra crews, which is giving employment to a large number of men. The street railways have also had a large gang of men shovelling snow, which is finding employment for unskilled labour. Up to the present time there has not been a single case of hardship reported. The Western Robe Co., of Detroit, Michigan, manufacturers of robes of

all kinds, has started a branch in Windsor, and at the present time is giving employment to 25 hands. The Sangham Electric Company of Springfield, Ohio, has opened a factory for the manufacture of electric meters. At present there is no trouble in the labour market, the unions being busy preparing their agreements for the year 1904.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers in all lines are busy with the exception of plaining mills, they are running with a small force working.

Railroad construction and employment.—The railway companies are having all the men they can get to shovel snow and keep their yards clean.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building operations are at a standstill just at present owing to the severe weather. There is plenty of building to be done as soon as the winter moderates. Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasters and stonecutters are all idle. Carpenters and joiners are mostly all working. The painters' union reports about one half the men at work. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All employees connected with the iron trade are working full time.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions in the printing trades are good and the unions report all men working. There was a weekly paper started here this month called the *Organizer*. The Printers' Union has submitted to the employers an agreement asking for a small increase in wages to take effect on the first day of February next.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers are satisfactorily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a good month's work. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers are in demand, and are difficult to secure.

Transport.—All engaged in transportation are fairly busy, including street railway employees. Ship labourers and long-shoremen are doing very little at present.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—This is a very busy place just at present, all manufacturers are running their plants full time with a full force of help, and a majority of them have orders six months ahead. Messrs. Walker & Sons, are building a large addition to their plant for a tank house. The building of the tank alone is giving employment to a large number of carpenters in Windsor and Walkerville, which is a favourable feature, especially at this time of the year.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

January and February are the quietest months of the year in the labour market of Winnipeg. Labour generally, however, is at present well employed. The normal condition of the market during these two months is one of disemployment, and in some years has been a period of acute distress among a large proportion of working people. This year, however, the supply has been steadily absorbed by the demand up to the end of January at any rate.

The opportunity of employment is chiefly presented by the demand for men for chopping and for railroad work being pushed forward on the rock sections. The latter class of work, however, cannot be carried on as profitably during the winter season as during the summer, and in consequence the rate of pay has declined somewhat. The actual rate being now paid is \$1.75 per day, with a charge for board at the rate of \$4.50 per week.

There is always a demand during the winter months for experienced axemen. Employment agents have orders to the effect that if any good axemen offer their services they are to send them to the camps. Good men are scarce. The camp operators eagerly look out for them for the reason that they are more profitable even on a piece basis than those who make small money. Expert men, for instance, will cut on an average, say, three cords of wood per day to the novice's one, yet the novice requires the same camp accommodation as the best man. Camp accommodation under the statutory regulations, entails a considerable outlay, which is greater or less in proportion to the experience of the men available. The classes of men that have found the greatest favour with the camp operators are Canadians and Swedes. They not only show an aptitude for the work, but adapt themselves readily to the camp life. Neither the European nor the Britisher, as a rule, show a disposition or desire to adapt themselves to camp life or to the use of the axe. The piece prices paid for chopping at the present time are as follows: Poplar, 75c. per cord; pine, \$1; tamarack, \$1 to \$1.25. The above include hewing, cutting and splitting. The charge for board is \$4 per week.

Tie loaders have also been in some demand. Their work consists in loading the ties on the cars after they have been hauled to the side of the track. They are paid on a piece basis, generally at the rate of \$1.50 per hundred. At this particular work only skilled men are desired. The reason for this is that the service of a train and crew are required and any delays through the inexperience of the tie loaders would be expensive. Strong, capable men make good money. In some cases as high as \$35 per week has been earned. The work is generally undertaken by gangs of three. When these are expert they not only procure fairly regular employment, but make large earnings.

There is an element of unemployed in the city composed largely of those seeking

indoor or clerical work. Most of these are new-comers. Another element is composed of Europeans who do not care to leave the city during the winter months.

Industrial conditions normal. There are, however, indications of greater activity. In commercial circles a large increase in business is being looked for.

There have been no strikes or serious industrial disturbances during the month.

The Winnipeg directory for 1904 contains 23,786 individual names. The estimated population of the city is 77,304. The increase in population over a year ago is placed at 13,744. Below is given a table showing the number of names in the directory for the past five years, also for the years 1881, 1891, 1901:

| Year | Individual Names | Firms or Companies | Total Ad-dresses | Estimated Population |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1899. | 14,001 | 1,048 | 15,049 | 46,070 |
| 1900. | 15,151 | 1,324 | 16,475 | 50,503 |
| 1901. | 16,033 | 1,509 | 17,542 | 52,443 |
| 1902. | 16,618 | 1,577 | 18,127 | 54,393 |
| 1903. | 19,557 | 1,814 | 21,371 | 63,560 |
| 1904. | 23,786 | 2,117 | 25,903 | 77,304 |
| 1881—1891—1901. | | | | |
| 1881. | 2,521 | 100 | 2,621 | 8,403 |
| 1891. | 8,000 | 810 | 8,810 | 26,666 |
| 1901. | 16,033 | 1,509 | 17,542 | 52,443 |

The following statistics are also indicative of great growth:

Postal Revenue—Winnipeg: 1900, \$116,000; 1901, \$125,000; 1902, (year ending June, 1903, \$156,734.36; 1903, \$172,407.

Customs Duties Collected—Winnipeg: 1900, \$974,420; 1901, \$1,486,564; 1902, \$1,933,082; 1903, \$2,048,014.

Inland Revenue Collected—Winnipeg: 1900, \$561,694; 1901, \$537,953; 1902, \$637,881; 1903, \$787,457.

Winnipeg's building record for 1903 exceeds all previous years by a large margin. During the year 1,215 permits were issued, covering the erection of 1,574 buildings, being 365 more permits and 574 more buildings than in 1902. An unusually large proportion of the buildings erected were mercantile blocks. The estimated cost of the year's erections is about \$5,825,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades the bricklayers and stone masons are not

fully employed. There is, however, more work being done this winter than usual. Stonecutters are fairly well employed. Plumbers and plasterers are enjoying steady employment.

Metal and engineering trades.—In the machine and moulding shops the men are being employed full time. The same applies to the woodworking factories.

Printing and allied trades.—The printers and allied trades are all enjoying good conditions.

Transport.—The railway repair and erection shops are working full staffs and rumours are afloat to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway will soon put their staff on overtime. It is also expected that the transportation staffs will be largely augmented before the usual rush of spring business.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The building season having practically closed last month nearly all classes of labour in that trade are idle, with the exception of those engaged in bridge building, and some employed by the C.P.Ry. Co., such as carpenters, joiners and steamfitters working on the new shops. There is no exceptional activity evidenced in any particular trade just now. Transportation companies report trade fairly good for the season of the year. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade very good. Business was never better at this season of the year. There has been no change in the hours of labour, or rates of wages, with the exception of men engaged in the C.P.Ry. shops, who are working nine hours a day. There has been no unrest in the labour market.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for this province for year 1903, states that the total grain crop was 82,576,519 bushels; the yield of potatoes 4,757,000 bushels; the root crop is placed

at 3,452,340 bushels, and the total area under all kinds of crops is estimated at 3,757,173 acres. It is estimated that there are already to be cropped this coming spring 2,385,505 acres, of which 177,029 are new breakings, 668,140 summer fallow, and 1,540,336 acres fall ploughing. These figures show 654,510 acres in excess of the amount of land prepared in 1902, for last year's crop. The total value of dairy products for the province of Manitoba for this year amount to \$858,709.26. The value of farm buildings constructed in 1903 is placed at \$2,961,752, against \$2,228,875 in 1902. The number of threshing outfits in operation is put down at 2,347. The number of beef cattle exported is 2,000, and the number of stockers shipped to the Territories at less than 10,000. The number of beef cattle now required for home consumption in Manitoba is 80,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There is little to report from an agricultural point of view. Grain is moving more freely throughout the district owing to an advance in prices. Merchants are feeling the good effect as bills are being met more satisfactorily.

Manufacturing.—Sash and door factories are working full time. Flour mills are working night and day with full staffs.

Railroad construction and employment.—Construction work on the Canadian Northern Railway is closed for the winter. Considerable work is still being done on the Kirkella branch of the C.P.Ry., and will probably continue till spring. This branch leaves the main line at Kirkella and runs in a north-westerly direction through the Qu'Appelle Valley; it is intended to finally reach Saskatoon. It will pass through a tract of country largely settled by Germans.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are idle at present, as their season's work is over. There are quite a number of

carpenters and joiners working, but very few lathers and plasters or painters have employment. Plumbers and gas-fitters find employment satisfactory. Stonecutters are unemployed. Builders' labourers find work scarce.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists are working full time, excepting those employed in railway shops who are on short time. Blacksmiths find trade fairly good, also boilermakers. Carriage and wagon makers are working full time.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen find trade good.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors' trade is very brisk. Boot and shoe workers are fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat-cutters, ice cutters and drivers and cigarmakers have very satisfactory employment.

Leather trade.—Tanners and curriers find trade satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and stenographers, and delivery employees are fully employed.

Transport.—All engaged in this line of business are fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—The supply of unskilled labour at present seems to exceed the demand. It is reported from other points that farmers are trying to engage men for the year, but that the men do not feel inclined to make this agreement.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Very favourable reports are coming in from the district, the grain has been moving freely during the past month, and the Christmas trade has helped business considerably. Land values are steadily advancing in the neighbourhood of Souris.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Roland A. Laird, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

January witnessed little of special interest in respect to matters affecting labour

in the Kootenay-Boundary district of British Columbia. The relations existing between employers and employed were undisturbed. The number of men employed varied little, and any change in this respect was in the direction of increased employment at various points. No special instance of increased employment of labour can be quoted, but trifling examples from time to time run into a considerable aggregate in the extensive district represented by the Kootenay-Boundary country.

The municipal census of Rossland recently taken shows a population of 6,133, composed of 1,393 families in 1,367 dwellings. Over 1,800 of the population came from the United States, 931 from Ontario, 284 from Quebec, 406 from the maritime provinces, 103 from Manitoba and the North-west Territories, 478 from British Columbia, 970 from Great Britain, and 238 from China.

Mining, smelting, lumbering and transportation are the great industries of the section, and in all four progress has been made, with the possible exception of lumbering, which is experiencing its annual depression at the present time.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—It is in the *Rosslund* camp proper and the *Phoenix*, *Summit* and *Greenwood* camps of the *Boundary* that the mines employing extensive crews of miners are, generally speaking, located.

Rosslund has 900 men at work at the present time, and this number is maintained from week to week with little variation. The mining operations are confined to deep level work as compared to *Boundary* where ore-quarrying is carried on extensively. In *Rosslund* mining is largely confined at the present time to the older properties, the weather conditions not being conducive to work on mines in the prospective stage. Much construction work is under way, however. The *White Bear* mine is installing a costly mining plant, and the *Rosslund Power Company* is employing about sixty

men at its 200-ton concentration works. The latter plant will be running in about ninety days, and will then be the largest and most modern work of the kind in Canada. It will handle low grade ores from the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, and approximately 100 additional miners will be employed in these properties to extract the milling ores in question. A few weeks hence work will be started on a 100-ton concentrator for the White Bear mine, and this will give employment to not less than fifty men. The Velvet-Portland mines, near Rossland, will shortly resume operations after a six months' shut-down, and in addition to the miners who will thus be given employment, the company will have work for a number of men in the building and machinery trades on a 100-ton smelting plant to be constructed at the mine for the purpose of evading the heavy costs of hauling the crude product of the mines to the nearest railroad, eleven miles distant, over a mountain road. It is also expected that a concentrator will be erected at the Spitsee and a compressor at the Jumbo mine in the spring, both of which will afford employment for considerable forces of men in the building trades.

In *Boundary* it is almost assured that additional miners will be employed in spring. The Snowshoe mine recently closed down pending arrangements for independent reduction works, and it is stated that these arrangements are rapidly being completed in the form of an amalgamation with interests already owning a *Boundary* smelter.

Throughout the lead-producing districts much activity is promised at an early date, as the result of the application of the federal bounty on Canadian lead. Report has it that the St. Eugene mine at Moyie, undoubtedly one of the largest lead mines on the continent, will shortly resume operations, and this one mine will give employment to 150 men. Further east in the *East Kootenay* district the mines at Kimberley are preparing for operations on a larger scale than now in force.

The coal mining industry of East Kootenay is in splendid condition, production has been increased wonderfully and the shortage of fuel supplies is absolutely a thing of the past. More coal mines are being opened up, and the industry is rapidly attaining proportions not dreamed of a few year ago.

The following is the report of coal and coke production at the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.'s mines at Coal Creek, Michel and Morrissey for the past year, issued from comptroller's office at Fernie, B.C.:

Coal output, net tons—

Coal Creek. Michel. Morrissey. Tot.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1902 | 267,429 | 127,515 | 46,292 | 441,236 |
| 1903..... | 242,637 | 263,590 | 154,855 | 661,118 |
| Increase..... | *24,756 | 136,075 | 198,563 | 219,882 |
| Incr. per cent. . . | *9 | 107. | 235. | 50. |

Coke output, net tons—

Coal Creek. Michel. Morrissey. Tot.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-----|---------|
| 1902..... | 87,909 | 32,868 | | 120,777 |
| 1903..... | 94,441 | 72,598 | 700 | 167,739 |
| Increase..... | 6,532 | 39,730 | 700 | 46,962 |
| Incr. per ann. | 7. | 121. | | 39. |

The output was materially affected by the strike, which closed operations in February and March. On the basis of the output for the other months, the year's output would be 775,108 tons of coal, and 196,014 tons of coke.

Standard number of men employed—

Coal Creek. Michel. Morrissey. Tot.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1902..... | 561 | 220 | 203 | 984 |
| 1903..... | 520 | 610 | 320 | 1,450 |
| Coke ovens— | | | | |
| In operation.... | 424 | 341 | 148 | 913 |
| Under construction..... | | 123 | 92 | 215 |
| Total..... | 424 | 464 | 240 | 1,128 |

Smelting.—Of all the Kootenay-Boundary smelting plants the only idle works are those at Boundary Falls in *Boundary*, where operations were suspended recently, presumably owing to the existence of negotiations for amalgamation with mining companies in the district.

At the Canadian Smelting Works in *Trail* about 400 men are employed, and the

*Decrease.

prospect is that this force¹ will be considerably increased as the outcome of enhanced lead ore production in the Kootenays. An electrolytic refining plant is about ready to commence work in connection with the Trail smelter to produce refined lead for the Canadian market.

The Hall smelter at *Nelson* is operating its copper furnace and lead stack, and will also share in the increased business to accrue from enhanced activity in the lead-producing districts.

Lumbering.—In several instances the lumbering plants of the country have closed down for the winter. This is not unusual, inasmuch as many mills do not care to saw frozen timber. Most of the men thus thrown out of work at the mills are engaged in the woods, where the cut will be unusually large this winter.

Transportation.—The railroads operating in the Kootenay-Boundary are exceedingly busy. Preparations are being made for increased facilities and improvements to roadbeds and bridges that will afford employment for many additional men.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the past month has not been so favourable as the preceding month, owing to a heavy fall of snow and frosty weather setting in. The Tramway Co. has reduced its maintenance crews for a short time, until the weather is more favourable. During the past month a large number of men have made this point their headquarters, and seem to have readily secured employment. The Brunette Sawmill Co. has shut down to permit of the carrying out of its regular winter repairs, and is going to erect a new burner to take the place of the old one. The cost will be in the neighbourhood of \$6,000. The retail merchants re-

port exceptionally busy times during the holiday season.

The following figures for the city of New Westminster for the past twelve months are interesting : The customs returns show an increase of revenue alone of nearly \$36,000. The returns for the year are : Imports, dutiable goods, \$562,797 ; free goods, \$296,182 ; total imports, \$858,979 ; revenue collected, \$172,996.88 ; other revenues, \$616.96 ; total revenue, \$2,143,478.

There has been no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, nor any disturbance between labour and capital during January.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The company that has engaged in the halibut fishing trade has increased its crew and is expecting to be able to ship a large quantity east, besides supplying the local market. The returns of the last trip amounted to about 22,000 lbs.

Lumbering.—Almost all the camps are closed down on account of the heavy snowfall, but it is expected that it will only be for a short time. A good business in lumber is still being carried on with the Northwest Territories.

Manufacturing.—The factories are running full time, with orders ahead.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report conditions favourable ; some have been working at outside points. Carpenters during the past month have been employed doing considerable job work. Painters and plumbers report work steady, with good prospects ahead.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work is plentiful in these trades, especially with blacksmiths, who are working overtime. Shipwrights and caulkers find work steady, with a few men out of employment, but prospects are bright for spring work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Shingle weavers find employment slack, and many of the men have gone south of the line.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work good, with all men employed; in some cases they are working overtime.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report work plentiful, with good prospects.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers are steadily employed.

Transport.—Steamboatmen report business good for the time of the year. A good demand has been made both for railroad and general help. The Vancouver, New Westminster and Yukon Railway Company alone employing 150 men at this point for some time.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour has been generally well employed, particularly on the railway referred to under transport.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Throughout the district work is plentiful, many of the farmers doing extensive improvements to their holdings. At the town of Ladner a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada has been opened, and several surveying parties are engaged in the district in the interest of railway corporations.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The building trades have been kept busy up to the present, but business is quite slack now. The weather has been bad for outside work on account of rain. With the influx of men from the North-west and Manitoba, there are a large number idle. With the opening of spring, however, most of the men engaged in the building trades will find employment. Building permits aggregating \$50,000 have been issued by the inspector during the month. Build-

ings now under construction amount to about \$175,000, and architects are busy. There does not appear to be any movement, initiated for the spring, for higher wages than those at present prevailing in the trades.

Business is good for the time of the year, and in some lines activity is reported. Collections were fairly prompt. In teas and coffees the market is very firm, with no indication of their being any cheaper for the next six months. Ashcroft potatoes are scarce, at \$22 a ton. Other quotations are : California cabbage, $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents a lb., weight of average head 5 lbs.; local cabbage, retail, 4 to 5 cents a head; flour (Hungarian), \$5.60 a barrel; Okanagan (Hungarian), \$4.90; Enderly (Hungarian), \$5.31; chopped feed, \$27 to \$29 a ton; wheat, \$33 a ton; oats, \$25 to \$27 a ton; eastern fresh eggs, 45c. to 50c. a dozen.

Business property in Vancouver has advanced from 25 to 50 per cent, and some instances, 75 per cent, during the past three years. Choice residential property in the west end of the city has increased very considerably. It is in this locality where the more prosperous people of the city have their homes. In the east end and Mount Pleasant, where working people chiefly reside, some of the property is cheaper now than it was eight or nine years ago. Other outside residential property has not increased any. Rents have increased on an average about 20 per cent. Taking the price of property and the cost of building into consideration, property owners are not making any more than a fair interest on their investments. Five-roomed houses, say in third-class locality, rent from \$10 to \$15 a month; in second-class locality, \$20; eight-roomed houses in third-class locality, from \$15 to \$20; same class of house in second-class locality, \$18 to \$25; in first-class locality, from \$25 to \$35. Stores, 22 feet frontage by 80 feet in depth, on the best business street, \$75 to \$125 a month. Apparently there has been no boom, but it is hard to explain why pro-

erty has increased in value to such an extent. The population has increased from 26,500 to about 34,000 since the national census was taken, and an increase in population generally, especially in the western towns, causes land values to increase. A fall in values, especially of house property, is expected by some; rents will thus of necessity fall back as soon as a number of houses become vacant. The cost of building material has increased fully 25 per cent since 1897, and with a falling off in demand we may look for a drop in prices of material. It is particularly noticeable that there is much speculation in progress as to the temporary effect the proposed new terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will have on Vancouver real estate and rents.

It is estimated that the port of Vancouver will lose between \$150,000 and \$200,000 per annum by the enforcement of the increased head tax on Chinese.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The development of agriculture and fruit-growing, while on the increase, is not increasing as rapidly as it might, especially as the soil is very productive. A great drawback is the heavy clearing necessary, and the competition of Mongolian labour.

Fishing.—The pack of salmon in 1903 was only 473,547 cases; in 1902, an off year, 625,982; in 1901, the big year, 1,236,156. Prices have risen and old stocks, both in British Columbia and Puget Sound, United States, will all be cleared, so that next year's catch will not be hampered as to proper prices, and the outlook for the fishermen next year is very encouraging.

Lumbering.—The best authorities anticipate a period of depression, but this will not threaten the existence of very many of the present going concerns.

Shipments during 1903 from the Hastings mill, Vancouver, to foreign countries by sailing craft and by steamship, detailed

with destination and value, were as follows :—

| | Amount in feet. | Value. |
|---|--------------------|-------------|
| To the United Kingdom by sailing vessel..... | 6,872,904 | \$112,160 |
| To the United Kingdom by steamship..... | 174,148 | 10,500 |
| To South Africa by sailing vessel..... | 6,934,136 | 112,514 |
| To Australia by sailing vessel..... | 3,717,590 | 53,813 |
| To Australia by steamship.. | 15,624 | 200 |
| To Suva Fiji by steamship.. | 161,653 | 3,532 |
| To Japan by sailing vessel... | 2,646,103 | 41,954 |
| To Japan by steamship..... | 175,317 | 5,438 |
| To Japan and China by steamship..... | 366,065 | 8,147 |
| To China by sailing vessel.. | 1,867,746 | 26,525 |
| To China by steamship .. | 402,377 | 5,989 |
| To West Coast of South America by sailing vessel..... | 5,374,860 | 70,022 |
| To East Coast of United States by sailing vessel.... | 1,018,916 | 23,250 |
| | 29,727,439 | \$ 474,044. |

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Lathers find work slack at present, but a busy season is promised. Lathers receive \$2.50 a thousand, piece-work.

Five hundred and seventy-seven permits for the construction of new buildings, which aggregate in value \$1,353,828, were issued during last year. This is by far the largest amount expended for the erection of new buildings in this city for any one year during the last decade. It also shows a large increase over the aggregate of building operations for 1902. During that year there were 417 building permits issued, the total value of which was \$833,607. The increase, therefore, over that of the previous year amounts to \$520,221, or roughly speaking, about 40 per cent.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths are working steadily in the machine shops, which includes carriage workers and horseshoers, and number over fifty men. In the Canadian Pacific Railway repair shops about a dozen smiths are employed; these are working short time, from 7.30 to 4.30, eight hours a day, at from 33 to 35½ cents an hour. Ten hours constitutes a full day. In the contract

shops the nine-hour day prevails, and the pay is 35 cents an hour. The prospects are good for the spring. The proposed new dry dock gives promise that a large number of men will be steadily employed; besides there is plenty of Canadian Pacific Railway work in sight. The local union is well organized, all the large shops being union. Blacksmiths' helpers work the same hours as the blacksmiths, their pay being from 20 to 25 cents an hour. The outlook is very promising, and the present state of trade is good. Boilermakers report none out of employment, there being about 65 at work. Their contracts call for a nine-hour working day in the contract shops at 38 cents an hour. About six are employed at Canadian Pacific Railway work, receiving 35 cents an hour, ten hours constituting a day's work. Short time is now being worked, starting at 7.30 and quitting at 4.30 p.m. Prospects are very encouraging for a busy season. The proposed new dry dock will give work to 100 to 150 boilermakers and iron ship-builders.

The Vancouver branch of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers has passed the following resolution, and copies of it have been sent to the members of the local legislature, now in session at Victoria. The resolution is signed by G. H. Flower, president, and by W. Keith, recording secretary. The resolution reads as follows:—

'Resolved, that this association fully recognizes the fact that the Act for licensing of stationary engineers was executed for the benefit of the general public, and not the benefit of the engineers, we do not wish to oppose any legislation that would result in injury to any engineer, whether a member of this association or not. At the same time, we consider it would be a great mistake to permit any engineer to obtain a certificate without examination, but would suggest that service certificates should be issued on passing a practical, verbal examination, and all purely technical and theoretical questions omitted.

'And further, that this association strongly objects to any engineer obtaining a certificate of any kind without the payment of a fee, this being unfair to other engineers who have paid, or may hereafter be required to pay, for the privilege of obtaining a competency certificate.'

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Shingle weavers find trade dull, some of

the mills are closed down, and the outlook is very uncertain.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers in jobbing offices find work quiet; there is no demand for men. Bookbinders are fairly busy, with no demand for additional hands.

Clothing trades.—With tailors prospects are good for an early spring trade. There are a few idle men; competition is very keen in this trade against Japanese and Chinese concerns.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers find trade quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade good, a large number of shops running an extra number of chairs. Clerks and stenographers have not found business very satisfactory, and some are unemployed.

Transport.—Street railway employees are working steadily, with a large staff of substitutes; there is no demand for men. Teamsters and expressmen are at present not fully employed; a good spring and summer is anticipated.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A marked change has taken place in the labour market, conditions being not so favourable as for the preceding month. Owing to wet weather, work has fallen off in the building trades leaving a surplus of labour. The large force of unskilled labour employed on the sewer extension has been reduced considerably, and as a result a great number of labourers are out of employment. The metal trades have had a quiet month, but in general the trade is fair. The repairs on H.M.S. *Flora* has given employment to all available ship joiners. Retail trade has fallen off considerably, yet for the season of the year it is reported as good. There have been no changes in the hours of labour or rates of wages, and no

disturbance of satisfactory relations between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and carpenters report a scarcity of work, while lathers and plasterers find sufficient work to keep all well employed. Painters, paper hangers, stonecutters report a scarcity of work while plumbers are very busy and all fully employed. Builders' labourers report work as dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, machinists, boilermakers' helpers report trade dull and not enough work for all hands. Electrical workers are fully employed and linemen find enough work to keep all hands busy. Blacksmiths report business dull. Shipwrights and caulkers report business dull and many unemployed. Horseshoers have had a good month and nearly all are fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report work as good and nearly all hands well employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report a slight improvement over the preceding month yet many are unemployed. Garment workers report trade good and all employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are fully employed and report business as good. Butchers are busy and well employed. Cigarmakers report business as good and all fully employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers report trade dull.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are all fully employed. Laundry workers are fully employed.

Transport.—Street railway employees are well employed. Longshoremen find business dull. Teamsters and expressmen are well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Owing to the partial closing down of civic work and the unsettled state of the weather there is no demand

for unskilled labour and there are many men out of employment.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been no change in the labour market since last month's report, the demand for labour being very dull in most of the branches of trade in this district, while there are a great number of men unemployed in the district and the chances of an early improvement in the conditions are very uncertain. In the logging industry there is a very uneasy feeling owing to the new tax that is being collected, affecting logs for export to the American side. In commercial circles business is quiet but not more so than usual at the time of the year, though the outlook is also little uncertain owing to the new form of taxation.

There have been no changes in the rates of wages during the past month. Everything is quiet among the labour organizations.

The total value of the exports to the United States from this port for the past year was \$762,411.80, of which coal is overwhelmingly the most important item, accounting for \$722,411.80. Logs were shipped to the value of \$15,410. The growth in the exporting of salt fish is shown by the fact that it comes next in the list, being \$10,408.50. Copper and gold ore were shipped to the value of \$7,725. The remaining sum is made up of small items classified under the heads of junk, furs, household goods and returned merchandise.

The quantity of coal mined here is the smallest for some years, but the monthly returns have showed a steady increase for some time and the new work which is being opened up will add materially to the sources of supply. The total tonnage was 289,136, of which 178,960 tons figures in foreign shipments and 110,176 tons as local consumption including the large supplies sent

to other coast cities. The proportion of coal consumed in the province to that exported is unusually large, denoting the development of a market close at hand.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—In the fishing industry there are a few men employed in the herring fishing and salting, but the season is nearly over.

Lumbering.—In the lumbering industry business is quiet owing to the bad weather and the new tax. In the saw mills the local mill is working three-quarter time owing to the lack of trade.

Mining.—In quartz mining outside of a few mines which are working steadily there is very little doing. In the coal mine work is steady at the different mines but there are quite a lot of men out of work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades there is hardly any work going on at this time of the year. Painters report business as very dull.

Metal and engineering trades.—There is very little doing for machinists and engineers. Blacksmiths report business as fair for the time of the year.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriagemakers report business as fair for the time of the year.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen report business as dull.

Unskilled labour.—There is hardly any work for unskilled labour at present.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the district conditions are similar to those existing in the city.

At the *Cumberland* mines there is a good deal of development work going on in the way of opening new shafts, slopes and at the new anthracite coal field which is being opened.

The Ladysmith Lumber Company reports a prosperous year in spite of the disastrous fire and strikes at Extension and Ladysmith coal mines. The capacity of the saw-mill has been doubled and a new drying kiln and planing mill have been installed. The figures of the output for the nine months of 1903, during which the company was enabled to operate, are as follows :—

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Feet. |
| Lumber sold.. | 6,100,000 |
| Laths, sold.. | 5,000,000 |
| Shingles, sold.. | 5,086,000 |

HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.—III. THE BUILDING TRADES.

THE tables published herewith represent the first of a series of statistical returns which, as announced in the December, 1903, number of the *Gazette*, it is the intention of the Department of Labour to present on the subject of the hours of labour in the several trades of the Dominion.* The tables to which the present article refers are prepared in accordance with the plan outlined in the introductory article ; they relate to the building trades and set forth in classified form such information as the Department has been able to obtain.

Table No. 1 relates to the hours of labour at present prevailing in the building trades in Canada.

Table No. 2 is an analysis of the returns presented in table No. 1, intended to illustrate more concisely the significance of the first table.

Arrangement of the Tables.

The arrangement adopted will be easily understood, the returns being presented by localities arranged alphabetically under the

*See page 528.

headings of the several provinces. For purposes of condensation, masons and bricklayers have been grouped together to form a single class, as have also carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper-hangers, and gas and steamfitters, the instances in which differing conditions as to hours prevail within these groups being very few and of little general significance. Under each of these headings returns are given of the total number of hours worked per week, the number of hours worked on each of the first five days of the week, and the number of hours worked on Saturdays, a distinction between Saturdays and the other days of the week being made in a great number of trades and localities, and the returns for both being necessary in order to obtain an accurate view of the situation.

Sources of Information.

The sources upon which the department has drawn for the material presented in these tables consist for the most part of special articles and references to the subject contained under a variety of headings in the issues of the *Gazette* from its inception, in September, 1900, to the present date, including more particularly a number of articles on wages and hours of labour in the several branches of trade published as the result of special investigations by the Department; periodical reviews of current changes in wages and hours; references to hours in the monthly reports of correspondents; in the monthly articles dealing with trades disputes; in the fair wages schedules prepared by officers of the Department for insertion in government contracts, and in various other reports and reviews that have appeared from time to time. In addition, however, to the information collected in this manner, the Department addressed communications to the secretaries of the different trade unions of the Dominion included under the heading of the building trades, and to its own correspondents in the several cities of the Dominion, requesting an explicit statement as to the hours of labour at present prevailing in their several locali-

ties, a return of the total hours worked per week, on the first five days of the week, and on Saturdays being requested in each case. A large number of replies have been received, and the information contained therein carefully entered upon the tables.

Analysis of Current Hours of Labour.

The table of current hours, as already explained, is designed to present as comprehensive a view as possible of the hours of labour at present prevailing in the various branches of the Dominion. As will be seen, however, returns from only a limited number of towns and cities were obtainable, and although these may doubtless be regarded as representative of conditions throughout Canada, it would be impossible to base an absolute statistical return on the figures as here given. No distinction, moreover, is made with regard to the population (one of the most important factors of determining the hours of labour in any class of employment) of the several localities represented in the table, or the probable number of work-people affected by the several returns.

In order to indicate more clearly the significance of the table from this point of view, a second table has been prepared in which the numbers of returns received from the various provinces of the ten-hour, nine-hour and eight-hour day respectively are entered under the headings of the several trades. Only the returns relating to working time during the first five days of the week are taken into consideration in this table.

Regarding this class of return alone, there will be found 1,119 such returns set forth in the table. Of these, 559 represent a ten-hour working day, 202 a nine-hour working day, and 58 an eight-hour working day, instances of the latter being entirely confined to Toronto and one or two other of the larger centres of population in Ontario, and to the province of British Columbia, while the nine-hour day is practically limited to the remaining cities of larger rank in the Dominion. Two methods of

further analysing these statistics may be adopted, according as reference is had primarily to the branches or trade or to the locality affected. Inasmuch as considerations of locality have greatly to do with determining what shall constitute the current hours of labour, the situation may first be dealt with from the point of view of the several provinces and of the particular towns and cities within the provinces.

Analysis by Provinces.

Nova Scotia.—There is no instance of an eight-hour working day in the building trades in this province, and only 15 instances of a nine-hour day, as against 60 instances of a ten-hour day. Halifax and Sydney represent the points at which the shorter work day prevails.

Prince Edward Island.—The ten-hour day is practically of universal application, though a movement in favour of a nine-hour day is reported from certain branches in Charlottetown.

New Brunswick.—As in Nova Scotia the eight-hour day is unknown in the building trades in this province. The table shows 13 instances of a nine-hour day and 59 of a ten-hour day. Stonecutters appear to enjoy relatively the highest percentage of the

shorter working hour. The city of St. John is the only locality in which the nine-hour day is universal in these trades.

Quebec.—There are 33 returns included in the table of a nine-hour and 130 of a ten-hour day. The nine-hour day is limited entirely to the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Hull and Sherbrooke, with the single exception of Grandby. St. Hyacinthe has a ten-hour day.

Ontario.—Going from east to west, the eight-hour day is for the first time met with in this province, with 26 instances recorded in the table. They will be found to be confined almost wholly to Toronto, Toronto Junction and London, with isolated instances in particular branches elsewhere. Hamilton, Ottawa, Brantford, Chatham, Niagara Falls and Kingston have a nine-hour day. In the smaller towns of the province the ten-hour day prevails almost universally, except in the larger centres of population where nine hours a day are worked in certain branches according to local arrangements. This is illustrated by the fact that the table presents ninety-eight returns of a nine-hour working day, and 260 of a ten-hour day in addition to the returns of an eight-hour work day given above.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G, No. 2.

TABLE NO. II.—Showing the Number of Returns, by Provinces, received by the Department of Labour of the ten hour, nine hour and eight hour day respectively in the trades indicated.

| | Masons and Bricklayers. | | Carpenters and Joiners. | | Lathers and Plasterers. | | Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers. | | Plumbers. | | Gas and Steam Fitters. | | Stone Cutters. | | Builders' Labourers | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|---|-------|-------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | 10 hr. day. | 9 " " | 10 hr. day. | 9 " " | 10 hr. day. | 9 " " | 10 hr. day. | 9 " " | 10 hr. day. | 9 " " | 10 hr. day. | 9 " " | 10 hr. day. | 9 " " | 10 hr. day. | 9 " " |
| Nova Scotia..... | 9 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| P. E. Island..... | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| New Brunswick .. | 8 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| Quebec..... | 16 | 5 | 23 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 17 | 3 |
| Ontario..... | 37 | 18 | 49 | 15 | 34 | 12 | 39 | 10 | 42 | 11 | 29 | 10 | 22 | 6 | 73 | 36 |
| Manitoba..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| N. W. Territories.. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 | 1 |
| British Columbia.. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | .. | 5 | 3 |
| Total for Dominion. | 76 | 30 | 108 | 32 | 66 | 24 | 87 | 24 | 75 | 22 | 65 | 20 | 65 | 24 | 73 | 66 |

TABLE SHOWING CURRENT HOURS OF LABOUR

| LOCALITY. | MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS. | | | CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. | | | LATHERS AND PLASTERERS. | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). |
| <i>Nova Scotia—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigonish..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Boularderie..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Clark's Harbour..... | 59 | 10 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Digby..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Guysboro'..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Halifax..... | 54 | *9 | 9 | 54 | *9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Hantsport..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Kempt's Head..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Little Bras d'Or..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Milton..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Musquodoboit..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Nut's Harbour..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Port Hood..... | | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Port Maitland..... | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Sydney..... | 50 | 9 | 5 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Three Brooks..... | 55½ | 10 | 5½ | 55½ | 10 | 5½ | | | |
| Truro..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Wolfeville..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Yarmouth..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| <i>Prince Edward Island—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Georgetown..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| New London..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| <i>New Brunswick—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Bay du Vin..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Black Creek..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Caraquet..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | | |
| Eel River..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Grand Falls..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Hartland..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Mispec..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Moncton..... | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Richibucto..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| St. George..... | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Woodstock..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Back Bay..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Cole's Point..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Grande Anse..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Sussex..... | | 9 | | | 10 | | | | |
| <i>Quebec—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Bordeaux..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Buckingham..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap Santé..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Carleton..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Granby..... | | 9 | | | 9 | | | 9 | |
| Grande Vallée..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Hochelega..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Hopewell Hill..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Hull..... | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| Isle Verte..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Lachute..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Montmagny..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |

* 8 hours in winter.

IN THE BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES G., No. 1.

| PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS. | | | PLUMBERS. | | | GAS AND STEAM- FITTERS. | | | STONECUTTERS. | | | BUILDERS' LABOUREES. | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 50 | 9 | 5 | 54 | 9 | 5 | 54 | 9 | 5 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 5 |
| | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 55½ | 10 | 5½ | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | 55½ | 10 | 5½ |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | | |
| | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | 9 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 59 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | | | 9 | | | 9 | | | 9 | | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 |

TABLE SHOWING CURRENT HOURS OF LABOUR

| LOCALITY. | MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS. | | | CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. | | | LATHERS AND PLASTERERS. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week.) | Hours per day (Saturdays.) | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week.) | Hours per day (Saturdays.) | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week.) | Hours per day (Saturdays.) |
| <i>Quebec—Con.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal..... | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Nicolet..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicteaux..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Ormstown..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Poiré..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Portage du Fort..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | | |
| Port Wolfe..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Quebec..... | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Rivière à Pierre..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | | |
| Rivière du Loup..... | 58 | 10 | 8 | 58 | 10 | 8 | 58 | 10 | 8 |
| Shawville..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Sherbrooke..... | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 55 | 10 | 5 |
| Sorel..... | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| St. Anaclet..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| St. Casimir..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| St. Henri..... | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| St. Jerome..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| St. Johns..... | | 10 | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | |
| St. Philippe de Nère..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Thetford Mines..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Three Rivers..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Valleyfield..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Vaudreuil..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Yamachiche..... | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| <i>Ontario—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Arnprior..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Avonmore..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Beamsville..... | 50 | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Belleville..... | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| Berlin..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | | |
| Brantford..... | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Breslau..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Brigden..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Brockville..... | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Cainsville..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Camden East..... | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| Cape Croker..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Chatham..... | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 10 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Clinton..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Cobourg..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Collingwood..... | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Cornwall..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Credit Forks..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Crookston..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Dashwood..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Depot Harbour..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Deseronto..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Dundas..... | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Embro..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Finch..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Fort William..... | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Gananoque..... | | 9 | | | 9 | | | | |
| Guelph..... | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Hamilton..... | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 |
| Hotham..... | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Huntsville..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Ingersoll..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Iroquois..... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |

| PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS. | | | PLUMBERS. | | | GAS AND STEAM- FITTERS. | | | STONECUTTERS. | | | BUILDERS' LABOURERS. | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| 58 | 10 | 8 | 58 | 10 | 8 | | 10 | | 58 | 10 | 8 | 58 | 10 | 8 |
| 55 | 10 | 5 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | 10 | | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 59 | 10 | 9 | 60 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | 10 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| | 10 | | 54 | 9 | 9 | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | 54 | 9 | 9 | 60 | 10 | 60 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | 54 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | 10 | | | 10 | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |

TABLE SHOWING CURRENT HOURS OF LABOUR

| LOCALITY. | MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS. | | | CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. | | | LATHERS AND PLASTERERS. | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). |
| <i>Ontario—Con.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Ivanhoe | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston | 54 | 9 | 9 | 53 | 9 | 8 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Lakefield | | | | | | | | | |
| Lambeth | | | | | | | | | |
| Lancaster | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Leamington | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Gros Cap. | | 10 | | | 10 | | | | |
| London | 44 | 8 | 4 | 53 | 9 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 |
| Lyn | | | | | | | | | |
| Meaford | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Mille Roches | | | | | | | | | |
| Morrisburg | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Niagara Falls | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Norval | 59 | 10 | 9 | | | | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| Oakville | | | | | | | 50 | | |
| Orangeville | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Orillia | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 |
| Owen Sound | 54 | 9 | 9 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Paris | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| Pembroke | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Peterboro | | | | 54 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Pele Island | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Pictou | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Port Colborne | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Port Rowan | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Prescott | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Rat Portage | 55 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 55 | 10 | 5 |
| Rockwood | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| Sarnia | 54 | 9 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| St. Catharines | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| Smith's Falls | 54 | 9 | 9 | | | | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Stratford | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| St. Thomas | 54 | 9 | 9 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Stribling Point | | 10 | | | 10 | | | | |
| Sturgeon Falls | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Thamesville | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Toronto | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 |
| Toronto Junction | | 8 | | | 8 | | | 8 | |
| Tweed | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Webwood | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Wellington | | | | 54 | | | | | |
| Windsor | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Wingham | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Warton | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Woodstock | 54 | 9 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| <i>Manitoba—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Arden | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Brandon | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| Elkhorn | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Stonewall | 53 | 9 | 8 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Winnipeg | 53 | 9 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 8 |
| <i>North-west Territories—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| Edmonton | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Fort Saskatchewan | 50 | | | | | | | | |
| Macleod | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |

IN THE BUILDINGS TRADE, CANADA -Continued.

| PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS. | | | PLUMBERS. | | | GAS AND STEAM- FITTERS. | | | STONECUTTERS. | | | BUILDERS' LABOURERS. | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | 48 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| 50 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| 48 | 8 | 8 | 52½ | 9½ | 5 | 52½ | 9½ | 5 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 98 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | 10 | 9 | | | | | | | 50 | | | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | 55 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 59 | 10 | 9 | | | | | | | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| 50 | 9 | 5 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 50 | 9 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| 59 | 10 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 |
| | 8 | | | 8 | | | 8 | | | 8 | | | 8 | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | 8 | 8 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 04 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 55 | 10 | 5 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 9 |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | 53 | 9 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 8 |
| 53 | 9 | 8 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 53 | 9 | 8 | 58 | 10 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 60 |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | | 9 | | | 9 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |

TABLE SHOWING CURRENT HOURS OF LABOUR

| LOCALITY. | MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS. | | | CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. | | | LATHERS AND PLASTERERS. | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five days of week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). |
| <i>North-west Territories—Con.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Qu'Appelle..... | | | | 54 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Frank..... | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>British Columbia—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenwood..... | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Kamloops..... | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| Nanaimo..... | 53 | 9 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 8 |
| Nelson..... | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 |
| New Westminster..... | 48 | 8 | 8 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 48 | 8 | 8 |
| Rossland..... | 54 | 9 | 9 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 |
| Vancouver..... | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 |
| Victoria..... | 48 | 8 | 8 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 48 | 8 | 8 |
| Trail..... | | 10 | | | 10 | | | 10 | |

Manitoba.—There are 19 returns of a ten-hour day and 10 of a nine-hour day in Manitoba. In the city of Winnipeg alone the nine-hour system may be considered as universal, though builders' labourers work ten hours. Brandon retains the ten-hour day.

North-west Territories.—Of 26 returns, 16 are of a ten-hour day and ten of a nine-hour day, Calgary and Edmonton furnishing the statistics for the latter total. In the smaller towns a ten-hour day prevails.

British Columbia.—In this province alone the eight-hour day takes precedence of the nine and ten-hour system, there being in the table 33 returns out of a total of 64, and only four returns of a ten-hour working day. In Nelson, Rossland and Vancouver the eight-hour system appears to be universal, and in Victoria and New Westminster it prevails with the exception of a few branches. Kamloops and Nanaimo have the nine-hour day throughout, and Greenwood for the majority of the branches. Three of the returns of the ten-hour working day are from Trail.

Analysis by Trades.

By way of supplement to the above analysis of the table by provinces, the following statement may be given from the point of view of the several branches of trades represented :—

Masons and bricklayers.—There are in all 113 returns relating to this branch, of which 76 are of a ten-hour day, 30 of a nine-hour day and 7 of an eight-hour day; the four latter being from British Columbia, and the balance from Toronto, Toronto Junction and London, Ont. Eighteen of the nine-hour day returns are also from Ontario, and 4 from British Columbia. British Columbia has only one return of a ten-hour day.

Carpenters and joiners.—Of a total of 146 returns, 108 are of a ten-hour day, 32 of a nine-hour day and 6 of an eight-hour day. British Columbia contributed 4 and Ontario 2 to the latter class, while Ontario contributed 15, Quebec 6 and British Columbia 4 to the nine-hour class.

Lathers and plasterers.—Of 98 returns, 66 are of a ten-hour day, 24 of a nine-hour

IN THE BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*

| PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS. | | | PLUMBERS. | | | GAS AND STEAM- FITTERS. | | | STONECUTTERS. | | | BUILDERS' LABOURERS. | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five-days-of-week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five-days-of-week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five-days-of-week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five-days-of-week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). | Hours per week. | Hours per day (first five-days-of-week). | Hours per day (Saturdays). |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 6 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 58 | 9 | 9 | 53 | 9 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 8 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| 53 | 9 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 8 |
| 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 |
| 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 54 | 9 | 9 |
| 48 | 8 | 8 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 44 | 8 | 4 |
| 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 9 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 54 | 9 | 9 |

day and 8 of an eight-hour day. Ontario contributing to these totals 34, 12 and 3 respectively. Five instances of an eight-hour day are reported from British Columbia.

Painters, decorators and paper-hangers.—There are 109 returns for this class represented in the table, of which 78 represent a ten-hour day, 24 a nine-hour day and 7 an eight-hour day; 4 of the last-named class being reported from Ontario and 3 from British Columbia. Of the nine-hour class 10 are from Ontario, 4 from British Columbia, and 3 from Nova Scotia and Quebec each.

Plumbers.—Of a total of 80 returns only 6 are of an eight-hour day, and of these 4 are reported for British Columbia. Of the 52 returns of a ten-hour day, 20 are reported for Ontario, 16 from Quebec and 5 from New Brunswick. To the total of 22 instances of a nine-hour day Ontario contributed 11, and Quebec and British Columbia 3 each.

Gas and steamfitters.—Of 76 returns, 50 are of a ten-hour day, 20 of a nine-hour day and 6 of an eight-hour day. Four returns from British Columbia and 2 from

Ontario make up the last-named total, while 10 from Ontario, 3 from British Columbia and Quebec each, and 1 from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and the Territories each make up the total of the nine-hour instances.

Stonecutters.—Some 92 returns for this class were obtained, of which 12 related to an eight-hour day, 24 to a nine-hour day and 56 to a ten-hour day. Seven instances of an eight-hour day were recorded for Ontario and 5 for British Columbia. Of the nine-hour class, Ontario with 10, Quebec with 6 and New Brunswick with 3 instances made up the chief items.

Builders' labourers.—Seventy-three instances of a ten-hour day, 26 of a nine-hour day and 6 of an eight-hour day are recorded under this heading. British Columbia and Ontario contributed 3 each to the eight-hour day class; Ontario contributed 12 British Columbia 5 and Quebec 3 to the nine-hour class, and Ontario 36 and Quebec 17 to the ten-hour class, British Columbia being unrepresented in the ten-hour-class, as was also the case with stonecutters, gas and steamfitters, plumbers and painters in that province.

LEGISLATION IN CANADA IN REGARD TO ALIENS.

II.—THE ALIEN LABOUR LAWS.

IN an article under the heading of 'Legislation in Canada in regard to Aliens,' which appeared in the December, 1903 issue of the *Gazette*, the subject was discussed almost entirely from the point of view of the laws governing immigration into the Dominion. The distinction between an immigrant proper and the class of men the legal position of which it is proposed to define in the present article, is somewhat difficult to state exactly, but is quite appreciable. An immigrant may be roughly described as an alien whose intention is assumedly to abandon his status of alienage and to identify himself, for all practical purposes, with the country of his adoption. The law, however, contains a number of provisions with regard to aliens who cannot properly be classified under this heading, and it is with this aspect of the case that the present article has to do.

The article, it will be found, deals chiefly with the legal provisions governing the bringing in of labour from a foreign country under contract to perform service in Canada. Before proceeding to the consideration of that portion of the subject, however, it will be well to state in a general way what are the rights and disabilities of aliens as such under the Canadian law.

Rights of Aliens.

Aliens have certain well-defined rights and privileges granted them by the law of Canada. These are for the most part stated or to be inferred under the terms of the Naturalization Act of the Dominion, which was cited more or less extensively in the article on the immigration laws. It is there enacted that, as regards the acquisition, holding or disposal of real or personal property in Canada, an alien has the same rights as, and is subject to no more legal restrictions than are imposed on the natural-born British subject. A title, accordingly, may be derived through an alien in the same way as through a naturalized citi-

zen.⁽¹⁾ Other more particular rights are conferred by the statutes of the different provinces. In Ontario the powers granted to an alien by the Dominion are confirmed and emphasized,⁽²⁾ and an alien is also expressly given the right to hold shares and to vote on his shares, in loan corporations, building societies,⁽³⁾ street railway companies,⁽⁴⁾ electric railway companies,⁽⁵⁾ etc. Nova Scotia gives aliens and foreign companies the right to hold and convey real property, and a title to land in Nova Scotia is valid in spite of the alienage of the former owner.⁽⁶⁾ In Prince Edward Island, by and Act of 1880,⁽⁷⁾ provision has been made for the prosecution of foreign corporations having no accredited agent in the province. This Act, however, was repealed in 1900, and corporations transacting business in Prince Edward Island, whether native or foreign, were placed on a footing of equality.⁽⁸⁾ By a special provision of the Act incorporating the Charlottetown Light and Power Co., aliens as stockholders were accorded the same privileges as British subjects, a clause which, it may be added, is inserted in most of the special Acts of incorporation passed by the Nova Scotia legislature. The New Brunswick law also confirms the Dominion statute in respect to the rights of aliens as to real and personal property,⁽⁹⁾ and by a special Act of the Consolidated Statutes an alien minister in charge of a congregation within the province has the right to solemnize marriage, as long as he remains in charge of such congregation.⁽¹⁰⁾ The Act to encourage sportsmen and tourists to visit the province makes, of course, no distinction of nationality,⁽¹¹⁾ and in the Act of 1898, to aid in the settlement of the crown

- (1) R.S.C., cap. 113, sec. 3.
- (2) R.S.O., cap. 118, sec. 1 and 3.
- (3) R.S.O., cap. 205, sec. 50.
- (4) R.S.O., cap. 208, sec. 7.
- (5) R.S.O., cap. 209, ec. 60.
- (6) R.S.N.S., cap. 136, secs. 1 and 3.
- (7) P.E.I.S., 1800, cap. 10.
- (8) P.E.I.S., 1900, cap. 1.
- (9) N.B.S., 1898, cap. 8.
- (10) C.S.N.S. cap. 71, sec. 2.
- (11) N.B.S., 1898, cap. 8.

lands in the province, sums are granted to assist persons, 'whether residents of the province or foreigners.' ⁽¹²⁾ In Quebec there is a 'colonization fund' to encourage settlement on the Crown lands of the province, ⁽¹³⁾ and the privileges of the mining law are expressly extended to aliens. ⁽¹⁴⁾ Manitoba's Aliens' Act repeats the provisions of the Dominion statutes in respect to the privileges of aliens as to property. ⁽¹⁵⁾ The Manitoba Building Societies Act is also extended for the benefit of aliens, ⁽¹⁶⁾ and the right of being shareholders under railway companies is conferred by law. ⁽¹⁷⁾ So also, in British Columbia the right of aliens to hold real estate is identical with that of British subjects, ⁽¹⁸⁾ and an alien, upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may record a tract of unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands on the same terms as a naturalized citizen of the province. ⁽¹⁹⁾ A number of these provisions, it will be noted, approach somewhat closely to the type of enactment which was dealt with in the previous article, and the distinction referred to in the opening paragraph of this article, it may again be pointed out, is in several cases somewhat difficult to observe.

Disabilities of Aliens.

On the other hand, the disabilities of aliens under the Canadian law are not less plainly stated. The Naturalization Act of the Dominion grants them only such rights and privileges, even as to property, as are expressly conferred by law. ⁽²⁰⁾ No alien, further, as such, can qualify in Canada for any office, or for any municipal, parliamentary or other franchise. ⁽²¹⁾ No alien can be the owner of a British ship. ⁽²²⁾ The legislation of the various provinces enlarges

the list of these disabilities. The right to vote and serve on juries is generally denied, though other than British subjects may be summoned to serve as petit jurors in civil cases in British Columbia. ⁽²³⁾ Special minor disabilities of aliens under provincial statutes need not be referred to at length. An alien may not, for instance, under the assurances of Estates Tail Act of Ontario serve as 'protector of the settlement'. ⁽²⁴⁾ In Manitoba a special Act confirms the provisions of the Dominion Naturalization Act, requiring express mention of the rights and privileges of aliens in respect to property, ⁽²⁵⁾ and the law regarding foreign corporations operating within the province requires such companies to give yearly statements of capital stock, &c., under penalty of \$20 a day fine for every day's default after March 15 of each year. ⁽²⁶⁾ The ordinance of the North-west Territories which deals with foreign corporations imposes a fine of \$50 a day for every day on which such company carried on business without a license, and likewise calls for annual statements as to the nature and extent of the operations of the company, under the same penalty as that of the Manitoba statute. ⁽²⁷⁾ British Columbia has also enacted legislation requiring the registration and licensing of extra-provincial companies. ⁽²⁸⁾

The Alien Labour Law.

The legislation of chief importance in regard to aliens, as far as the working class in particular is concerned, is to be found in the Act to restrict the importation and employment of alien labour passed by the Dominion parliament in 1897 and its amendments of 1898 and 1901, usually cited in short form as the 'Alien Labour Law'. ⁽²⁹⁾ The main provision of the law forbids any 'person, company, partnership

(12) N.B.S., 1898, cap. 19.

(13) Supplement to Rev. Stat., Quebec, page 108.

(14) R.S.Q., sec. 1422.

(15) R.S.M., cap. 3.

(16) R.S.M., cap. 14, sec. 3.

(17) R.S.M., cap. 132, sec. 33.

(18) R.S.B.C., cap. 6.

(19) R.S.B.C., cap. 143, sec. 5.

(20) R.S.C., cap. 113, sec. 3.

(21) R.S.C., cap. 113, sec. 3.

(22) R.S.C., cap. 113, sec. 3.

(23) R.S.B.C., cap. 107, sec. 99.

(24) R.S.O., cap. 122, sec. 20.

(25) R.S.M., cap. 9.

(26) M.S., 1898, cap. 9, sec. 4.

(27) N.W.T.O., 1901, cap. 22.

(28) R.S.B.C., cap. 43, sec. 123.

(29) A consolidation of the Act and its subsequent amendments appeared in full in appendix to the *Labour Gazette* of June, 1901.

or corporation,' to assist or encourage in any way the importation or immigration of an alien into Canada under contract of any kind to perform labour. Any such contract, whether express or implied, written or verbal, is in the eye of the law void and of no effect, and is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$1,000. ⁽³⁰⁾ The master of a vessel who knowingly lands such an immigrant in Canada may be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each alien so brought in, and may also be imprisoned for a term not to exceed six months. ⁽³¹⁾ Exceptions to the law are made in the case of servants, private secretaries, &c., of foreigners temporarily resident in Canada, and skilled workmen in foreign countries may be engaged under contract to perform labour in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada, provided, however, that such labour cannot be otherwise obtained. ⁽³²⁾ Professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, or personal or domestic servants, are also exempted. ⁽³³⁾ The Act, further, does not prohibit any person from assisting a member of his own family or a relative to migrate from a foreign country to Canada for the purpose of settlement, ⁽³⁴⁾ and the promotion of immigration by duly authorized persons, as will be seen by reference to the preceding article of this series in the *Gazette*, is expressly permitted. ⁽³⁵⁾ An alien landed in Canada in contravention of the Act may be seized and deported at the expense of the person bringing him here. ⁽³⁶⁾ The Act also considers a promise of employment through advertisements printed or published in a foreign country as illegal. ⁽³⁷⁾ A very important reservation is made in the provision of the Act which restricts its application to residents or citizens only of such foreign countries as have enacted and retained in force a law of similar charac-

ter. ⁽³⁸⁾ The initiative in the enforcement of the Act may be taken by private individuals as a civil action in any court in which debts of a similar amount to the penalty imposed are now recovered, or the penalty may be recovered upon summary conviction before a superior court or county court judge or other official invested with the powers of a justice of the peace, the consent of the Attorney General of the province in which the prosecution is had to be first obtained. An informer furnishing original information that the law has been violated is entitled to such a share up to 50 per cent of the penalties recovered in the case of a conviction as may seem just to the Receiver General.*

Provincial Alien Labour Laws.

The general law of the Dominion, as above stated, with regard to alien labour is supplemented by legislation of a similar kind enacted by certain of the provinces, though, as in the case of immigration the federal authority constitutes the court of paramount jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to alienage. The province of Ontario, in the Act respecting master and servant, declares any agreement made with residents out of Canada for service in Ontario to be void with the exception of the classes named in the Dominion Act. With regard to the importation of skilled labour, however, the Ontario Act allows of it in the case not only of new industries not before established in the province, but of any industry whatsoever, if skilled labour for the purposes of the industry cannot otherwise be obtained. ⁽³⁹⁾ In an 'Act respecting certain Railways' passed in 1900, the employment of aliens in the construction of a subsidized railway is forbidden under a penalty of \$20 a day for

*See *Labour Gazette* for August, 1903, page 143, for a report of a conviction made under the Alien Labour Law at Rossland, B.C., under which a portion of penalty was awarded to the informer.

(37) C.S., 1897, cap. 11, sec. p, and C.S., 1901, cap. 13.

(38) R.S.O., cap. 157, sec. 8.

(39) O.S., 1900, cap. 23, sec. 4.

(30) C.S., 1897, cap. 11, sec. 3.

(31) C.S., 1897, cap. 11, sec. 4.

(32) C.S., 1897, cap. 11, sec. 5.

(33) C.S., 1897, cap. 11, sec. 5.

(34) C.S., 1897, cap. 13.

(35) C.S., 1897, cap. 13, sec. 6, and C.S., 1901,

cap. 13.

such alien employed, though the Act applies only to citizens of countries having an Alien Labour Law which excludes Canadians ⁽⁴⁰⁾ from similar employment. An amendment of 1898 to the British Columbia 'Master and Servant Act,' as further amended in the following year, is of the same general effect as the Ontario enactment just referred to. ⁽⁴⁰⁾

Pine and Pulp Wood Manufacture.

Legislation which may be regarded as directed more or less specifically against aliens is the provisions of the Ontario Statutes of 1898 and 1900, under the terms of which the *manufacture of pine and pulp wood* cut on the crown domain must be conducted within the limits of the province.⁽⁴¹⁾ Under authority of these Acts a 'manufacturing condition' is inserted in all sales of timber limits by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and in all licenses or permits to cut pine or pulp wood on such limits, which directs that all pine so cut shall be manufactured into sawn timber within Canada, and that all pulp wood so cut shall also be manufactured within Canada into merchantable pulp, paper, sawn lumber, woodenware or other articles of commerce into which soft wood is commonly manufactured. ⁽⁴²⁾ Violation of this condition is made punishable by suspension of the license. The government may also seize logs which it is thought to be the intention of the licensee to have manufactured outside of Canada and dispose of them to persons who will manufacture them in Canada, and unless the licensee can give security within four weeks of such seizure that the logs will be manufactured within the limits of Canada the government may sell the logs and return the proceeds of the sale to the owner after deducting all expenses of such seizure and any sum that may be owing in respect to timber dues, crown dues, &c.

(40) B.S.C., 1898, cap. 31.

(40) O.S., 1898, cap. 9; O.S., 1900, cap. 11.

(41) See schedules appended to Acts.

The Coasting Trade.

By order in council of the Dominion government of November 10, 1886, all *foreign vessels* trading on the coast and entering the harbours of Canada were made subject to certain regulations. Such vessels are permitted to clear cargo and passengers from foreign ports at one or more Canadian ports, but are not allowed to take on freight or passengers from one Canadian port and land the same at another Canadian port under penalty of a fine of \$400, the vessel being liable to detention as security. A foreign vessel may tow another vessel into a Canadian port, but having once dropped the vessel in Canadian waters cannot again take it in tow to move it further in Canadian waters. The general effect is to prevent foreign vessels from taking part in the coast trade of the country. Vessels fitted for or engaged in deep sea fishing are excepted from these restrictions.

Regulations Affecting the Fishing Industry.

The *fishing industry* of Canada is affected by a number of Acts relating to foreigners. The Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels' of the Revised Statutes permits the granting of licenses to foreign vessels to fish in the inshore waters of Canada, ⁽⁴³⁾ subject to the inspection by Canadian officers, ⁽⁴⁴⁾ any fishing vessel without such license being liable to forfeiture with all its contents and appurtenances, ⁽⁴⁵⁾ and resistance of the seizure being punishable by a fine of \$800 and two years' imprisonment. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ Vessels thus seized may be sold at auction with their appurtenances, cargo, &c., or reserved for the regular service. ⁽⁴⁷⁾ If sold the proceeds may be divided between the captors and the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion. ⁽⁴⁷⁾ The vessel so

(42) R.S.C., cap. 94, sec. 1.

(43) R.S.C., cap. 94, sec. 2.

(44) R.S.C., cap. 94, sec. 4.

(45) R.S.C., cap. 94, sec. 4.

(46) R.S.C., cap. 94, sec. 6.

(47) R.S.C., cap. 94, sec. 6.

captured may be released upon security being given. (") A vessel suspected of illicit fishing may be brought into port and searched, and her master examined under oath. (u)

Various Acts of the Dominion grant licenses from year to year to United States fishing vessels enabling them to enter any port on the Atlantic coast of Canada for the purpose of purchasing bait, ice, seines and various supplies, and for the transshipment of their catch, and the shipping of crews. (vv)

(48) R.S.C., cap. 94, sec. 8.

(49) R.S.C., cap. 94, sec. 3.

(50) C.S., 1890, cap. 19; 1891, cap. 7; 1892, cap. 3, &c.

Wreckers.

The status granted by the law of Canada to United States *wreckers* in Canadian waters may be referred to in conclusion. Such wreckers are permitted to salvage any wreck property and generally ply their trade in the waters of Canada contiguous to the United States. These privileges, however, are made conditionally upon like privileges being extended by the United States government to Canadian vessels. (w)

(51) C.S., 1892, cap. 4.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION—SESSIONS IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AFTER a preliminary meeting held in Ottawa in December for purposes of organization and final receipt and discussion of instructions, the transportation commission appointed in May, 1903, began its active work of inquiry* with a session at St. John, N.B., on January 9. All of the members of the commission, including the secretary, were present. The commission proceeded later to St. Andrews, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Sydney, N.S., and other points in the maritime provinces, where much valuable information was received and reserved for full consideration as a result of investigations conducted.

Localities Visited.

A full statement of the localities visited by the commission during January, with dates, is as follows:—

St. John, N.B., 9th to 11th January.

St. Andrews, N.B., 12th January.

St. Stephen, N.B., 13th January.
Halifax, N.S., 14th and 15th January.
Glace Bay, N.S., 18th January.
Louisbourg, N.S., 18th January.
North Sydney, N.S., 18th January.
Sydney, N.S., 18th January.
New Glasgow, N.S., 20th January.

Procedure of Commission.

Formal sittings of the commissioners were held at the above points on the dates mentioned, but the commissioners also investigated many matters and visited several points independently. In cases where formal notices had been given, the mayors and presidents of the local boards of trade were, whenever possible, communicated with in advance, with the view that the public might be informed of the date and place of the sittings, and that the meetings might be properly organized and all interested persons afforded an opportunity to give evidence or submit statements. The plan was found to work very well; a few selected speakers in most cases represented the citizens, apparently to the entire satisfaction of the public.

No official statement as to the evidence taken was issued during the month. The

*See special article describing the circumstances which led to the appointment of the commission and outlining the scope of its investigation in the *Labour Gazette* for June, 1903, page 974. The personnel of the commission is made up as follows; Mr. John Bertram, Toronto; Mr. Robert Reford, Montreal; and Mr. C. E. Fry, Quebec.

following, however, is a brief summary of the reports of the more important sittings of the commission contained in the public press :

Opening Sittings at St. John, N.B.

The opening sittings of the commission were held at St. John, N.B., on Saturday, January 9, and on Monday, January 11. The recent satisfactory increase in the volume of winter port business at St. John was explained by the mayor of the city, the president of the Board of Trade, and other witnesses, who referred in detail to the connection of the C.P.R. with the port, and to the elevator and wharfage capacity of St. John, in which connection an expenditure of \$750,000, it was stated, had been undertaken by the city. It was pointed out that additional wharfage capacity was urgently needed, and additional berths for the accommodation of steamships. It was recommended also that the government undertake to dredge the channel and harbour in certain specified localities. The port, it was stated, was eminently safe and free from ice, and afforded plenty of room for the extension of railroad facilities. Trade statistics for the past several years were quoted to show the increasing importance of the export and import business. The views of the Shipping Federation of Montreal to the effect that St. John should be maintained as a free port and certain improvements carried into effect by the government, were presented. The possibilities of the fruit trade with the West Indies were also dealt with. The commissioners undertook to give careful consideration to the evidence presented, and to do everything possible to secure that Canadian shipments should be made through Canadian ports. The commissioners also held a private conference with the civic harbour committee.

Sessions at Halifax.

The city Board of Trade took charge of the evidence offered before the commission at Halifax in the way of representing local

interests. The mayor of the city introduced the commission and in reply to the address of welcome the chairman briefly explained the objects of the commission. The commission was in Halifax, he stated, for the purpose of collecting information on the facilities of the port as an outlet for trade, including consideration also of railway facilities and other matters connected with the question of water transportation. The presentation of information on this subject was then begun. A large and modern light-ship, it was stated, was needed off the entrance to the harbour. As regards terminal facilities the port was said to have an elevator of half a million bushels capacity. The wharfs were also almost sufficient for all purposes of terminal facilities and could easily be added to. The flour trade amounted to about 400,000 barrels and bags last year, when 5,756 vessels, sail and steam, of a tonnage of about 1,500,000 arrived and cleared from the port. Additional shunting facilities and double tracking were required. With regard to local trade, it was stated that over 60,000,000 feet of deals and half a million barrels of apples were shipped. Ice had not proved an inconvenience since 1862. On the question of ocean insurance, Halifax, it was stated, had been handicapped by the high premiums exacted by companies in England, Canada and the United States, in spite of representations to Lloyd's that vessels could be out of reach of land two hours after leaving the wharf. The underwriters, however, had decided upon fixed premiums for localities north of certain lines, and Halifax had suffered in consequence. At present where a rate of 20 cents would cover shipments from the west to St. John, thence to Liverpool via Halifax, the rate direct through Halifax would be 30 cents. Cheese in particular was mentioned as coming to St. John or Portland in preference to Halifax on account of insurance premiums. In 1902 the imports at Halifax were \$6,936,983 and in 1903 \$7,986,473. Exports in 1902 were \$7,589,957 and in 1903 \$7,983,153, in spite

of the partial failure of the fisheries. With regard to the banana trade with the West Indies, inasmuch as the United Fruit Company controls the trade and can afford to put fruits into Canadian markets at less price than it can be landed in Halifax, it would be impossible to develop it to any extent. A fast mail service, it was stated, was needed. The subject of western through freight was said to be largely a matter of railway facilities and Halifax was interested in seeing that the I.C.R., get better connection with the trunk lines. Prior to the second day's session the commission was taken for a cruise along the water front and inspected the terminal facilities at Richmond and at Deep Water. Storage and wharfage facilities at Dartmouth, it was stated, would shortly be increased. Between July and December 1902, 14,115 cars had arrived over the C.P.R., and 16,814 during the same period in 1903. The D. A.R.'s traffic during the same period was 1,800 cars, making a total increase of 4,501 cars over same period in 1902. There were 135 steamers at the wharfs handling 97,800 tons in 1902, whereas in 1903 there were 153 steamers handling 105,200 tons. The discrimination in grain freight rates in favour of the New England ports was also referred to, Halifax, it was stated, being handicapped in favour of these ports and of St. John. In concluding the sessions the chairman stated that the commission was much impressed with the natural advantages of Halifax harbour, which being the nearest point to Europe would undoubtedly secure the carrying of high class goods. It was further stated that the passenger trade was the hope for Halifax and that special attention should be paid to it.

Sessions at Sydney.

From Halifax the commission proceeded to Sydney where an interruption of a day took place to enable the members to inspect the Dominion Coal Company's properties and the harbour at Louisbourg. The fast Atlantic steamship project and the advisability of making Sydney a port of call

were the topics principally dealt with at Sydney. It was pointed out that the distance from Galway to Sydney was 1,980 miles, while the distance from Galway to Quebec was 2,600 miles. Passengers and mails landed at Sydney would reach Quebec and Montreal from 10 to 12 hours sooner than if they went by the St. Lawrence, and the vessels might then be able to go at lower speed and with greater safety while in the St. Lawrence. The building of the proposed Canso bridge was also advocated as another means of reducing the time between Sydney and Montreal. It was suggested that the proposed fast line of steamers should be required to coal with Canadian coal for the homeward trip and that by coaling at Sydney they would save the cost of the haul from there to Quebec, amounting to from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton. The need of greater docking and terminal facilities at Sydney was also referred to.

As the commission had not intended to visit Prince Edward Island, the needs of that province for increased transportation facilities were pointed out to the commission while at Sydney by representatives from Charlottetown. The exporters of the province, it was stated, were frequently prevented from exporting large quantities of oats and potatoes, as the only means they had of placing these and other agricultural products on the market was by the Dobell and Black Diamond liners calling once a fortnight. The freight rate from the island to the main land was stated to be practically prohibitive.

The needs of the local transportation service in Cape Breton were also presented to the commission.

In the session held at Sydney on January 18, it was stated by the captain and officers engaged in the Reid service between Port au Basque and North Sidney, which had been in operation three times weekly, summer and winter for three years, that the vessel had never experienced delay from fog and only two or three times from drift ice.

The commission adjourned in Montreal on January 21, no definite date being decided on for its next meetings. The commissioners and secretaries were given parti-

cular divisions of work to be performed before the next formal setting, which will be at the call of the chairman.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TORONTO DISTRICT LABOUR COUNCIL.

WITH the beginning of the year an important change in the constitution of the Toronto District Labour Council went into effect, which, inasmuch as the conditions of labour organization which suggested it are represented at many points elsewhere in Canada, is of more than local interest. The change was in the way of bringing within the jurisdiction of the district council the various local councils of the several trades which had previously existed on an independent basis and with no constitutional connection with the district council. It was therefore in the nature of an amalgamation of these bodies and their absorption into the district labour council, without abrogation of the functions of either, the result aimed at being the solidifying and unifying of the labour organization movement throughout the district in question. The plan on which the reorganization was carried out was as follows :—

The 'Sectional Council' Plan.

Unions affiliated with the council and engaged in work of a common nature are to be formed into 'sectional councils' under the jurisdiction of the central body. Thus there will be a building trades section, a printing trades section, a metal trades section, and so on, a miscellaneous section being provided for unions which do not fall under the common headings. There is to be a 'label section,' also to be composed of delegates from unions having a label. These sections are to be practically self-governing having the adoption of by-laws and the selection of officers entirely in their own hands, though the constitution demands that they must meet at least once a month and present a report to the central

body. With reference to representation on a sectional council, that also is under the jurisdiction of the council except in cases where an international union has legislated on the subject. Local unions, however, must provide that their quota of representation to their sectional council shall be selected from their representation to the district labour council. They must also pay the per capita tax directly to the central body which meets all expenses incurred by the sections, including salaries, printing, &c., though in the case of officers' salaries the council is not liable for more than \$18 per quarter.

Estimate of Membership.

The following approximate estimate of the numbers of unions and members in each section in the Toronto district has been issued by the council :—

Building Trades Section.

| | Members. |
|---|----------|
| Locals in District Labour Council, 11.. | 2,300 |
| Locals not in District Labour Council, 10.. | 2,800 |
| Total locals, 21.. | 5,100 |

Printing Trades Section.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Locals in District Labour Council, 6.. | 1,100 |
| Locals not in District Labour Council, 2.. | 500 |
| Total locals, 8.. | 1,700 |

Metal Trades Section.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Locals in District Labour Council, 10.. | 950 |
| Locals not in District Labour Council, 3.. | 450 |
| Total locals, 13.. | 1,400 |

Wood Working Section.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Locals in District Labour Council, 9.. | 950 |
|--|-----|

Miscellaneous Section.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Locals in District Labour Council, 45.. | 5,200 |
| Grand total, 96.. | 14,350 |

Of the above locals 81 unions with 10,500 members were affiliated with the district labour council previous to the change, leaving 15 unions and 3,850 members affiliated with their respective section councils only.

At three cents per quarter on each member, the per capita tax will amount to \$430.50 per quarter or \$1,722 per year. The

amount of expenditure of each of the six sections is placed at from \$96 to \$192 per annum, making a total expenditure by all the sections of about \$800 per year. With \$650 added for printing, postage, rent, officers' salaries, &c., the total expenditure is estimated at \$1,450 per year, leaving a surplus of \$272.

MUNICIPAL TRADING AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.*

A report on municipal trading* and municipal ownership, recently printed by order of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, embodies the results of an investigation conducted by a select committee appointed by the legislative assembly in May, 1903, for the purpose of selecting and publishing documents on municipal ownership and municipal trading.

The report opens with a catalogue of books, pamphlets, articles, &c., on the subject, which is followed by extracts and summaries from various sources, dealing with municipal ownership in Great Britain. Then come extracts from American sources, chiefly treating of the forms of municipal ownership in the United States, and in some cases comparing them with the systems of municipal ownership in Great Britain and Europe. Attached to this report is a return ordered by the legislative assembly on June 12, 1903, of the reproductive undertakings operated by municipalities in Ontario.

Municipal ownership has made great strides in Great Britain within the past few years, notwithstanding the strong opposition which has been raised against it in certain quarters. In a return issued by the local government board on 'Reproductive Undertakings,' it is stated that the total capital invested by municipalities in Great Britain in these enterprises on March 31, 1902, was £121,172,372, and the annual

average net profit was £378,281. The chief municipal undertakings enumerated are waterworks, gasworks, electrical supply, tramways, markets, baths and washhouses, burial grounds, working class dwellings, and harbour piers, docks and quays.

The arguments against municipal ownership adduced before a parliamentary committee in 1900 are summed up in the following extract from an article in the *Journal of Political Economy*, reprinted in this report: (1) Municipal authorities are too busy with purely administrative matters to engage in trading. (2) The legislative sphere of private enterprise is interfered with. (3) There is danger of overtrading. (4) It encourages socialism and discourages combination.

Municipal Ownership in the United States.

Municipal undertakings in the United States differ in several respects from those in England. Systems of waterworks are more frequently in the control of municipalities in the United States, but on the other hand, the only street railway conducted under public ownership is the one over Brooklyn Bridge in the State of New York. It is stated that private ownership of waterworks in the United States exists only in 19 cities out of 78, having a population, in 1900, of over 50,000. With regard to electric lighting systems, statistics are given for ten cities, which show that while the prices paid per street are to private companies before public operation varied from \$100 to \$325, the cost, inclu-

*Municipal Trading and Municipal Ownership or operation of Public Utilities. King's Printer, Toronto. 1903. 246 pages.

ding interest on capital, &c., under public ownership, ranged from \$40 to \$95 per arc. In a criticism of the statistics regarding electric lighting systems owned by municipalities, it is pointed out in a report by chief Walker, of Philadelphia, that many items which should be charged to operating expenses are often omitted, such as the salary of the superintendent, wages of a machinist, repairs, insurance, cost of maintenance, &c.

Municipal Ownership in Canada.

In the return of reproductive undertakings operated by municipalities in Ontario, it is stated that out of 14 cities, 106 towns and 134 villages, to which forms of inquiry were sent, returns had been received by the 18th of November, 1903, from 12 cities, 90 towns and 118 villages. Of these, 11 cities, 57 towns and 21 villages had been carrying on reproductive undertakings, and a number of the others reported that they were about to acquire waterworks or electric lighting plants. There are 79 municipalities in Ontario which own their waterworks, 35 which have their own electric lighting plant, 4 which supply electricity, two supply gas, two have municipal cemeteries, one possesses a dock and one operates its own street railway.

With regard to the financial success of these undertakings, there was an average annual loss on the municipal street railway and electric lighting system, combined, at Port Arthur, of \$1,370.95, for the period of four years, ended December 31, 1902. Profits are shown in 44 cases, and losses in 48. In one case there was no profit or loss, and in 23 no reports were made. The municipal gas plant at Brockville, which was established in 1901, realized an annual profit of \$4,000 on an invested capital of \$85,000, but the natural gas sold by the corporation at Kingsville showed a loss of \$243.38 on an invested capital of \$27,000. The business of supplying electricity to consumers by municipalities, has been begun too recently in most cases to admit of statistics of profit and loss. In Brace-

bridge, there was an average annual profit of \$620.28 on electric lighting and electricity supply combined, which were first provided by the town in 1895, but at Hespeler, where the system was only established in 1900, there was a loss of \$3,084.60, with an invested capital of \$15,483.48.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN CANADA.

STATISTICS relating to electric lighting in Canada, issued during the month of January by the Dominion statistician, show an important growth and development in this branch of industry during the year just passed. The returns, though of interest primarily to electrical workers, linemen, and the other classes of employees of that branch, are of considerable general importance as well.

Returns for the Dominion.

According to the report of the officers carrying out the Electric Light Inspection Act there were last year 324 plants in operation in the Dominion with 14,780 arc lamps and 212,861 incandescent lights. Regarding the arc lamp as equal to ten incandescent lights there were on June 30 last 1,360,661 lights in use in Canada, an increase of 236,865 lights in the year, or over 21 per cent. Since 1898 there has been an increase of 65 in the number of establishments, 4,391 in the number of arc lamps and 749,246 in the number of incandescents.

The largest single plant in the Dominion is that of Toronto, which has 170,000 lamps, the second largest is that of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, which has 158,503 lights, the third in size being the Ottawa Electric Company with 111,927 lights.

Returns by Provinces.

Maritime provinces.—There were 1,267 arc lamps and 193,120 incandescent lights in the three provinces, an increase of 33½ per cent in the number of arc lamps and 98 per cent in incandescents over the

figures of 1898. Nova Scotia has increased the number of its incandescents by 32,140 during the same period.

Quebec.—Quebec has 53 plants, 3,853 arc lights and 409,503 incandescents. Since 1898 the gain in arc lights has been 47·6 per cent and in incandescents 212·3 per cent, while the number of plants has increased by 13.

Ontario.—The province of Ontario is the chief employer of electric light having 203 of the 324 plants in use in the Dominion. It has also considerably more than one half of the total of arc lights and 47 per cent of the incandescent lights. Since 1898 the gain in arcs has been 36·2 per cent and in incandescents 138·6 per cent. The plants in Ontario are smaller than in Quebec, the average in Quebec being 15,000 arcs and incandescents per plant, and in Ontario 3,115.

Manitoba.—Manitoba has increased from 162 to 373 in its arc lights, and in its in-

candescents from 13,800 to 31,905, since 1898.

North-west Territories.—There are 29 arcs and 6,677 incandescent lights in operation, an increase during the past five years of 4 in the former and 997 in the latter.

British Columbia.—The largest proportional increase of any province is shown in the case of British Columbia, the increase in arcs being 377, or 82 per cent, and in incandescents 74,297 or 257 per cent. In 1898, British Columbia and Nova Scotia had practically the same number of lights; at present British Columbia has 384 more arc lights and 42,326 more incandescents.

The above figures show that the increased use of electric lights is general throughout Canada and that, proportionately, British Columbia stands first in that increase, with Quebec second, Ontario third, Manitoba fourth and Nova Scotia fifth.

LABOUR UNIONS AND BRITISH INDUSTRY.*

IN the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour for January, there is an article on English trade unions and their effect on British industry, based on personal investigations of the author, Mr. A. Maurice Low, and containing the views of prominent employers and officers of unions, on subjects relating to labour organizations. The writer states that the general opinion in England is that the trade unions there are a quarter of a century in advance of those in the United States. As evidence in support of this view, it is stated that the relations between capital and labour in America are not so cordial as in England, and strikes are more common in America and are carried on with more bitterness on both sides. The opposition of the union man to working with the non-union man is less marked in

England than in the United States, and the 'sympathetic strike' is every year falling into greater disrepute.

There is a marked increase in England, on the part of both employers and men, of a desire to create the machinery to settle all disputes by voluntary conciliation or arbitration. As a proof of the value of conciliation boards in adjusting differences between employers and their men, the secretary of the Durham Miners' Association, composed of 90,000 men and 192 branches, stated that last year, not more than £5 (\$24.33) was drawn from the strike fund, and this only in one or two minor instances hardly worthy of notice.

Some of the more important unions have assets exceeding \$1,500,000. The funds are used to support men who are out of work because of a strike or lockout, to pay sick or accident benefits, and in many cases to

*Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour. No. 50.—January, 1904.

provide old age pensions. The largest expenditure is for 'provident benefits,' that is for purposes other than strikes. The United Society of Boiler Makers and Ship-builders in thirty-four years expended £1,663,245 for provident benefits, and £97,305 for disputes. The Iron Founders' Society, during its existence, has spent £1,612,721 in provident benefits, and £55,169 in dispute pay. In forty-one years, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has spent £1,543,850 for provident benefits, and £220,177 for disputes.

Two successful systems of profit-sharing on a large scale are described at length, in this article, which are carried out in the Thames Iron Works and in the works of the South Metropolitan Gas Company of London. After undergoing five successive strikes, the Thames Iron Company, in 1892, voluntarily adopted what they called the good-fellowship system of payment of wages. The labour value of every contract, and so far as possible, of every job and piece, was ascertained, and when the wage cost of production was less than the labour value, the balance of gain was divided among those who had earned it by extra skill and energy. In ten years, more than £80,000 has been paid in good-fellowship dividends. In 1894, the Thames Iron Works adopted the eight hour day, and the combination of the bonus system and the eight hour day has been very successful, both to the company and to the employees. The total wages paid in nine years before the introduction of the eight-hour day amounted to £1,380,748 7s. 6d., and the wages paid in nine years after its introduction came to £2,065,707 11s. 10d. The president of the company stated that, taking the same two periods of nine years, their profits have very considerably increased, while the losses incurred on unsuccessful contracts were reduced by three-

fourths during the later period. The good-fellowship system was not opposed by the trade unions, and four-fifths of the employees are members of the various unions, according to the president of the company, who, himself, is favourable toward them.

In the case of the South Metropolitan Gas Light Company, the bonus paid to employees is based on the price of gas, and amounts to $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent on the annual salary of officers and wages of workmen for every penny at which gas sold below 3s. 1d. (75 cents) per 1,000 feet. There is no bonus when the price of gas is equal to or higher than this amount. One-half of the bonus is required to be invested in the names of three trustees in the company's ordinary stock, and the remaining half is withdrawable at a week's notice, but it may be left in the company's hands to accumulate at interest, or it may be invested in stock with the trustees. The bonus fund is managed by a committee of 36 members, of whom half represent the workmen, and half the directors of the company. This committee appoints three trustees, one director, one officer and one workman, in whose names the bonus and dividends as they annually accrue, are invested in the company's ordinary stock. The company has also established an accident fund, to which all its employees are invited to contribute. This fund is a substitute for the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897, and the provisions of the scheme cannot be made less favourable to the men than the provisions of the Act. In addition to this there are also a sick and burial fund, and a superannuation fund, to all of which the company contributes liberally. The profit-sharing scheme of this company was at first opposed by the Gas Workers' Union, but at present both union and non-union men are in its employ.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of January, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule inserted in each contract.

Addition for storage, Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont.; date of contract, 13th January, 1904; amount of contract, \$9,100.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Not less than : | |
| Bricklayers.. . . . | \$3.60 | per day of 9 hours. |
| Masons.. . . . | 3.60 | " " |
| Stonecutters.. . . . | 3.24 | " " |
| Builders' labourers.. . . . | 1.80 | " " |
| Quarrymen.. . . . | 1.71 | " " |
| Derrickmen.. . . . | 2.00 | " " |
| Powdermen.. . . . | 2.00 | " " |
| Excavators.. . . . | 1.80 | " " |
| Carpenters.. . . . | 2.00 | " " |
| Shinglers.. . . . | 2.00 | " " |
| Lathers.. . . . | 2.25 | " " |
| Plasterers.. . . . | 2.70 | " " |
| Painters and glaziers.. . . . | 2.00 | " " |
| Blacksmiths.. . . . | 2.00 | " " |
| Plumbers and steamfitters.. . . . | 2.25 | " " |
| Ordinary labourers.. . . . | 1.50 | " " |
| Metal roofers.. . . . | 2.00 | " " |
| Electricians.. . . . | 2.00 | " " |
| Driver, 1 horse and cart.. . . . | 2.00 | " " |
| " 2 horses and wagon.. . . . | 3.00 | " " |
| Timekeepers.. . . . | 1.50 | " " |

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the number of the *Canadian Patent Office Record*, issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of January.

THERE were 489 Canadian patents issued during the month of October. Of these, 36 were for inventions relating directly or indirectly to various methods of locomotion, 31 were for new industrial machines, and 9 others for parts of machinery. There were also 20 for different kinds of apparatus, and 20 for industrial processes. There were 23 electrical inventions, 10 patents relating to agriculture and dairying, and 10 relating to steam engines.

Inventions relating to Locomotion.

The patented inventions relating to locomotion included 14 for dumping cars, 5 motor vehicles, 5 brakes, 6 rails, 4 railway ties, 3 switches, 3 signalling systems, and others.

An important invention connected with railways is a *safety device* whereby trains may be automatically stopped when reaching a danger signal. It consists of a semaphore, with a lever attached to it which projects towards the track when the semaphore is set at 'danger.' A train to be adapted for this invention must be equipped with air brakes. A branch pipe pro-

jecting from the train, is connected with the air brake system forming a part of it. A glass bulb is at the end of the pipe, and when the train is passing the semaphore, the bulb is broken by the lever extending from the semaphore. In this way the brakes are automatically applied.

Machinery.

Of the machines that were patented during the month, three were for use in the manufacture of cans, three for various processes of metal working, one for treating pulp, and four sewing machines, one of which is for the purpose of sewing sacks. There is a machine for laying tracks, combined with which is a mechanism for driving spikes, so that the tracks may be laid and fastened to the ties entirely by machinery. The same machine also deposits the ties on the roadbed, thus reducing all the operations to a mechanical process.

An attempt to minimize the danger of boiler explosions is found in a safety device, consisting of a plug adapted for insertion through the boiler shell, with a weakened portion or channel exterior to the boiler. There is a bushing within the plug, between its inner end and the channel, containing a valve seat, and a valve adapted for seating upon it, and another bushing between the outer end of the plug and the channel, carrying a stem adapted to maintain the valve normally unseated.

Industrial Processes.

A number of important patents were issued for new industrial processes. Two related to the treatment of cast iron. A process of hardening and tempering this metal consists of heating the cast iron, then dipping it in a bath or solution consisting of sulphuric acid and red arsenic in the proportions of one gallon of the former to three-quarters of a pound of the latter. A method of preparing a soldering compound for cast iron consists in mixing 70 parts of finely divided metal, such as iron filings, 15 parts of sub-oxide of copper, and about

15 parts of pulverized glass borax, then mixing 40 parts of this compound with 10 parts of an alkali hydrate and 40 parts of water glass.

In opposition to the present method of using pure water for the production of steam for manufacturing purposes, a process has been devised for obtaining more heat by retarding the boiling point of water. For this purpose, there is mixed with the water in the boiler a very dense solution composed of such salts as chloruret of calcium, chloruret of sodium, or chloruret of baryum, or else a mixture of these salts and of a product comprising chloruret of baryum, tannin and mucilaginous matters.

A process of producing a silky lustre in cotton goods or fabrics consists in first carding the cotton, combing it, then gassing or singeing it, to remove the down, and finally mercerizing it under tension.

Electrical Inventions.

Among the electrical inventions are a storage battery, a system of wireless telegraphy, three switches, two railway signals, a lamp, and a thermometer. An electrolyte for electric accumulators consists of a composition of powdered or precipitated sulphate of lead, moistened with dilute sulphuric acid, thoroughly mixed together, the proportions of the mixture being determined by the quality of the sulphate of lead, and the purpose for which the accumulators are to be used.

Miscellaneous Inventions.

There were ten patents for acetylene gas generators, two heating systems, and two gas burners. Among agricultural implements were two potato diggers, a plough, a rotary harrow, and two milking machines. A process of making milk powder consists in evaporating fresh milk in a vacuum by the action of steam and under agitation, until the amount of water contained in it is reduced to from 25 to 30 per cent. It is then spread out in the air at a temperature below the melting point of the fatty con-

stituents, and left to evaporate, until the amount of water is from 16 to 20 per cent. It is then reduced to a powder and further dried at the same temperature, until the water amounts to 14 per cent or less.

REPORT OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION ON CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.

ON November 10 last the parliamentary committee of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association instituted a special investigation among the members of the association as to the supply of labour at present available in the manufacturing industry of Canada. The result of the inquiry was given to the public in a special report issued under date of January 14, 1904, a summary of which is presented below. The report, it was explained, was prepared for business purposes, with the practical end in view of assisting individual members of the association to secure any help they might require. The plan adopted was to forward an inquiry circular to the 1,306 members which were on the list of the association on the date named, the inquiry being in part as follows:—

'We desire to ascertain the existing conditions respecting the supply of labour in the manufacturing industries of Canada at the present time, and further to place the members of this association in touch with reliable sources of supply. Please give us the following information: (1) Are you at present in need of any classes of labour? (2) If so, how many? (3) Men? Women? Girls? Boys? (4) Do you anticipate any difficulty in securing this help?'

Some 434 members sent in replies to the questions above formulated and it is on these reports that the tabular statement issued by the association was based.

Statement by Provinces.

The following table shows the results of the inquiry under the heading of the several provinces:—

| Province. | Men. | Boys. | Females. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|----------|--------|
| Ontario..... | 1,110 | 312 | 1,461 | 2,883 |
| Quebec..... | 312 | 69 | 663 | 1,044 |
| New Brunswick..... | 131 | ..... | 65 | 196 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 330 | ..... | ..... | 330 |
| Manitoba..... | 80 | 4 | ..... | 84 |
| British Columbia..... | 160 | ..... | ..... | 160 |
| Total..... | 2,123 | 385 | 2,189 | 4,697 |

Statement by Branches of the Industry.

In the following table the results of the inquiry according to the branches of the manufacturing industry affected are set forth:—

| Branches. | Men. | Boys. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|--------|
| Agriculture implements..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Biscuits and confectionery..... | 9 | 8 | 31 | 48 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 208 | 20 | 82 | 300 |
| Brooms and brushes..... | 10 | 20 | 50 | 80 |
| Buttons..... | ..... | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Carriages and sleighs..... | 61 | 13 | ..... | 74 |
| Clothing..... | 5 | 26 | 1,198 | 1,229 |
| Cordage..... | 2 | 5 | 50 | 57 |
| Cottons..... | 30 | 40 | 135 | 205 |
| Electrical supplies..... | 6 | 6 | 7 | 19 |
| Flour and meal..... | 5 | 3 | 5 | 14 |
| Fur workers..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 40 |
| Glassware..... | 29 | 2 | 23 | 54 |
| Glove makers..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 |
| Hats and caps..... | 15 | 6 | 85 | 106 |
| Iron and steel..... | 376 | 58 | ..... | 434 |
| Jewellers and silversmiths..... | 14 | 7 | 110 | 131 |
| Leather & manufactures..... | 84 | 2 | ..... | 86 |
| Lumber..... | 534 | ..... | ..... | 534 |
| Paints, oils, &c..... | 15 | ..... | 5 | 20 |
| Paper and manufactures..... | 30 | 36 | 54 | 120 |
| Pianos and organs..... | 29 | ..... | ..... | 29 |
| Plaster..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| Pork packers..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | 27 |
| Printers, lithographers, &c..... | 11 | 24 | 84 | 119 |
| Rubber goods..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 53 |
| Silk goods..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25 |
| Stoneware..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Tinware..... | ..... | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Tobacco..... | 90 | 40 | 50 | 180 |
| Woodenware..... | 414 | 28 | ..... | 442 |
| Window shades..... | 6 | 15 | 35 | 56 |
| Woollens..... | 40 | 7 | 36 | 83 |
| Total..... | 2,123 | 385 | 2,189 | 4,697 |

It will be seen that the statement of the Manufacturers' Association indicates a total need among the members of 4,697 hands, made up of 2,123 men, 385 boys and 2,189 women.

A previous inquiry made in March, 1903, showed a total need among the members of 11,104 hands.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

A feature of the past two months in the immigration movement has been the numbers reported as coming from Europe since the opening of the winter season, being considerably in excess of last winter's showing, which in turn was ahead of previous seasons. The population of Manitoba and the North-west Territories is estimated to have been increased by about 3,000 in this way since November 1, the majority of the new comers being English, though the German and Scandinavian races were well represented. A decrease in the number of Russian, Polish and German Jews has been reported, the tide of immigration now setting more particularly from the British Isles and Northern Europe. Halifax has been the leading port of entry for immigrants during the past month, and with few exceptions their destination was western Canada, a party of English coal miners passing through to British Columbia, and a few others of the same class settling in New Brunswick.

With regard to the outlook for 1904 it is expected that one of the largest immigration movements in the history of Western Canada will occur next spring and summer.

Reports concerning the condition of the Barr colonists were to the effect that the settlers were getting along very well, and that no suffering had been reported among them this winter.

A petition from the Farmers' Institute of the district of East Algoma was addressed to the Honourable the Minister of the Interior asking that 'every possible encouragement should be given to induce farm labourers to come to Ontario.' The petition was presented in view of the statement addressed to the minister in the course of an interview 'by various labour organizations on January 4, 1904, in the city of Toronto to the effect that more me-

chanics and farm labourers are not wanted in this country.'

Sales of the Canadian North-west Land Company for 1903 amounted to 259,204 acres at \$1,361,885. Sales of the previous year amounted to 515,017 for \$2,153,578. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that in 1902 large tracts were sold to companies while last year the great bulk of the land was sold to individual purchasers.

The first annual report of the Italian Immigration Society of Montreal refers to the sending to Canada by the Italian government of a representative to investigate conditions, with a view to the encouragement of immigration to Canada. The report also shows that money was advanced to 1,163 immigrants and that 5 were unable to work from ill-health and were sent back to Italy. The society hopes, with the assistance of the Italian government, to open a house of refuge for Italian immigrants at Montreal before the close of the year.

The legislative committee of the British Columbia Legislature on the Immigration Act held a number of sittings during the month, when witnesses were examined on the subject of the admission of Japanese to Canada.

A convention of land agents of the United States and Canada was held at St. Paul in the closing week of January. The object of the meeting was to prevent the circulation of statements calculated to injure the Emigration of American farmers to Canada. A permanent organization was effected and a vigorous advertising campaign decided upon.

Land Distribution in Ontario.

Since November 1, 1902, the Crown Lands Department of Ontario has sent out 10,250 certificates to veterans of 1866 and of the South African War entitling each

participant to 160 acres of land. Some 3,000 of these have already selected land, representing the actual taking up of 490,000 acres or twenty-one townships if the settlement were solid. As only one veteran, however, is permitted to locate in each square mile, these locations must be scattered over 84 or more townships. The number of townships in new Ontario set aside by the government from which veterans might choose land was 136. In all some 30,000 applications for grants were received by the department in this connection. The time for making the application expired on December 31 last. No statistics of the number of veterans who have actually settled on their land are as yet available.

Present Land Values in Western Canada.

An upward tendency in land prices has been for some time noted in the west, though it is stated that there is no immediate prospect of a further material advance. It is reported that nearly all of the cheaper lands belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have now been sold, and that the company has very little agricultural land priced at less than five dollars per acre in localities where two years ago the same land could be procured for \$3 per acre. With regard to the coming year's operations, the company, it is stated, while not expecting to sell as many acres as during some other seasons, expects to make more sales to actual settlers than ever before. Large sales will also be made to settlers, who have taken up Manitoba and North-west Territory homesteads during the past few years and now require more land than the homestead allotment of 160 acres. The highest priced farming portions of the C.P.R. Co., are now to be found in Manitoba and South Eastern Assiniboia where they are held at about \$10 per acre, though choice sections near town sites occasionally sell from \$20 to \$50 per acre.

Homestead Entries during December, 1903.

The following statement published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of December, 1903, as compared with the month of December, 1902:

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING
DECEMBER.

| Agency. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Alameda..... | 90 | 193 | ..... | 103 |
| Battleford..... | 105 | 59 | 46 | ..... |
| Brandon..... | 23 | 115 | ..... | 92 |
| Calgary..... | 132 | 93 | 39 | ..... |
| Dauphin..... | 31 | 35 | ..... | 4 |
| Edmonton..... | 174 | 202 | ..... | 28 |
| Kamloops..... | 22 | 6 | 16 | ..... |
| Lethbridge..... | 71 | 72 | ..... | 1 |
| Minnedosa..... | 25 | 29 | ..... | 4 |
| New Westminster | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 |
| Prince Albert..... | 176 | 148 | 28 | ..... |
| Regina..... | 422 | 341 | 81 | ..... |
| Red Deer..... | 71 | 92 | ..... | 21 |
| Winnipeg..... | 68 | 56 | 12 | ..... |
| Yorkton..... | 178 | 196 | ..... | 38 |
| Total .. | 1,570 | 1,640 | 222 | 292 |

It will be seen that there was a net decrease of 70 in the number of entries during the month, although the following table will indicate that there has been a net increase in the total of 1,299 entries since the beginning of the present fiscal year, as compared with the same period in 1902:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES
JULY-DECEMBER.

| Month. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| July..... | 3,438 | 2,622 | 816 | | Net increase |
| August..... | 2,288 | 1,904 | 384 | ..... |  |
| September..... | 1,845 | 1,416 | 429 | ..... |  |
| October..... | 1,958 | 2,142 | ..... | 184 | |
| November..... | 2,406 | 2,482 | ..... | 76 | |
| December..... | 1,570 | 1,640 | ..... | 70 | |
| Total | 13,505 | 12,206 | 1,629 | 330 | 1,299 |

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia during the month of December, 1903, were as follows :—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS.—DECEMBER.

| Nationalities. | No. of entries. |
|---|-----------------|
| Canadians from Ontario | 221 |
| " Quebec | 28 |
| " Nova Scotia | 4 |
| " New Brunswick | 14 |
| " Prince Edward Island | 3 |
| " Manitoba | 40 |
| " North-west Territories | 31 |
| " British Columbia | 5 |
| Persons who had previous entry | 198 |
| Canadians returned from the United States | 35 |
| Americans | 444 |
| Newfoundlanders | 170 |
| English | 40 |
| Scotch | 14 |
| Irish | 9 |
| French | 15 |
| Belgians | 1 |
| Swiss | 3 |
| Italians | 51 |
| Roumanians | 163 |
| Greeks | 3 |
| Syrians | 4 |
| Germans | 19 |
| Austro-Hungarians | 25 |
| Hollanders | 15 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders) | 12 |
| Icelanders | 3 |
| Swedo-Norwegians | 3 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors) | 15 |
| Mennonites | 12 |
| Doukhobors | 12 |
| Chinese | 3 |
| Bulgarians | 3 |
| Total | 1,570 |

Representing 4,225 souls.

The following table showing the nationalities of homesteaders who have made entries during the calendar year 1903, as compared with the number making such entries in the calendar year 1902 will be found interesting :—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS 1903.

| Nationality. | No. of Entries. | |
|---|-----------------|--------|
| | 1902. | 1903. |
| Canadians from Ontario | 3,587 | 3,977 |
| " Quebec | 364 | 550 |
| " Nova Scotia | 91 | 152 |
| " New Brunswick | 96 | 98 |
| " Prince Edward Island | 39 | 79 |
| " Manitoba | 885 | 1,055 |
| " North-west Territories | 438 | 611 |
| " British Columbia | 50 | 66 |
| Persons who had previous entry .. | 1,469 | 2,451 |
| Canadians returned from the United States | 737 | 777 |
| Americans | 8,061 | 10,302 |
| Newfoundlanders | 2 | 2 |
| English | 1,649 | 3,632 |
| Scotch | 478 | 831 |
| Irish | 268 | 325 |
| French | 110 | 232 |
| Belgians | 40 | 65 |
| Swiss | 13 | 17 |
| Italians | 5 | 21 |
| Roumanians | 45 | 88 |
| Greeks | 6 | 10 |
| Syrians | 543 | 934 |
| Germans | 1,987 | 2,805 |
| Austro-Hungarians | 3 | 19 |
| Hollanders | 48 | 61 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders) | 183 | 203 |
| Icelanders | 431 | 583 |
| Swedo-Norwegians | 267 | 315 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors) | 111 | 94 |
| Mennonites | 207 | 2,284 |
| Doukhobors | 3 | 7 |
| Chinese | 1 | 1 |
| Poles | 1 | 1 |
| Spaniards | 1 | 1 |
| Brazilians | 1 | 1 |
| Bulgarians | 3 | 2 |
| Turks | 15 | 15 |
| Persians | 13 | 13 |
| Australians | 1 | 1 |
| New Zealanders | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 22,215 | 32,682 |
| Representing 64,968 souls in 1902. | | |
| " 90,455 souls in 1903. | | |

The above table thus shows an increase of 10,467 in the number of entries and of 25,487 souls in the calendar year 1903 over that of 1902.

Of the total number of entries made during December by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 183 were from Dakota, 120 from Minnesota, 27 from Iowa,

22 from Wisconsin, 21 from Nebraska and 12 from Montana.

The following table shows the number of homestead entries made during the calendar years 1902 and 1903 respectively by persons coming from the various States and territories of the American Union.

TABLE SHOWING HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PERSONS COMING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

| States. | No. of Entries. | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | 1902. | 1903. |
| Alabama | | 1 |
| Arizona | 1 | 6 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 6 |
| California | 25 | 50 |
| Carolina | 1 | 3 |
| Colorado | 17 | 51 |
| Connecticut | 3 | 3 |
| Dakota | 3,196 | 3,494 |
| Delaware | | |
| Florida | 2 | 5 |
| Georgia | | 1 |
| Idaho | 52 | 142 |
| Illinois | 123 | 255 |
| Indiana | 47 | 78 |
| Indian Territory | 57 | 47 |
| Iowa | 554 | 549 |
| Kansas | 194 | 222 |
| Kentucky | 8 | 7 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 3 |
| Maine | 9 | 20 |
| Massachusetts | 26 | 27 |
| Michigan | 183 | 293 |
| Minnesota | 2,718 | 3,272 |
| Mississippi | | |
| Missouri | 85 | 145 |
| Montana | 173 | 273 |
| Nebraska | 463 | 359 |
| Nevada | 3 | 2 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | 3 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 5 |
| New York | 52 | 85 |
| Ohio | 49 | 121 |
| Oklahoma | 56 | 102 |
| Oregon | 77 | 70 |
| Pennsylvania | 27 | 42 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | 14 |
| Tennessee | 5 | 2 |
| Texas | 17 | 27 |
| Utah | 112 | 309 |
| Vermont | 14 | 10 |
| Virginia | 7 | 13 |
| Washington | 85 | 236 |
| Wisconsin | 296 | 632 |
| Wyoming | 44 | 84 |
| New Mexico | | 6 |
| Alaska | | 4 |
| | 8,798 | 11,079 |

Lands Patented in December, 1903.

The following is an abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of December, 1903:

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED DURING DECEMBER.

| Nature of Grant. | No. of Patents. | No. of Acres. |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| | | |
| British Columbia homesteads | 3 | 459.31 |
| British Columbia sales | 1 | 101.00 |
| Commutation grants | 2 | 52.53 |
| Homesteads | 329 | 51,734.11 |
| Leases | 1 | 153.23 |
| Manitoba Act grants | 1 | 5.00 |
| Military homesteads | 1 | 288.56 |
| Mining lands sales | 3 | 105.00 |
| North-west Half-breed grants | 55 | 11,082.06 |
| Quit claim special grants | 5 | 800.00 |
| Railways:— | | |
| Canadian Northern Ry. Co. | 11 | 3,036.13 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. grants | 30 | 26,462.69 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds | 1 | 10.11 |
| Manitoba North-western Ry. | 4 | 640.00 |
| Manitoba South-western Col. Ry. | 24 | 6,091.62 |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. Ry. and Steamboat Co. | 1 | 640.00 |
| Shuswap & Okanagan Ry. Co. | 1 | |
| Sales | 21 | 3,350.26 |
| School lands sales | 8 | 985.17 |
| Special grants | 2 | 2.00 |
| Yukon Territory sales | 20 | 701.53 |
| Total | 524 | 106,700.25 |

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY, 1904.

During the month of January, the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to, the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages, and

the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

| Nature of order. | Amount of order. |
|--|------------------|
| Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps, also type and brass crown seals | \$ 265 75 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type..... | 46 45 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads; also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink. | 682 30 |
| Making and repairing post office scale.. | 340 60 |
| Supplying mail bags..... | 1,995 63 |
| Repairing mail bags..... | 1,243 36 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags fittings.... | 594 15 |
| Repairing portable letter boxes and mail clerks' tin boxes..... | 8 25 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores..... | 25 25 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform | 5,657 25 |

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1904.

The Department has received notice of the following organizations as having been formed during the month of January 1904:

Quebec :

Longueuil—Club National Ouvrier de Longueuil.

St. Hyacinthe—Club National Ouvrier de St. Hyacinthe.

Ontario :

Hamilton—Silver and Britannia Workers Union No. 309, in affiliation with Metal Polishers International Union.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY,

AS in 1903, there were practically no disputes in Canada at the beginning of the New Year. Although there was no report of the termination of the two disputes which were in existence at the end of December, namely, a strike of boilermakers at London, and of plumbers at Montreal, the companies concerned claim that industrial conditions have ceased to be affected by them, and they have consequently been omitted from the list of disputes which were in existence during the month of January. Although the number of disputes which began in January, was rather larger for that month, there were only three serious interruptions to business, these three being at Hull and Sherbrooke in Quebec, and at Copper Cliff, Ont. Another important strike was declared at Sydney, N.S., on January 29, but occurring as it did at the close of the month, its effects on industrial conditions scarcely began to be felt before February.

There were in all nine disputes during the month, not including two minor disturb-

ances. In four of the disputes, members of International trade organizations were involved, in one, the employees were members of a national union, and in four cases, the strikers belonged to no trade organization.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The following table shows the magnitude of the ten disputes of the month, estimated according to the total number of employees affected, both directly and indirectly.

| Magnitude. | Number of Disputes. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 2,000 and over | 1 |
| From 500 to 1,000 | 1 |
| " 300 to 500. | 1 |
| " 100 to 200. | 1 |
| " 50 to 100. | 2 |
| " 6 to 25. | 3 |
| Total | 9 |

A comparison with the previous month, shows that there were four more disputes in January than in December, and there were also four more than in January, 1903.

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time in working days by men directly affected was 6,500, and those indirectly affected lost approximately 10,060 days, making a total loss to workingmen of 16,560 days. This is a decrease of 58,772 compared with the estimate for the previous month, but an increase of 12,620 over January, 1903.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by the disputes of the month :—

| Trades. | Number of Disputes. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Metal..... | 3 |
| Textile..... | 1 |
| Food and tobacco preparation..... | 1 |
| Printing and Bookbinding..... | 1 |
| Mining..... | 3 |
| Papermaking..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 10 |

Localities affected by disputes.—The trade disputes of the month were confined to the three provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. In Nova Scotia there were two disputes, both connected with coal mining, and there were four in Quebec and four also in Ontario.

Causes of disputes.—The following is a summary of the causes of the disputes of the month :—

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| For increase in wages..... | 1 |
| Reduction in wages..... | 3 |
| Increase in hours..... | 2 |
| Discharge of employees..... | 1 |
| Change in system of payment..... | 1 |
| Amount of fines exacted..... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 1 |

Methods of settlement.—Of the ten disputes of January, seven were settled in the course of the month, leaving three still in existence on February 1. One dispute was settled by conciliation, and the remaining six by negotiations between the parties concerned, the matter in dispute in one

instance being submitted to arbitration after the conclusion of the strike.

Results of disputes.—The disputes ended wholly in favour of the employees, one in favour of the employers, in one there was a compromise, in which the strikers were granted nearly all their demands, and in the remaining two cases, the result was indeterminate, work having been resumed before a complete settlement had been reached.

Dispute of Papermakers at Hull, Que.

The most important dispute of the month, in its effect on industrial conditions, was one concerning papermakers of the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, Que., which took place on January 11, and continued throughout the month. The cause of the trouble was the dissatisfaction of the company with the system of shorter hours for work, which was adopted at the request of the employees in January, 1903. Before that date, the hours for work were 67 per week for the day squad, and 77 per week for the night squad, the factory running continuously from six o'clock on Monday morning until six o'clock the following Sunday morning. According to the new schedule, which was in force for a year, work began at seven o'clock on Monday morning and stopped at six o'clock on Saturday evening. The company alleged that this schedule could not be continued, because the production of paper had decreased proportionately to the diminution of hours, and paper which cost more to produce brought a smaller price on account of increased competition.

On January 2, the following order was issued by the president of the company :—

'To our paper and pulp mill superintendents :—During the year just closed we have given full and fair trials to the short hour per week arrangement asked for by the paper and pulp employees, and find that the daily average of the total yearly output is not up to what was promised and expected by us for the wages paid. Therefore, we have decided that, beginning with Saturday, January 9, the hours of work shall be from 6.30 Monday morning until midnight Saturday. Please notify all your men of this change in the hours of running time, and urge them to do their best during the coming year to

increase the output of 1904 over that of 1903, and try in every way to bring it up to what it should be for the wages paid, the class of machinery installed and the facilities we have for making the different grades of paper.'

On January 7, the following reply to this order was given by the Hull branch of the International Brotherhood of Paper-makers:—

'At a meeting of the above lodge on January 2, 1904, to consider the order issued by the E. B. Eddy Company increasing the hours of labour in their paper mills by 6½ hours per week, after giving the said order our careful consideration, the following decision was unanimously arrived at—that inasmuch as the tendency of the day is to decrease rather than increase the hours of labour, and although the E. B. Eddy Company granted the shorter hours one year ago, we are still working longer hours than any other trade, inasmuch as we work 11 hours per day, while other trades only work 10 hours and in a great number of cases only 8 or 9 hours per day. In view of these facts we cannot consent to comply with the said order issued by the E. B. Eddy Company increasing the hours of labour by reporting for work at 6.30 Monday morning, and working until midnight Saturday. Should the E. B. Eddy Company wish to lengthen the running hours of their mills, we would invite them to adopt the three hour system. That will give them 144 hours per week, instead of 131 hours as at present, should they so decide, the present rate of wages to be paid. One thing we wish to call the attention of the company to is that when the shorter hours were given a year ago, no promise as regards getting the output up to any particular figure was given, but we did promise that every man would do his best and we claim that promise has been kept. In fact, Mr. Eddy himself stated to a committee that waited on him last summer, that he was satisfied that every man working for him did his work properly.'

The reply to this communication was that no change could be made in the order, but the company issued an invitation to their papermakers to apply for their former positions until January 16, otherwise their places would be filled by outsiders, the company reserving the right to accept or reject any application. The employees did not apply for their old positions, and the company accordingly sought elsewhere for workmen to take their places.

On January 18, a committee of the papermakers held an interview with Mr. Eddy in an effort to bring about a settlement of the dispute, but they were unsuccessful, and no further action was taken during the month.

In order to afford the company a protection against the sudden cessation of work on the part of any of its employees

in the future, the company drew up the following agreement, to be signed by every person employed at the company's mill:—

'In consideration of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, employing or continuing to employ me in or about the pulp and paper mills of the Company, I hereby agree with said Company not to leave the Company's employment without first giving one week's previous notice of my intention so to do. And not to interfere with or molest any other employee of the Company employed in or about said mills, the said Company on its part undertaking to continue to give fair treatment to all its employees and to pay the agreed wages and not to dismiss employees capriciously, or arbitrarily, or without cause.'

By the end of the month the company claimed to have four papermaking machines out of seven running, but the chemical pulp mill was compelled to shut down, on account of its dependence on the paper mill for the consumption of its product. The company is reported in the press to have been manufacturing one hundred tons of paper a day before the dispute, and as their output was completely stopped for a time, the loss was severe.

At the beginning of the trouble, it is reported by the union, that 200 employees were directly and 127 indirectly concerned in it. Later on, other branches of the company's works were affected, until at the end of the month the total number thrown out of work amounted to about 700. It was estimated that the loss of money to the workers amounted to \$6,000 a week. Many of the paper makers left Hull to seek work elsewhere.

Strike of Weavers at Sherbrooke.

On Monday, January 13, about 98 weavers employed in the Paton Mill at Sherbrooke, Que., declared a strike, on account of their dissatisfaction with the fines imposed on them for spoil work, complaining that they were too heavy. They demanded the dismissal of the boss weaver, who laid the fines, but the company refused to discharge him, and the men accordingly ceased work. Soon after the beginning of the dispute, the strikers appealed for mediation to the Council of Conciliation and Arbitration of Quebec, and on Monday, January 18, Mr. Marois, a representative of the council, arrived at Sherbrooke, in

response to their request. The manager of the company said that he was disposed to give justice to the weavers, but he alleged that they had acted hastily in going out before their complaint had been investigated. The manager also said that if the strikers decided to return to work, and made known their grievances in the proper way, it would receive due consideration.

At a meeting of the strikers, it was decided, after some discussion, to return to work on January 21, after they had obtained assurances that they would receive fair treatment.

Strikes at St. Catharines, Ont.

During the month of January there were three trade disputes at St. Catharines, Ont., as well as two minor disturbances. Two of the disputes were strikes declared by metal workers, in one polishers being concerned, and in the other annealers. The third strike was one of machinists. The minor disturbances concerned fork makers and carpenters. Only two companies were affected by these disputes. The strikes of machinists and polishers were due to a proposed reduction in wages, the reduction being 12 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. The former concerned eight men, and lasted from January 2 to January 5. In the latter, eight men were also concerned, and the strike lasted from January 11, to January 14. The old wages and prices were restored in both cases.

The strike of annealers, which affected 42 men directly and 50 indirectly, began on January 5, and ended on January 11. The cause of the dispute is given as follows by the McKinnon, Dash and Metal Works Company, which was concerned in it: The men in the annealing room do the shifting for the moulders, and had been going home with them and getting ten hours' pay, the moulders being piece workers and the annealers day workers. The company could not afford to continue this practice, and claims that it had been agreed between a committee of the men and the company that up to January 1, they

would stop work at half-past five o'clock, getting full pay, but after January 1, they would only be paid for the actual time they were at work. It is stated by the company that on January 1, the men refused to carry out the agreement, and at the same time demanded an advance of 15 cents per day, which was refused. On January 11 the strikers returned to work, having made an agreement with the company to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration.

Both the minor disputes at St. Catharines arose from a reduction of wages. In the case of the forkmakers the reduction affecting ten men amounted to two per cent. A strike was declared on January 2, but on the following day the men returned to work at this reduced rate.

Four carpenters of the Welland Vale Manufacturing Co. struck work on January 2, on account of a reduction of 20 per cent in their wages. No settlement of the disputes was reported at the end of the month.

Strike of Labourers at Copper Cliff, Ont.

On January 8, a number of Italian labourers employed in handling coke by the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff, Ont., stopped work on account of a stipulation by the company that they should load a certain amount of coke each day for \$1.50, the amount of the wages they were receiving. It is stated by the company that eight or ten were willing to work at the rate demanded of them, but about twenty refused, and joined by a number of others, they are alleged to have induced the rest of their fellow-labourers, to the number of three or four hundred, to refrain from working. Some of the strikers were arrested and fined, and the company was able to resume work again, having secured other men to replace the missing strikers. All the men concerned in this dispute, with the exception of two or three, were subsequently taken back by the company, and the trouble was practically over by the 26th of the month.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No. of Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | | Date of com- mencement. | Date of termi- nation. | Remarks. |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | | | | Di- rectly | Indi- rectly | | | |
| Ontario. | St. Catharines. | Machinists. | Reduction of 12 per cent in wages. | 1 | 8 | | Jan. 6 | Jan. 7 | Former wages restored. |
| Ontario. | St. Catharines. | Metal workers. | Increase in working hours without extra pay. | 1 | 42 | 50 | " | " | Work resumed. Dispute referred to arbitration. |
| Ontario. | Copper Cliff. | Miners' labourers. | Objection to new system of payment. | 1 | 49 | 329 | " | 8 " | All resumed work on Co's terms, except two or three who left the place. |
| Quebec. | Hull. | Papermakers. | Increase in working hours. | 1 | 200 | 560 | " | 9 " | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Quebec. | Shedbrooke. | Weavers. | Complaint that fines for spoilt work were too great. | 1 | 98 | | " | 11 Jan. 21 | Work resumed on promise of Co. to consider grievance. |
| Nova Scotia. | Chignecto. | Coal miners. | Demand that picks be placed in mine. | 1 | 120 | | " | 11 " | Men's demand granted. |
| Ontario. | St. Catharines. | Metal workers. | Reduction of five per cent in payment for piecework. | 1 | 8 | | " | 11 " | 14 old pieces restored except in one or two lines. |
| Quebec. | Montreal. | Bakers. | Employment of non-unionist. | 1 | 6 | | " | 6 " | 16 Non-unionist discharged. |
| Nova Scotia. | Sydney. | Coal miners. | Reduction in wages. | 1 | 40 | 769 | " | 29 " | No settlement reported at end of month. |

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

Other Disputes of the Month.

A strike of 120 coal miners of the Maritime Mining Company, in Cumberland county, N.S., was declared on January 11. The cause of the dispute was a demand of the miners that their picks should be sent down into the pit, and that the trolleys should be placed where ice would not collect on them. The company at first refused to grant their demands, holding that each man should carry his own pick, as in other collieries in Nova Scotia, but on the 15th of the month the company agreed to send the miners' tools into the pit for them, and the strike was declared off.

On January 6, a strike was declared at Montreal, affecting six employees of a He-brew baking establishment. The cause of the dispute was the employment of a non-unionist. The dispute lasted until 16th of this month, when the men returned to work, the non-unionist having been discharged.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of January, and which have been reported to the Department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1904.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency.

The Department of Labour has received notice through its correspondents and other reliable sources of information of accidents to workmen during the month of January in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 75 lives, and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 114.

Compared with the previous month the returns show an increase of 33 in the number killed, and an increase of 62 in the number injured.

By industries and groups of trades the record was as follows :—

| Trade or Industry. | Killed. | Injured. |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Agriculture | 7 | 2 |
| Fishing | 2 | ..... |
| Lumbering | 5 | 6 |
| Mining | 14 | 5 |
| Building trades | 2 | 9 |
| Metal | 10 | 34 |
| Woodworking | 1 | 10 |
| Railway service | 21 | 12 |
| General transportation | 5 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 8 | 25 |
| Total | 75 | 114 |

Nature of Fatalities and Injuries.

By reference to the detailed table of accidents published herewith it will be seen that the month of January was marked by the occurrence of a number of accidents involving loss of life and injuries to workmen on an unusually heavy scale. A brief reference to the more prominent of these is as follows :—

Mine Explosion at Michel, B.C.

A disastrous explosion occurred on January 8, in the west side lower level of No. 3 mine, operated by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. at Michel, B.C., whereby a shot-lighter and 6 miners were instantly killed, and an overman and miner seriously injured. The force of the explosion caused a large fall of rock and coal, and the rescuing party found the bodies of the killed on the other side of the debris. Several of the rescuing party were overcome with gas, and had to be carried out, but no serious mishap in this connection was reported. No damage was sustained by the mine. After examination by the Provincial Mine Inspector an inquest was held on January 18 and 19, at which the jury, after a full presentation of evidence, brought in the following verdict :—

"That the said David J. Roberts, John Sale, Thos. Evans, Wm. King, Burdett Dean and Wm. McAllister came to their death on the 8th day of January, 1904, between the hours of 1.30 and 2 p.m. in the lower No. 3 Mine at Michel colliery, owned and operated by the C. P. N. Coal Company, Limited, by a gas explosion caused by some unknown circumstance. We as a jury do not attach any blame to any person or persons concerned."

Fatalities to Firemen.

Two disastrous fires occurred during the month, one at Montreal, Que., on January 5, when the building of the Mount Royal Club on Sherbrooke street was destroyed, and another on January 6, at London, Ont., in which the warehouse of Sterling Bros., wholesale shoe merchants, was burned. In the Montreal fire one fireman was killed by the falling of a stone cornice, and three firemen were severely injured from the same cause. In addition, the secretary of the club, who was forced to jump from a window was badly burned and cut, and died subsequently of his injuries, while the book-keeper of the club also received a compound fracture of the leg and internal injuries. The loss was estimated at \$200,000. In the London fire the chief of the fire brigade was killed and three firemen badly injured by the unexpected falling in of a wall of the burning building, which was four stories high.

Other Accidents.

Other accidents of the month attended with fatal results to more than one person were as follows :

The drowning of two fishermen off Halifax, N.S., by the upsetting of a dory in a storm.

The killing of an engineer and firemen near Field, B.C., on January 22. The locomotive in which the men were working became unmanageable on a heavy grade and ran away, jumping the track at a safety switch and derailing the other cars which were heavily loaded with coal.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

By industries and groups of trades the table shows the following record for the month :—

Agriculture.—The number of accidents caused by horses kicking, namely, two resulting fatally and one in a serious injury, is a prominent feature of the table. Two other fatalities were caused by falls from a load of hay and from a hay loft respectively, the remaining fatalities being one from freezing in a storm and one from a falling tree. The other injury on the list was the loss of an arm from being caught in a threshing machine.

Fishing.—The weather on the Nova Scotia coast during the past month has been unusually rough, and as a consequence the number of coasters and fishermen lost was reported to have been greater than during any similar period for years, though no accurate and complete return was obtainable at the end of the month. Much suffering as well as loss of life was entailed among the crews of the fishing vessels, especially on the banks, where operations were almost completely suspended. Shore fishermen, too, since the opening of the lobster season report heavy losses of gear and traps. Only one accident, involving the loss of two lives, was officially reported to the department.

Lumbering.—Five men were killed and six injured in this industry during the month. Two men were killed by falling trees and a third severely injured by the same cause. Another fatality resulted from a workman being crushed and smothered in the snow by his horse falling on him. Two workmen were killed in sawmills, one having his neck broken by the falling of a log, and the other having his clothing caught in a revolving shaft. Three severe injuries were also received in sawmills, the other injuries on the list being a broken leg, caused by a rolling log, and a foot cut by the slipping of an axe.

Mining.—The explosion at Michel, B.C., above referred to, was the most serious accident of the month under this heading, accounting for seven fatalities and two serious injuries out of a total of thirteen fatalities and six injuries. The crushing

to death of two miners at Glace Bay by the falling in of the roof at different mines occurred in the same day—Jan. 12. The other mining fatalities of the month were that of a trapper at Dominion No. 1, N.S., who was run over by a train, and that of a driller at Rossland, B.C., killed by an accidental explosion of giant powder, which also severely injured a second workman. The crushing to death of a miner at Bridgeport, N.S., by a fall of coal, the crushing of a miner at Springhill, N.S., by the falling in of a roof of a shaft, and the crushing of a miner in a shaft at Rossland, B.C., while conveying a machine drill to the surface, were the other fatalities of the month. A miner at Thetford Mines had his leg broken by a fall, and a second miner at Rossland had his leg fractured by a fall of cord wood.

Building trades.—Two workmen were killed and nine injured in this branch. The fatalities were in the case of a mason who, while at work on a bridge at Watford, Ont., was struck by a railway train, and in the case of a plasterer at Montreal, Que., who was killed in an elevator in the course of his employment. Three of the injuries reported were caused by the collapse of an exhibition building at Ottawa, two to carpenters by the fall of a heavy window sash, one to a plasterer at Toronto by the fall of a stair on which the workman was employed, one to a builder's labourer at Grand Mere, Que., resulting from a fall from a scaffold, two to carpenters at Hamilton as a result respectively of a fall from a ladder and the workman being struck by a falling plank.

Metal trades.—The number of accidents occurring to machinists in January is a notable feature of the table, there being three fatalities and eleven serious injuries reported in this connection. Two stationary engineers were killed, one as a result of the workman's clothing becoming caught in a revolving shaft, and the other by being

crushed by an elevator. A stationary fireman at Niagara Falls was severely burned by a flash of oil flame. One blacksmith and one brass worker received injuries at Meaford and Hamilton respectively. Three fatalities to structural iron workers were reported and one serious injury, all being the result of falls while working on bridges, with the exception of one fatality, which was the result of the workman while jumping from a pile of iron, being pierced by a projecting piece of metal. A pipe fitter at Sydney, N.S., was killed in the blooming mill by a fall from a ladder. An electrical worker at Ottawa had his arm torn from his body while working in an elevator shaft. There were three accidents reported to smelters, two resulting in injuries, and the third resulting in one fatality and in six severe injuries, from the collapse of a stage in a blast furnace house of the Nova Scotia Steel Company at Sydney Mines, N.S. The list of accidents to employees in implement works numbers six. There were also more or less serious injuries reported to employees in car works, locomotive works and stove works.

Woodworking trades.—Eleven accidents were reported, one fatal, being the result of a fall into a vat of boiling water in a woodworking factory at Lulu Island, B.C. The injuries were to a cooper at Woodstock, whose hand was caught in a saw; to a factory hand at Baldwin's Mills, Que., who was injured by a fall on a pointed piece of timber while at work on a lumber pile; to a factory hand at Hamilton, Ont., who had a rib broken by the recoil of a piece of wood from a saw; to a factory hand at Toronto by a fall from a seven-story building; to two woodworkers at Toronto employed in the manufacture of packing cases; to a factory hand at Hanover, from a sanding disc; to two carriage workers at Chatham and Brantford, Ont., respectively, from machinery; and to an employee in the car shops at Deseronto, injured by a broken timber.

Railway Service.

A total of 21 fatal accidents and 12 serious injuries were reported in the railway service during January. Two railway conductors were badly injured, the accident in one case causing the loss of a leg above the knee. Three engineers were killed, two in collisions, and one by being struck from a bridge by the starting of a train. In addition, an engineer was crushed at London between the doors of the round-house and his engine, and seriously injured. Three firemen were killed in collisions. Fatalities among brakemen number 7, and serious injuries, 6. Among the fatalities, one was run over by a train while coupling cars, another was scalded to death in a boiler explosion, being with the engine crew at the time, another was run over by a train while shunting, a fourth fell under the train from the top of a moving car, a fifth was struck by an overhead bridge and killed, a sixth fell from a platform under a moving train, and the seventh was run over while attempting to board a train in motion. Three trackmen were killed, one being struck by a train while removing a hand-car from the track, the second being crushed to death in a turn-table, and the third being run over by a freight train in the yards at night. Four yardmen met with accidents, all of them fatal, and the foreman of a snow plough, a gate keeper and a construction employee were also killed, the latter by the premature discharge of a blast, the gate-keeper being struck by a passing train and the foreman of the snow-plough being crushed under the snow-plough which had been derailed. A workman in the railway paint shops at Moncton, N.B., was badly scalded in a vat of boiling lye.

General transportation.—Five fatalities and 11 serious injuries were reported under this heading. The fatalities were, one

longshoreman who was killed at Sand Point while working on ss. *Manchester City*; an elevator employee at Ottawa was crushed between an elevator and a landing; an elevator employee at Ottawa who broke his leg while jumping on a moving freight elevator and died from the effects of the amputation; a teamster at Blue Bonnets, Que., killed by the premature explosion of a blast in a quarry; and a teamster at Milton, Ont., killed also by flying stone from a blast. In addition to the above the injuries reported were to three longshoremen, to 3 street railway employees, 2 elevator employees; one teamster and two livery stable employees, the two last being injured by kicking horses.

Miscellaneous.—Seven fatalities and 23 injuries were reported under this heading, the fatalities being to a railway mail clerk, the chief of the fire brigade at London, Ont., a fireman at Montreal, a brewery foreman at Berlin, Ont., a brewery employee at Toronto, a blaster at New Westminster, a cartridge factory employee at Brownsburg, Que., and a laundry worker at Toronto. Six of the injuries were received by firemen in the fires at London and Montreal on January 5 and 6 respectively, to which reference was made above. Two firemen were also injured at Hamilton, and a fireman at Montreal by missing the sliding pole in the station, while four clerks in a wholesale establishment were injured as the result of the explosion of a hot water heating apparatus. Of the remaining injuries two were to labourers, two to quarrymen, one to a textile worker, one to a pork packer, one to a blaster, one to an employee in a broom factory, one to a manufacturing pharmacist, one to a laundry worker, and one to a retail clerk who in removing icicles from the roof of the establishment in which he was employed fell a distance of 50 feet to the ground.

[illegible]

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F, No. 3.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------|---|---|
| <i>Metal Trades—Con.</i> | | | | | | |
| Employee in locomotive works | Kingston, Ont. | Jan. 15 | 1 | 1 | Two ribs broken. | While working on a frame drill was caught in machinery. |
| Employee in implement works | Smith's Falls, Ont. | " 12 | 1 | 1 | Tips of fingers cut. | While oiling jointer. |
| " | " | " 20 | 1 | 1 | Right hand lacerated | Struck by a block from a saw. |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | Three fingers cut. | While placing the knife of a mower into a finger bar. |
| " | " | " 4 | 1 | 1 | Face badly cut | By handle of crane. |
| " | Waterloo, Ont. | " 18 | 1 | 1 | Arm fractured at elbow. | Caught in a set of rolls. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 7 | 1 | 1 | Foot crushed. | While unloading a case of disc drills. |
| " stove works. | London, Ont. | " 21 | 1 | 1 | Three fingers crushed. | By a press. |
| <i>Woodworking Trades—</i> | | | | | | |
| Woodworker | Toronto, Ont. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | Tops of middle fingers crushed. | Maker of packing boxes crushed by printing press. |
| " | " | " 24 | 1 | 1 | Side cut. | Came in contact with a saw. |
| Cooper | Woodstock, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | Hand injured. | Caught by saw. |
| Factory hand | Baldwin's Mills, Que. | " 13 | 1 | 1 | Dangerous injury to face. | Fell on pointed stick while at work on lumber pile. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 16 | 1 | 1 | Broken rib. | Piece of wood flew back from saw. |
| " | Lulu Island, B.C. | " 21 | 1 | 1 | " | Fell into vat of boiling water and was scalded to death. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " 23 | 1 | 1 | Internal injuries. | Fell from seventh story building. |
| " | Harover, Ont. | " 21 | 1 | 1 | Two fingers cut off at first joint. | Hand came in contact with a sanding disc. |
| Employee in car shop | Deseronto, Ont. | " 15 | 1 | 1 | Back bruised. | By broken timber. |
| Carriage worker. | Chatham, Ont. | " 6 | 1 | 1 | Stomach injured. | Struck by a piece of wood from a saw. |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " 6 | 1 | 1 | Part of first and second fingers cut off. | By a shaper. |
| <i>Railway Service</i> | | | | | | |
| Conductor | Brandon, Man. | " 5 | 1 | 1 | Leg broken near thigh. | Fell off top of car. |
| " | Lindsay, Ont. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | Right leg severed above knee. | Slipped under wheels of car in motion. |
| Engineer. | London, Ont. | " 13 | 1 | 1 | Both hips injured. | Crushed between doors of round house and engine. |
| " | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | " | Knocked off bridge by starting train. |
| " | Field, B.C. | " 22 | 1 | 1 | " | Engine became unmanageable and jumped the track. |
| Fireman. | London, Ont. | " 26 | 1 | 1 | " | Killed in collision between two engines while shunting. |
| " | St. John, N.B. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | " | Killed in collision with yard engine. |
| " | Samia, Ont. | " 21 | 1 | 1 | " | Killed in head on collision. |
| " | Field, B.C. | " 22 | 1 | 1 | " | Engine became unmanageable and jumped the track. |
| Brakeman. | Glouce Bay, N.S. | " 1 | 1 | 1 | " | Run over by train while coupling cars. |
| " | Dauphin, Man. | " 1 | 1 | 1 | " | Through boiler explosion, being with engine crew who escaped. |
| " | Winnipeg, Man. | Jan. 2 | 1 | 1 | Severely scalded. | Crown sheet of boiler blew into fire-pan. |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| " | Gilson Station, N.B. | " | 2 | 1 Severely crushed.. | Ceiling between two cars. |
| " | Clarkson, Ont. | " | 6 | 1 | Ran over by train while shunting. |
| " | Brandon, Man. | " | 6 | 1 | Fell under train from top of moving car. |
| " | London, Ont. | " | 8 | 1 | Struck by over-head bridge while on top of cars. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 11 | 1 | Fell from platform under moving train. |
| " | Lindsay, Ont. | " | 13 | 1 | In rear end collision. |
| " | Clarkston, Ont. | " | 17 | 1 | While attempting to board a train in motion. |
| " | North Bay, Ont. | " | 15 | 1 | In run off of engine. |
| " | Stratford, Ont. | " | 24 | 1 Jaw broken, &c. | Struck by breaking of chain on car. |
| " | " | " | 24 | 1 Leg broken. | " |
| " | Welsford, N.B. | " | 2 | 1 | Struck by train while removing hand-car from track. |
| " | Bellefleur, Ont. | " | 8 | 1 | Crushed to death in turntable. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 23 | 1 | Decapitated by freight train in yards at night. |
| " | Barrie, Ont. | " | 21 | 1 | Crushed under derailed snow plough. |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | " | 10 | 1 | While switching a train stepped in front of another locomotive and was killed. |
| " | Brandon, Man. | " | 18 | 1 Hand crushed. | Crushed between draw bars. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 19 | 1 Arm scalded by steam from engine. | Uncoupling cars on siding. |
| " | " | " | 23 | 1 | Struck by yard enging, skull crushed. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 17 | 1 | Struck by passing train. |
| " | Moncton, N.B. | " | 18 | 1 Badly scalded. | Fell into vat of boiling lye in railway paint shop. |
| " | Sudbury, Ont. | " | 29 | 1 | Premature discharge of blast. |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | " | 11 | 1 Right arm torn. | By a shaper knife. |
| " | Winnipeg, Man. | " | 28 | 1 | Fell from mail sleigh. |
| " | London, Ont. | " | 6 | 1 | Collapse of wall at fire. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 5 | 3 Badly crushed | " " |
| " | " | " | 5 | 3 Badly injured. | Struck by falling stone cornice weighing 300 lbs. from burning building. |
| " | " | " | 19 | 1 Injury to spine | By falling debris from burning building. |
| " | " | " | 20 | 1 Severe wounds on hands. | Missed sliding pole in station and fell over 30 ft. |
| " | " | " | 29 | 2 Bruised knees, &c. | Injured while at a fire. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 14 | 1 Internal and external injuries. | Thrown from reel while returning from fire. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 29 | 4 Scalded and struck by debris. | Fell fifty feet from building where he was breaking icicles. |
| " | Quebec, Que. | " | 24 | 1 Little finger cut off. | Explosion of boiler in hot water heating apparatus. |
| " | Windsor, Ont. | " | 23 | 1 | While rubbing oil off Gordon Press feeder. |
| " | Berlin, Ont. | " | 12 | 1 | Fell 6 feet down stairway striking back of head against iron pump. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 1 | 1 | Fell 9 feet through trap door in building and fractured skull. |
| " | New Westminster, B.C. | " | 20 | 1 Badly cut on head | Workman while thawing dynamite was blown to pieces. |
| " | Brownsville, Que. | " | 7 | 1 Three ribs broken. | Struck by bricks descending after a blast. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 17 | 1 Head hurt. | Premature explosion of dynamite. |
| " | Peterborough, Ont. | " | 29 | 1 Arm and leg broken. | Fell down hatchway. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 23 | 1 Fracture of right leg | Pile of hardwood he was piling fell on him. |
| " | St. John, N.B. | " | 29 | 1 | Fell from scaffold. |
| " | Charlottetown | " | 29 | 1 | Large stone bounded against workman. |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY—*Concluded.*

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|--|--|
| <i>Miscellaneous—Con.</i> | | | | | | |
| Quarryman..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | Jan. 21 | 1 | 1 | Fracture of skull..... | Hit by a brick from blasting operation. |
| Textile worker..... | Windsor, Ont..... | " 29 | 1 | 1 | Severe internal injuries..... | Caught in a loom. |
| Laundry worker (female)..... | London, Ont..... | " 24 | 1 | 1 | Hand crushed and burned..... | Caught in a mangle. |
| "..... | Toronto, Ont..... | " 26 | 1 | 1 | "..... | Caught and crushed to death between hoist and partition. |
| <i>General Transport—</i> | | | | | | |
| Longshoreman..... | St. John, N.B..... | " 26 | 1 | 1 | Body crushed..... | While unloading scrap metal from vessel caught between two heavy pieces. |
| "..... | Sand Point, N.B..... | " 4 | 1 | 1 | Broken thigh bone..... | While loading ss. <i>Monmouth</i> fell from staging. |
| "..... | St. John, N.B..... | " 6 | 1 | 1 | Ankle badly sprained..... | While working on ss. <i>Mount Temple</i> car wheel fell on workman. |
| "..... | Sand Point, N.B..... | " 7 | 1 | 1 | "..... | While working on ss. <i>Manchester City</i> , struck by a sling loaded with pease and knocked into hold. |
| Street Railway employee..... | St. John, N.B..... | " 25 | 1 | 1 | Leg injured..... | Cut accidentally with chisel. |
| "..... | Winnipeg, Man..... | " 3 | 1 | 1 | Cut on head, cheek and leg..... | In a collision employee fell under car and was dragged about 100 yards. |
| "..... | Montreal, Que..... | " 26 | 1 | 1 | Head cut..... | In collision between two cars. |
| Elevator employee..... | "..... | " 25 | 1 | 1 | Severe internal and external injuries..... | Fell 12 feet down elevator shaft. |
| "..... | Toronto, Ont..... | " 25 | 1 | 1 | Severe injuries..... | Fell 25 feet down elevator shaft. |
| "..... | "..... | " 26 | 1 | 1 | "..... | Crushed to death between elevator and landing. |
| "..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | " 29 | 1 | 1 | "..... | Broke leg jumping on moving freight elevator, died from effects of amputation. |
| Teamster..... | Blue Bonnets, Que..... | " 12 | 1 | 1 | "..... | While canting stone killed by premature explosion in quarry. |
| "..... | London, Ont..... | " 19 | 1 | 1 | Arm bruised..... | Heavy barrel fell on workman while loading same. |
| "..... | Milton, Ont..... | " 22 | 1 | 1 | "..... | Killed by flying stone from blast in a quarry. |
| Livery employee..... | Pergus, Ont..... | " 2 | 1 | 1 | Head badly cut..... | Kicked by a horse he was attending. |
| "..... | Quebec, Que..... | " 27 | 1 | 1 | Face cut and fracture..... | Kicked by a horse. |

Fatalities on the Great Lakes, 1903.

During the navigation season of 1903 the total number of lives lost by accidents on the great lakes was ninety-four. The loss of life through foundering was comparatively small, the total from that cause being twenty-three. In only one case was a vessel lost with her entire crew, namely, the schooner *Emerald*, on lake Ontario, in November. The total number of lives lost is the smallest since 1896, though the number includes ten passengers, who were the first passengers to be lost for over a decade. The loss of property, however, was the heaviest in five years. The fatalities recorded, according to the *Marine Review*, not including the ten passengers above referred to, were as follows :—

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Lost over-board.. . . . | 41 |
| Fell into hold.. . . . | 41 |
| Foundering.. . . . | 23 |
| Collision.. . . . | 5 |
| Killed by machinery.. . . . | 10 |
| Fell from mast.. . . . | 2 |
| Fire.. . . . | 1 |
| Shot by mistake.. . . . | 1 |
| — | |
| Total.. . . . | 94 |

The following is the return of the fatalities according to the waters in which they occurred :—

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Lake Erie.. . . . | 29 |
| Lake Michigan.. . . . | 26 |
| Lake Ontario.. . . . | 14 |
| Lake Huron.. . . . | 10 |
| Lake Superior.. . . . | 8 |
| St. Clair River.. . . . | 4 |
| Detroit River.. . . . | 3 |
| — | |
| Total.. . . . | 94 |

Compared with other seasons the record is as follows :—

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1896.. . . . | 26 |
| 1897.. . . . | 88 |
| 1898.. . . . | 95 |
| 1899.. . . . | 100 |

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1900.. . . . | 110 |
| 1901.. . . . | 122 |
| 1902.. . . . | 240 |
| 1903.. . . . | 94 |

The foundering of the steamer *Erie L. Hackley*, on Green Bay, October 4, was the most notable disaster of the year as regards the number of lives lost, twelve people being drowned including ten passengers, during a tornado. The most serious monetary loss was caused by the foundering of the wooden steamer *F. W. Sauver*, on Lake Superior, on October 26, the crew being rescued with the exception of two by the captain of the steamer *Yale*.

Accidents on Railways.

One of the functions of the newly organized railway commission will be to inquire into and ascertain particulars of all railway accidents occurring in Canada, and to issue such orders as will tend to prevent their recurrence, the companies being bound, under a heavy penalty, to furnish immediate particulars of all accidents attended with personal injury to any one using the line, or where the road has been rendered temporarily unfit for traffic. The board has power also to appoint a commission to inquire into and ascertain the cause of the mishap, the circumstances attending it, and the means by which a like occurrence may be avoided in future. The board has full power to order the dismissal of railway officials who have been guilty of neglect.

In 1902, the last year for which official returns are available, there were 1,328 persons in railway accidents in this country, of whom 126 were passengers, 932 employees and 220 others. Some 320 persons were killed, of whom 19 were passengers, 146 were employees and 164 others.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during January, 1904 :—

CANADIAN REPORT.

Inland Revenues of Canada.

Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the

Year ended June 30, 1903. Part I. Exercise, &c. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1903. Pages, 203.

The following table taken from the report of the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, indicates the growth of the inland revenues of Canada since the year ended June 30, 1899 :—

| | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| *Excise | 9,722,967 | 9,931,950 | 10,433,865 | 11,257,485 | 12,190,123 |
| Public Works | 5,090 | 5,366 | 4,805 | 4,749 | 4,901 |
| Culling Timber..... | 10,624 | 8,155 | 8,271 | ..... | ..... |
| Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps | 73,499 | 78,510 | 81,987 | 88,198 | 109,535 |
| Electric Light..... | 11,520 | 14,452 | 15,568 | 21,062 | 23,895 |
| Other Revenues | 642 | 643 | 537 | 592 | 610 |
| Methylated Spirits ..... | ..... | ..... | 73,675 | 66,785 | 72,269 |
| Totals..... | 9,824,342 | 10,039,076 | 10,608,708 | 11,438,871 | 12,401,333 |

* 1899 and 1900 include Methylated Spirits.

From this table it is seen that the increase in 1902-1903 over the previous fiscal year was \$962,462. The chief increases were in the following articles : Spirits, the revenue from which increased from \$5,620,613 in 1901-1902, to \$6,162,827 in 1902-1903 ; tobacco, which produced a revenue for the two years of \$3,563,578, and \$3,904,617, and cigars, the figures for the two years being \$897,360 and \$998,495, respectively. There were decreases in the revenues from malt, petroleum and acetic acid, and in manufactures in bond.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Statistics of Farmers' Institutes.

Annual Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1903. Part III. Meetings and Statistics. Toronto, King's Printer. 56 pages.

Part III of the Report of Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for the year 1903, con-

tains a detailed account of all the institutes of the province, with reference to their membership, the number of meetings held, attendance and number of papers read, and the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1903. This is followed by a list of officers, and a list of the meetings to be held during the present year. The rules and regulations governing Farmers' Institutes are given in an appendix to this report.

The returns show that an active and increasing interest in the institutes is being taken by the farmers of Ontario, the membership for the first six months of 1903, being 23,754, an increase of 806 members over the same period of the previous year. There were also 46 more meetings held during the year, or 837 in all. There are in all 98 institutes in the province.

BRITISH REPORT.

Boiler Explosions.

Trade Report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the working of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890, with Appendices. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, Eng. 17 pages. Price, 2½d.

In the Report of the British Board of Trade on boiler explosions in Great Britain during the year which ended on June 30, 1903, it is stated that, under the provisions of the Acts of 1882 and 1890, 59 preliminary inquiries and 10 formal investigations were held during the year ending June 30, 1903. There were 22 persons killed and 67 injured during the year by boiler explosions. The average numbers for the 21 years since 1882 are 29 killed and 61 injured, which shows that the number of accidents is not increasing, although it is estimated that there has been a considerable increase in the number of boilers in use in the United Kingdom during the last twenty years.

The causes of the explosions are summarized in the following table:—

| Types of Explosions. | No. of Cases. |
|---|---------------|
| Deterioration or corrosion.... | 23 |
| Defective designs or undue working pressure.. | 16 |
| Defective workmanship, material, or construction.. | 7 |
| Excessive pressure, defective safety-valve or mountings.. | 1 |
| Ignorance or neglect of attendants.. | 17 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 5 |

In 37 cases, the boilers were under the inspection of public associations or of the Board of Trade, in four cases the boilers were insured but not inspected by any public association, and in 8 cases, concerning which only preliminary inquiries were held, no inspection had been made by any competent person.

The following table shows the types of boilers, to which accidents happened.

| Types of Boilers. | No. of Case. |
|--|--------------|
| Horizontal multitubular.. | 19 |
| Vertical.. | 6 |
| Cylindrical, Cornish, Lancashire, &c.. | 6 |
| Locomotive.. | 6 |
| Water-tube.. | 3 |
| Steam-pipes, stop-valves chests, &c.. | 19 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 10 |

Costs, varying from £10 to £50, were charged against eight owners, who were judged responsible for the accidents, either directly or indirectly.

Railway Accidents in Great Britain.

Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom, during the six months ending 30th June, 1903. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London. 152 pages. Price, 1s. 3d.

In the report on railway accidents in the United Kingdom for the first half of the year 1903, it is stated that the total number of persons killed during this period was 569, and the number of injured was 3,079. This was an increase of 31 killed and a decrease of 9 injured, compared with the corresponding portion of 1902. The greatest number of fatalities came under the head of trespassers, including suicides, of whom 230 were killed and 72 injured. There were 33 deaths due to accidents at level crossings. With regard to employees, 12 were killed and 239 injured while coupling or uncoupling vehicles, 52 were killed and 61 injured while working on the permanent way, and 55 others were killed and 122 injured when on duty on the railway line. The above figures refer only to accidents caused by trains in motion. In addition to these there were also 38 persons killed and 5,604 injured in other ways on the premises of railway companies, such as by the moving of freight and luggage, falling off platforms, &c.

Full reports of six railway accidents are given by inspecting officers of the Board of Trade, and there are brief summaries of many other accidents by assistant inspectors. Tabulated statements are also given by sub-inspectors on accidents to railway servants and other persons employed on railway premises, with recommendations for the prevention of similar accidents in future.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Wages of Farm Labour in the United States.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics. Miscellaneous Series. Bulletin No. 26. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1903. 62 pages.

The statistics, from which the basis of the bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture on wages of farm labour in the United States, were derived from twelve investigations extending from 1866 to 1902. More than 23,000 correspondents sent replies for the investigation of 1902.

It is stated that the total number of agricultural labourers in the United States is given by the census of 1900 as 4,410,910, of whom 2,366,149 are members of the families of the farmers, and the remainder are hired employees. A change in the method of payment is noticed, employment by the job being on the increase, instead of payment by day or week. Ploughing and hoeing, for instance, paid by the acre, gathering fruits, digging root crops, picking or husking corn by the measure, and threshing grain by the bushel are increasing practices. These facts render statistics based on day labour very incomplete in some cases, but in this bulletin, in order to render possible a comparison with former years, calculations are made on the payment of wages by time only. It is also observed that another difficulty in making comparisons lies in the diversity of farming in the various States.

Day wages, without board, increased, since 1899, in Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and wages, with board, were at their highest point in Virginia, Wyoming, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. They varied from \$12.30 per month, or \$147.60 per year for white labour in South Carolina, to \$45.50 per month, or \$546.90 per year in Nevada. In the Report of the Bureau of Industries of Ontario, which was reviewed in the January number of the *Gazette*, it is stated that the wages of farm labourers in Onta-

rio, in 1902, when engaged by the year without board amounted to \$268 per year, which is equal to \$22.33 per month. A comparison with the various States of the Union shows that the wages paid in Ontario are higher than those given in Delaware, Maryland, and all the Southern States and also in Missouri and Indian Territory.

The rate prevailing in Indiana is slightly more than in Ontario, being \$23.84 per month without board, and the wages paid in all the north-eastern States from Maine to Pennsylvania, and in the north, central and western States, with the exception of those mentioned above are higher than those given in Ontario. For the whole of the United States, the average monthly wages without board amount to \$22.14. A difficulty in instituting a comparison between the two countries lies in the fact that in the Ontario report a distinction is made between engagement for the year and for the season, while in the United States report, they are combined. Monthly wages in Ontario paid to those working for the season without board, in 1902, came to \$27.51, which is over \$5 more than the average given for the United States.

Soil Surveys in the United States.

United States Department of Agriculture, Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, 1902. Fourth Report. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1903. 342 pages.

The Fourth Report of the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, states that during the field season of 1902, there were surveyed and mapped on the scale of 1 inch to the mile, 17,996 square miles, or 11,517,440 acres, covering thirty-six areas in twenty-six States and territories. There are 60 plates and 24 maps in the report, illustrative of the various districts which were surveyed. With respect to each area described, an account is given of its history and agricultural development, the climate, kinds of soil, and agricultural methods and conditions.

In the general review of the work, it is stated that altogether 33,867 square miles have been surveyed by the bureau, three reports having previously issued with respect to 33,867 square miles.

Labour Statistics of Missouri.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Inspection of the States of Missouri for the year ending November 5th, 1903. State Printers, Jefferson City, Mo. 419 pages.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Inspection of Missouri, for 1903, contains statements of the surplus products shipped from each county in 1902, with the aggregate value for each county. This is followed by a summary of the manufactures of the State, with a series of tables arranged according to the several industries, showing in each case, so far as the figures were obtainable, the value of grounds, buildings, machinery, raw material and products, the capital invested, the expenditure for rent, taxes, insurance, wages and salaries, the number of the different classes of employees, and their average wages. Other tables give the numbers of each class of workmen employed, their average daily wages, hours of labour and the percentage of increases in wages during the year. A large number of particulars are given with regard to labour organizations, of which 636 reported to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. With regard to them, the following statistics are of interest. The total membership of the labour

organizations was 79,443, of whom 2,835 were females. It is estimated that 80.56 per cent of the wage earners in the organized trades are members of trade unions. Compared with 1901, the average daily hours of labour decreased from 9.5 to 9.26 in 1902, and the rate of wages increased from an average of 25.39 cents per hour to 27.77 cents.

There were 159 strikes and lockouts in 1902, of which 110 ended in favour of the men, 24 in favour of the employers, and compromises were effected in 25 cases. The estimated amount of wages lost through strikes was \$142,844.35, and the strike benefits paid by labour organizations amounted to \$45,711.10. There were 30,049 persons involved in strikes and lockouts.

The Report of the Superintendent of the Missouri Free Employment offices contained in this report, states that in the year ending September 30, 1903, there were 16,628 applicants for employment, of which number, places were found for 11,036. There were 26,816 applications for help received from employers, and consequently the number of places not filled amounted to 15,780.

The final portion of the report is composed of extracts from bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labour, relating to the cost of living in the United States, agreements between employers and employees, and decisions of the courts affecting labour.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CASE.

Obligations of Truckmen.

An interesting test case was recently taken before the police court at Charlottetown on the question as to whether or not

licensed truckmen, when unemployed, are obliged to accept employment offered them. The action was brought by the Maritime Manufacturing and Contracting Company, who are building the new market house. The company had a scow load of stone on the wharf, which it was desired to convey to the market cellar. Two of the truckmen refused to do the work and were ac-

cordingly summoned before the stipendiary magistrate. Counsel for the defence contended that hauling stone and material for contractors did not come under the provisions of the by-law, and further suggested that if all the truckmen of the city were employed by a contracting corporation, citizens might be left in an awkward position. Mr. Macdonald, the stipendiary magistrate, in giving judgment ruled that stone is merchandise and that the case accordingly fell under the by-law. He pointed out, further, that the by-law very properly imposed certain obligations upon truckmen in return for the privilege conferred and imposed a fine of \$1 as an example, and added a warning as regards future cases of a similar nature.

Municipal by-laws usually provide that carters licensed as such shall accept the first employment offered them. In the province of Quebec, moreover, the civil code (Art. 1673) requires common carriers to receive and convey persons applying for passage or goods offered for transportation unless there is a reasonable and sufficient cause of refusal.

(On the information of J. A. McLean, Jr., given at Charlottetown, by Mr. Macdonald, Stipendiary Magistrate.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Duty of Employees to Employers.

His lordship, Mr. Justice Curran, has rendered a decision of some interest to employees in the recent case of Coy vs. the Montreal Lithographing Company. This was an action for salary instituted by the plaintiff, to which he added a claim for damages for wrongful dismissal. The company pleaded to the action denying a yearly engagement alleged by plaintiff and further alleging that the plaintiff had failed to satisfactorily perform his duties. His lordship, in giving judgment, intimated the proof adduced indicated a yearly engagement, but he proceeded to decide the case on other grounds. The principal consideration on which the judgment was based was the fact that the plaintiff had made use of injurious language addressed to his superior officer and had refused to

retract the same. His lordship said, in part, that it is the duty of an employee to obey legal orders of his employer; the employee must not only obey and fulfil his duty to the best of his ability but he is also required to be courteous and respectful towards his superiors—without which it would be impossible for any business establishment to carry on work successfully. The manager who permitted his subordinates to be lacking in respect would soon find himself in an impossible position. The court accordingly dismissed plaintiff's action with cost.

(Coy vs Montreal Lithographic Co., et al., Mr. Justice Curran, Nov. 1903.)

Intoxication of Street Railway Employees.

The Montreal Street Railway Company recently summoned one of its employees before M. C. Desnoyers, Esq., Police Magistrate, on a charge of having been intoxicated while driving his car through the streets. The accused, as a matter of fact, while under the influence of liquor, appears to have endeavoured to ascertain the limit of speed to which his car would be forced, much to the alarm of the passengers, as also to those using the street in the vicinity. His honour gave judgment against the accused, and fined him \$25, adding that he let him off very lightly in consideration of the fact that he had already been in jail for some little time and the company did not desire to be too hard on him as this was the first prosecution.

Montreal Street Railway Company vs. Israel Lafamme, M. C. Desnoyers, P. M. Dec. 10, 1903.

Provident Society Regulations.

The question of the effect of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Trunk Insurance and Provident Society in actions for damages by employees has again been decided in favour of the Grand Trunk Railway Company by the decision of the Court of Review in the case of Tremblay vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company. This was an action for damages taken by the widow of a freight train conductor who was killed in his caboose by another train

running into his own, on the Victoria Bridge. The case was heard before a jury who rendered a verdict granting the widow \$8,000 damages and her minor child \$2,000. Inasmuch as an important point of law was involved respecting the company's responsibility, His Lordship, Mr. Justice Doherty, the trial judge, reserved the case for the decision of the Court of Review, after both plaintiff and defendant had moved for judgment in their favour.

The Court of Review has now rendered judgment (Mathieu J. dissenting), holding that under the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Trunk Insurance and Provident Society, of which the deceased was a member, his heirs had no claim against the company in the event of his death by accident in view of the special stipulation to that effect agreed upon in consideration of the railway company's contribution to the funds of the society. The motion of the company defendant was therefore granted and the action dismissed.

The day previous to this, the Assize Court at London, Ont., Mr. Justice Britton, presiding, gave James Harris, a labourer \$400 for damages through injuries received by a machine in the London car shops and alleged to be due to negligence. The same question of the effect of the agreement with the benefit society was involved. It is expected that a definitive pronouncement upon this much debated question will shortly be obtained from the Privy Council in the case of Miller vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Company being an appeal from the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada sustaining the railway company's pretensions.

(Tremblay vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company, Court of Review, Montreal, 12th Jan. 1904; Harris vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company. Britton, J., London, Ont., 11th Jan., 1904.)

ONTARIO CASE.

The Canada Foundry Case.

The Canada Foundry Company has gained another victory in its litigation with the Iron Moulders Union in the judgment of the Divisional Court at Toronto dismissing the appeal recently taken from the order of Meredith J., which required the production of certain books of the union. The Financial Secretary of the union on his examination for discovery by the foundry

company was called upon to produce the books of the union in order to establish payment by the union to employees to induce them to quit the service of the company contrary to an injunction already obtained. The officers of the union declined to produce the books contending that they were the property of the union and not of the official who kept them, the latter being one of the defendants in the case inasmuch as the union was not incorporated. The Divisional Court has now held that the order appealed from was right, and that the books were in the custody of the proper official of the union and must be produced upon examination of their custodian inasmuch as the union itself, its officers and many of its members were parties to the action.

(Canada Foundry Company vs. Emmett, Toronto, Divisional Court, 14th January 1904, Falconbridge, C. J., and Street and Britton, J. J.)

UNITED STATES CASE.

Forced Agreements with Unions.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that the courts will not compel employers to carry out forced agreements made with unions to employ only union men. Mr. Justice Dickey, in giving judgment in the case of Wm. Kissam et al., and Stereotypers Union No. 1, maintaining in part the injunction obtained by Kissam, referred to the part of the injunction which was not upheld. This portion was the one preventing the company (United States Printing Company) from discharging the men in pursuance of an agreement they were forced to make with the unions to employ only union men after January 1, 1904. Mr. Justice Dickey said that the courts cannot compel the company to give a man employment, but if the purpose of the unions in the agreement with the company was to restrict the workmen in pursuing their lawful trade and coerce them to become members of the union, such purpose is against public policy and is unlawful. The unions cannot arrange a plan of compelling workmen not in affiliation with their organization to join them at the price of being deprived of their employment.

(Supreme Court of New York, Wm. Kissam et al., vs. Stereotypers Union No. 1 and the United States Printing Company. Jan. 14th, 1904, New York.)

APPENDIX.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.
DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS, 1904.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Congresses and Associations. | | | |
| — | Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. | P. M. Draper. | 117 Metcalfe St., Ottawa. |
| — | National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. | T. J. Griffiths. | 188 Fullum St., Montreal. |
| — | Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia. | John Moffat. | Old Bridgeport, N.S. |
| — | Grand Council National Association of Marine Engineers. | J. W. Morrison. | St. John, N.B. |
| — | Hotel and Restaurant Employees National Association of Canada. | W. J. Pigott. | 124 Windsor St., Montreal. |
| Trades and Labour Councils. | | | |
| <i>Nova Scotia—</i> | | | |
| Halifax | Halifax T. & L. Council | D. A. Wilson. | 8, Göttingen St. |
| Sydney | Sydney T. & L. Council | J. R. Martin. | Sydney, N.S. |
| <i>New Brunswick—</i> | | | |
| St. John. | St. John T. & L. Council | C. H. Stevens. | 27 Murray St. |
| <i>Prince Edward Island—</i> | | | |
| Charlottetown | Charlottetown T. & L. Council. | James Clinton. | Charlottetown, P. E. I. |
| <i>Quebec—</i> | | | |
| Montreal | Montreal T. & L. Council | E. Pelletier. | 137 ^a St. Elizabeth St. |
| " | Central T. & L. Council | Chas. Dionne. | 547 Wolfe St. |
| " | District T. & L. Council | J. A. Paquette. | 481 Laval Ave. |
| Quebec | National Central T. & L. Council | E. Chalifoux. | 53 St. Claude. |
| Quebec and Lévis | Quebec and Lévis Federated T. & L. Council | Francis Pettitclerc. | 135 D'Aiguillon St. |
| St. Hyacinthe. | St. Hyacinthe Central T. & L. Council | Napoléon Samson. | Box 133, St. Hyacinthe. |
| <i>Ontario—</i> | | | |
| Berlin | Berlin T. & L. Council | J. H. Kressler. | Box 150, Berlin, Ont. |
| Brantford | Brantford T. & L. Council | Frank Mather. | Box 365, Brantford, Ont. |
| Brockville | Brockville T. & L. Council | James A. Allan. | Box 36, Brockville. |
| Collingwood | Collingwood T. & L. Council. | E. Chamberlain. | Collingwood, Ont. |
| Chatham. | Chatham T. & L. Council | Oliver Springer. | Chatham, Ont. |
| Dundas. | Dundas T. & L. Council | W. Nelson. | Dundas, Ont. |
| Galt and Preston. | Galt and Preston T. & L. Council | Chas. Head. | Galt, Ont. |
| Guelph | Guelph T. & L. Council. | Wm. Heatley. | Guelph, Ont. |
| Hamilton | Hamilton T. & L. Council. | Don. M. Henderson. | New St. |
| Kingston. | Kingston T. & L. Council. | D. Kelly. | Kingston, Ont. |

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|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| London..... | London T. & L. Council..... | John McLean..... | 399 Grey St. Midland, Ont. |
| Midland..... | Midland Industrial Council..... | William Clegg..... | Niagara Falls, Ont. |
| Niagara Falls..... | Niagara Falls T. & L. Council..... | H. W. Wismer..... | 61 Dufferin St. Box 586. |
| Ottawa..... | Ottawa Allied T. & L. Association..... | C. H. Reid..... | St. Catharines, Ont. |
| Peterborough..... | Peterborough T. & L. Council..... | J. F. Garden..... | St. Thomas, Ont. |
| St. Catharines..... | St. Catharines T. & L. Council..... | J. D. Wright..... | Sarnia, Ont. |
| St. Thomas..... | St. Thomas T. & L. Council..... | H. W. Smith..... | Smith's Falls. |
| Sarnia..... | Sarnia T. & L. Council..... | Jas. H. Hopkins..... | Box 329. |
| Smith's Falls..... | Smith's Falls T. & L. Council..... | W. R. Bradshaw..... | 59 Edward St. |
| Stratford..... | Stratford T. & L. Council..... | D. W. Kennedy..... | 400 Spadina St. |
| Toronto..... | Toronto District Labour Council..... | E. A. Skill..... | 202 Simcoe St. |
| " | Building Trades Section, Toronto D. L. C..... | S. C. Morrison..... | Mail & Empire Office. |
| " | Metal Trades Section, Toronto D. L. C..... | John Armstrong..... | 452 Bathurst St. |
| " | Printing Trades Section, Toronto D. L. C..... | T. U. Mitchell..... | Tailor Office. |
| " | Woodworkers' Section, Toronto D. L. C..... | Geo. Sangster..... | 219 Borden St. |
| " | Clothing Trades Section, Toronto D. L. C..... | John P. Gardner..... | Box 219. |
| " | Miscellaneous Trades Section, Toronto D. L. C..... | James Lucas..... | Box 304. |
| Wallaceburg..... | Wallaceburg T. & L. Council..... | D. C. Lamb..... | Woodstock, Ont. |
| Windsor..... | Windsor T. & L. Council..... | A. Way..... | Box 767. |
| Woodstock..... | Woodstock T. & L. Council..... | J. G. Morgan..... | Calgary, N. W. T. Box 754. Box 151. |
| Winnipeg..... | Winnipeg T. & L. Council..... | Alf. Palmer..... | Fernie, B. C. Box 132. |
| Calgary..... | Calgary T. & L. Council..... | J. A. Carmichael..... | Nanaimo, B. C. |
| Dawson..... | Dawson City T. & L. Council..... | W. A. Rooney..... | Nelson, B. C. Box 255. |
| Edmonton..... | Edmonton T. & L. Council..... | Thos. B. Craig..... | Box 176. |
| Fernie..... | Crow's Nest Valley T. & L. Council..... | J. W. Ellis..... | Union Hall. |
| Greenwood..... | Greenwood T. & L. Council..... | R. Donaldson..... | Victoria, B. C. |
| Nanaimo..... | Nanaimo T. & L. Council..... | W. J. Hatch..... | |
| Nelson..... | Nelson T. & L. Council..... | Geo. Hargreaves..... | |
| New Westminster..... | New Westminster T. & L. Council..... | W. H. Bambury..... | |
| Phoenix..... | Phoenix T. & L. Council..... | E. Harper..... | |
| Vancouver..... | Vancouver T. & L. Council..... | C. Sivert..... | |
| Victoria..... | Victoria T. & L. Council..... | | |
| Federations of Trade Unions. | | | |
| Quebec..... | Building Trades Council..... | W. J. Signory..... | 156 Gilford St. |
| Montreal..... | Federation Canadienne de Cordonniers, Bureau Executif..... | Chas. Dionne..... | 547 Wolfe St. |
| Ontario— | | | |
| Brantford..... | Brantford Building Trades Council..... | C. B. Read..... | 221 Dufferin Ave. |
| Guelph..... | Guelph Building Trades Council..... | John Dempsey..... | Guelph, Ont. |
| Hamilton..... | Hamilton Building Trades Council..... | W. A. Turk..... | 519 James St., North. |
| Kingston..... | Kingston Building Trades Council..... | W. J. Campbell..... | 335 Division St. |
| London..... | London Building Trades Council..... | James Dunn..... | 645 Princess Ave. |
| Niagara Falls..... | Niagara Falls Building Trades Council..... | H. Wismer..... | Niagara Falls. |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Federation of Trade Unions—Concluded. | | | |
| <i>Ontario—Con.</i> | | | |
| Ottawa..... | Ottawa Building Trades Council..... | M. F. Mead..... | 276 Murray St. |
| "..... | Ottawa Allied Printing Trades Council..... | C. A. Carnochan..... | 651 McLaren St. |
| St. Catharines..... | St. Catharines Building Trades Council..... | W. Chapman..... | Box 114. |
| <i>Manitoba—</i> | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | Winnipeg Building Trades Council..... | John G. Morgan..... | 688 Sherbrooke St. |
| <i>British Columbia—</i> | | | |
| Fernie..... | District Union W. F. of M., No. 7..... | J. T. Davies..... | Fernie, B. C. |
| Vancouver..... | Vancouver Building Trades Council..... | C. T. Hilton..... | 1809 9th Ave., Fairview. |
| "..... | Vancouver Allied Printing Trades Council..... | John McLaren..... | Labour Hall. |
| Victoria..... | Victoria Building Trades Council..... | E. C. Knight..... | 209 Douglas St. |
| Local Organizations. | | | |
| <i>Nova Scotia—</i> | | | |
| Amherst..... | Iron Moulders Union of N. A., No. 253..... | J. H. Wales..... | Box 555. |
| Bridgeport..... | Island Lodge, P. W. A., No. 9..... | Wm. Lockman..... | Bridgeport, N. S. |
| Broad Cove Mines..... | Star Lodge, P. W. A., No. 41..... | Mr. McLeod..... | Broad Cove Mines. |
| Caledonia Mines..... | Bay View Lodge, P. W. A., No. | Daniel McLean..... | Caledonia Mines. |
| "..... | Equity Lodge, P. W. A., No. 11..... | Dan. MacLennan..... | " |
| Chignecto Mines..... | Lodge No. 54, P. W. A..... | Harry Webb..... | Chignecto Mines. |
| Dominion No. 1..... | Golden Rule Lodge, P. W. A., No. 28..... | R. McNeil..... | Dominion No. 1, N. S. |
| "..... | Kimberley Lodge, P. W. A., No. 33..... | Wm. D. Haley..... | " |
| No. 3 Mine..... | Standard Lodge, P. W. A., No. 66..... | Angus O'Handley..... | No. 3 Mine, N. S. |
| No. 4..... | Olive Lodge, P. W. A., No. 36..... | John Marsh..... | Dominion No. 4, N. S. |
| Glance Bay..... | Bretton Lodge, P. W. A., No. 64 (Retail Clerks)..... | Francis J. McKinnon..... | Glance Bay, N. S. |
| "..... | Queen Lodge, P. W. A., No. 37..... | Alfred Martel..... | " |
| "..... | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Atlantic Division, No. 581..... | Dan. R. Mackenzie..... | King Edward St. |
| "..... | Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, No. 684..... | Peter Sedero..... | Dominion No. 1, N. S. |
| "..... | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 727..... | D. J. McIsaac..... | Glance Bay, N. S. |
| Halifax..... | Bricklayers and Masons Union No. 1, of N. S..... | Wm. Harrah..... | Gen. Delivery, Halifax, N. S. |
| "..... | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 83..... | Jas. P. Flanagan..... | 44 Gittington St. |
| "..... | Bro. of Painters and Decorators Union, No. 425..... | Thos. Sheehan..... | 5 Granville St. |
| "..... | Operative Plasterers' Inter. Assn., No. 540..... | | |
| "..... | Journeyman Plumbers' Union..... | D. P. O'Neill..... | 85 Gerrish St. |
| "..... | Granite and Freestone Cutters' Union..... | N. A. Campbell..... | 76 Willow St. |
| "..... | Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 9348..... | Josiah Downing..... | 79 Cornwalls St. |
| "..... | Inter. Association of Machinists, No. 73..... | Ed. Phelan..... | 88 North St. |

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| " | Inter. Bro. of B. M. & Iron Ship Builders No. 285. | Harry Merson. | 534 Upper Water St. |
| " | Shipwrights & Caulkers' Association. | D. K. O'Brien. | 66 West St. |
| " | Journeymen Horsebores' Union. No. 150. | Charles Jordan. | 117 Maitland St. |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 171. | Geo. McLellan. | 119 Lockman St. |
| " | Journeymen Carriage Workers' Union. | Ho. Wanbolt. | Care G. P. Mitchell & Sons. |
| " | Inter. Coopers' Union No. 140. | H. Greenough. | 45 East Young St. |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen, Victoria Lodge, No. 107. | Walker Robertson. | Truro, N.S. |
| " | Bro. of Freight and Baggage-men, Div. No. 78. | Gordon H. Merlin. | Box 492. |
| " | Inter. Typo. Union, No. 130. | Arthur J. Lichtizer. | 44 Göttingen St. |
| " | Inter. Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union, No. 95. | James Clark. | 18 Russell St. |
| " | Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. | C. E. Steel. | 210 Brunswick St. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Halifax Div. No. 247. | J. F. Fellham. | I.C.R. Freight Shed. |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Trainmen, Evangeline Lodge, No. 353. | Thos. J. Weatherdon. | 188 Albermarle St. |
| " | Freight Handlers' I.C.R. Traffic Association. | H. Ryerson. | 94 Queen St. |
| " | Licensed Truckmen's Association of N. S. | J. F. Day. | 42 Macara St. |
| " | Longshoremen's Association, No. 269. | S. Beswick. | 250 Creighton St. |
| " | Inter. Longshoremen's Association, No. 274. | C. F. Smith. | 52 Willow St. |
| " | Street Ry. Employers and Benefit Society, No. 220. | Jas. McLellan. | 3 School St. |
| " | Teamsters' and Stablemen's Union. | Geo. Walker. | Joggins Mines. |
| " | Federated Association of Letter Carriers, No. 9. | Frank Andrews. | Kentville, N.S. |
| " | Coal Handlers' Union, No. 274. | Willfred Riley. | Acadia Mines, Londonderry. |
| " | The Clerks' Association of Halifax. | Lauchlin McQueen. | Louisbourg, N.S. |
| " | Maple Leaf Lodge, P.W.A., No. 63. | C. Bruce Scott. | Mulgrave, N.S. |
| " | Holdfast Lodge, P.W.A., No. 27. | A. C. McNeil. | Box 138, Glace Bay, N.S. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Golden Rod Lodge, No. 304. | Robert Stewart. | Westville, N.S. |
| " | Iron Clad Lodge, P.W.A., No. 53. | J. P. Williams. | Point Tupper, N.S. |
| " | Sauson Lodge, P.W.A., No. 44. | Hugh C. McDonald. | Seaside, C.B., N.S. |
| " | Retail Clerks, P.W.A. (Quartermen). | Duncan Macdonald. | Port Morien, N.S. |
| " | Marble Lodge, No. (Quartermen). | Malcolm McNeil. | Reserve Mines, N.S. |
| " | Gibraltar Lodge, P.W.A., No. 46. | Dan. McDonald. | " |
| " | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 162. | A. E. McPherson. | Springhill, N.S. |
| " | Power Lodge, P.W.A., No. 29. | Joseph S. Price. | Stellarton, N.S. |
| " | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 156. | R. W. Grant. | " |
| " | Elton Lodge, P.W.A., No. 47. | M. McGillivray. | " |
| " | Sea Side Lodge, P.W.A., No. 43. | R. A. Sutherland. | Box 116, Pictou, N.S. |
| " | Morion Lodge, P.W.A., No. 52. | W. H. McKinnon. | Stellarton, N.S. |
| " | Banner Lodge, P.W.A., No. 10. | J. H. Shaw. | Box 152, Stellarton. |
| " | Unity Lodge, P.W.A., No. 2. | N. G. Munroe. | Box 88, Sydney, N.S. |
| " | Steadfast Lodge, P.W.A., No. 1. | Ernest Sutherland. | Box 446, Sydney, N.S. |
| " | Pioneer Lodge, P.W.A., No. 1. | J. D. Fraser. | " |
| " | Mechanics' Lodge, P.W.A., No. 23. | Ellsworth Wood. | " |
| " | Buller Lodge, P.W.A., No. 31. | Geo. Cunningham. | " |
| " | Consolidation Lodge, P.W.A., No. 45 (Ry. Employees). | | |
| " | Order of Railroad Conductors, Mt. Rundell Division, No. 420. | | |
| " | Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, Acadia Division, No. 586. | | |
| " | Bro. of Locomotive Firemen, Stella Lodge, No. 520. | | |
| " | Bro. of Railway Trainmen, Eastern Star Lodge, No. 500. | | |
| " | Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 103. | | |
| " | Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 2. | | |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 943. | | |
| " | Bro. of Painters and Decorators, No. 993. | | |
| " | Bro. of Moulders' Union of North America, No. 324. | | |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Local Organizations—Continued. | | | |
| <i>Newa Scotia—Concluded.</i> | | | |
| Sydney..... | International Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 384. | Oscar L. Boyd..... | Box 415, Sydney, N.S. |
| "..... | Journymen Barbers' Union, No. 510. | Richard Connolly..... | Dorchester St. |
| "..... | Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 133. | M. D. E. McKeigan..... | Leiche's Creek, N.S. |
| "..... | Bro. of Locomotive Firemen, No. 329. | Albert Hurst..... | Box 284, Sydney, N.S. |
| "..... | Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, No. 554. | R. J. McNeil..... | Sydney, N.S. |
| "..... | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 209. | A. W. Taylor..... | " |
| "..... | Order of Railway Clerks of America, No. 72. | Ross H. Baker..... | " |
| "..... | Bro. of Railway Freight and Baggage-men, Division No. 79. | Miss May Kelly..... | " |
| "..... | Coronation Lodge, P. W. A., No. — (Ry. Employees). | B. Theakston..... | " |
| "..... | Indefatigable Lodge, P. W. A., No. 68 (Retail Clerks) | John M. McPherson..... | Sydney Mines, N.S. |
| "..... | Thistle Lodge, P. W. A., No. 50 (Steel Workers) | Thos. Henderson..... | " |
| "..... | Keystone Lodge, P. W. A., No. — | Bruce Macdonald..... | Thorburn, N.S. |
| Sydney Mines | Roberta Lodge, P. W. A., No. 35 | Henry Edwards..... | Truro, N.S. |
| "..... | Drummond Lodge, P. W. A., No. 8 | J. D. McKay..... | Brunswick St. |
| Thorburn | Kitchener Lodge, P. W. A., No. 42. | John R. Fisher..... | Truro, N.S. |
| Truro | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and P. Hangers of America, No. 819 | Geo. Feetham..... | Box 223. |
| "..... | Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1320. | T. G. Dickson..... | Box 239. |
| "..... | Order of Railroad Conductors, Howe Division, No. 203 | Geo. O. Forbes..... | Springhill Junction, N.S. |
| "..... | Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, Granite Rock, Division No. 149 | A. Fisher..... | Box 64, Truro, N.S. |
| "..... | Bro. of Locomotive Firemen, Sunbeam Lodge, No. 171 | Henry Chambers..... | Truro, N.S. |
| "..... | Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 66. | Wm. Cummings..... | " |
| "..... | Bro. of Railway Trainmen, Pentastila Lodge, No. 234. | Hugh W. Waddell..... | Box 208. |
| "..... | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division No. 154 | Robt. Lorimer..... | Westville, N.S. |
| Westville | Onward Lodge, P. W. A., No. — (Ry. Employees). | A. R. McIsaac..... | Whitney Pier, N.S. |
| "..... | Strathcona Lodge, P. W. A., No. 33. | | |
| Whitney Pier | Ladysmith Lodge, P. W. A., No. — | | |
| "..... | Ingat Lodge, P. W. A., No. 40 (Steel Workers) | | |
| <i>New Brunswick—</i> | | | |
| Campbellton..... | Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, Snow Drift Division, No. 138 | John Gilkerl..... | Campbellton, N.B. |
| "..... | Bro. of Locomotive Firemen, No. 453. | Cameron Mann..... | Eel River Crossing, N.B. |
| "..... | Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 61 | R. A. McMillan..... | Moncton, N.B. |
| "..... | Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 256. | A. J. Luts..... | Woodstock, N.B. |
| Debec Junction | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 188. | William Dorey..... | Fairville, N.B. |
| Fairville..... | Bro. of Locomotive Firemen, Justice Lodge, No. 357 | Adam Campbell..... | Fairville, N.B. |
| Fredericton | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division No. 183. | M. D. Harris..... | Hoyt Station, N.B. |
| Florenceville | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division No. 185. | Chalmers Hartley..... | Florenceville East, N.B. |
| Gibson..... | Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, No. 654 | C. H. Sterling..... | Gibson, N.B. |
| McAdam..... | International Association of Machinists, No. 115. | Jas. B. Johnston..... | McAdam, N.B. |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| " | Int. Bro. of Boilermakers and I.S.B., No. 379. | J. M. McFadden. | " |
| " | International Bro. of Blacksmiths, No. 421. | T. Conolly. | " |
| " | Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 421. | A. F. Herron. | " |
| " | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division No. 173. | J. B. Johnston. | " |
| " | Bro. of Railway Freight and Baggage-men of America, No. 147. | Geo. H. Nason. | Box 13, McAdam, N. B. |
| Moncton | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 71. | Fred. Brown. | High St., Moncton, N. B. |
| " | International Bro. of Blacksmiths, No. 423. | Wm. J. MacKinnon. | Moncton, N. B. |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of America, No. 331. | William M. Dowd. | Box 448, Moncton, N. B. |
| " | International Association of Machinists, No. 594. | M. B. Gourley. | Moncton, N. B. |
| " | Int. Bro. of Boilermakers and I.S.B., No. 378. | Michael Cunningham. | " |
| " | Order of Railroad Conductors, Bartlett Division, No. 214. | W. Crockett. | Box 17, Moncton, N. B. |
| " | Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 162. | Fred. H. Moore. | Box 161 |
| " | Bro. of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge No. 233. | John E. O'Leary. | Moncton, N. B. |
| " | Order of Railway Telegraphers, Division No. 63. | J. H. Cochrane. | " |
| " | Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 168. | N. N. Brownell. | Dorchester, N. B. |
| " | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division No. 106. | W. Crockett. | Moncton, N. B. |
| " | Order of Railway Clerks of America, No. | G. F. Crossdale. | " |
| " | Freight Handlers' Union, No. | Nathan Leaman. | " |
| " | Bro. of Carmen of America, No. 245. | Joseph H. Waldon. | " |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 30. | G. McQuarrie. | Freight Dept., I. C. R. |
| Monmouth of Keswick | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division No. 177. | N. Vanhorne. | Darham Bridge, N. B. |
| Nashua | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division No. 185. | John M. Stevens. | Andover, N. B. |
| Perth Centre | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division No. 170. | W. C. Blanche. | Box 163, Sackville, N. B. |
| Sackville. | Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 140. | William McMaster. | St. George, N. B. |
| St. George. | Granite Cutters' Union. | W. C. Goldsworthy. | 197 Chesley St. |
| St. John. | Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 1. | A. C. Hamilton. | 333 Union St. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 919. | William Vincent. | 15 Richmond St. |
| " | Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 440. | Thos. A. Nash. | 4 Short St. |
| " | Builders' Labourers, Hod Carriers & Mortar-men's Union, No. 76. | Fred. Condon. | 124 St. James St. |
| " | Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Union, No. | Alex. Macdonald. | 171 Chesley St. |
| " | Limeburners and Quarrymen's Union, No. 11207. | Edward Hart. | 262 Brussels St. |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 329. | Wm. Wannacott. | Brussels St. |
| " | Tin-plate and Sheet Iron Workers' Union, No. | Cornelius King. | 55 Somerset St. |
| " | Rollermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union. | Wesley McFarlane. | 400 Union St. |
| " | Horseshoers' Union, No. 191. | Otis Tracy. | 38 Cliff St. |
| " | Electrical Workers and Linemen's Union. | James Hughson. | Millidgeville, St. John. |
| " | Shingle Sawyers and Bunchers' Union. | E. N. Wood. | 100 Wright St. |
| " | Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 243. | W. J. Kelly. | Indianatown, N. B. |
| " | Lumbermen's Union. | William Foster. | 49 Stanley St., St. John. |
| " | International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union No. 36. | Chas. N. British. | Box 352 |
| " | International Typographical Union, No. 85. | D. A. Hatfield. | 99 Orange St. |
| " | International Bro. of Stationary Firemen, No. 36. | H. L. Cash. | 244 Duke St. |
| " | Journemen Tailors' International Union. | C. H. Stevens. | 27 Murray St. |
| " | Cicamakers' International Union, No. 349. | W. T. Simms. | 58 Sydney St. |
| " | Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 328. | J. C. Johnston. | 248 Strait Shore, |
| " | Order of Railroad Conductors, Division No. 219. | C. F. Lamoureux. | Fairville, St. John. |
| " | Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 479. | T. H. Shaw. | Box 5, Fairville, St. John. |
| " | Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 407. | John J. McGillivray. | 196 Waterloo St. |
| " | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 143. | Fred. C. Morrison. | 39 Portland St. |
| " | Bro. of Railway Freight and Baggage-men, No. 76. | P. C. Sharkey. | 300 Union St. |
| " | Freight Handlers' Union, No. 276. | Fred. W. Coats. | 310 Princess St. |
| " | Amal. Assn. of Light and Electric Railway Employees, No. 371. | | |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Local Organizations—Continued. | | | |
| <i>New Brunswick—Con.</i> | | | |
| St. John | Longshoremen's and Transport Workers' Association. | M. J. Kelly | 197 Union St. |
| " | Team Drivers' International Union, No. 535. | F. W. Kirkpatrick | 130 Brussels St. |
| " | Railway Clerk's Union, No. 32. | H. H. James | 102 Wright St. |
| " | Stationary Firemen, No. 36. | D. A. Hatfield | 99 Orange St. |
| " | National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 2. | G. T. G. Blewett | 65 Harrison St. |
| " | Street Labourers' Union, F. L. U., No. 30. | William P. P. Doody | 88 Somerset St. |
| " | Bartenders' International League, No. 263. | Joseph P. Appleby | 29 Harding St. |
| St. Leonard | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 191. | N. E. Lister | Grand Falls, N. B. |
| Westfield Centre | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 184. | James Tacey | Westfield Centre, N. B. |
| Woodstock | Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 409. | A. G. McGibbon | Woodstock, N. B. |
| " | Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 341. | Geo. F. McFarlane | " |
| " | Bro. of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge No. 476. | T. J. McIntosh | " |
| " | Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 523. | | |
| <i>Prince Edward Island—</i> | | | |
| Alberton | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees. | E. Campbell | Alberton, P. E. I. |
| Charlottetown | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 933. | A. Currie | Box 89, Charlottetown. |
| " | Tobacco Workers' Union. | Thomas Tlynn, tobaccoist. | Charlottetown, P. E. I. |
| " | Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 47. | P. W. Clarkin | Mount Stewart, P. E. I. |
| " | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 218. | Geo. Carlson | Milton Station, P. E. I. |
| " | Truckmen's and Team Drivers' Union. | William Wood | Charlottetown, P. E. I. |
| " | P. E. I. Ry. Federal Trades and Labour Union, No. 10. | Geo. W. Worth | " |
| Emerald Junction | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 217. | A. McKenzie | Breadalbane, P. E. I. |
| Mount Stewart | Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 216. | James Partridge | Mount Stewart, P. E. I. |



THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 15, 1904.

A very important factor in the general industrial situation in Canada was the heavy snowfalls and severe weather prevalent throughout the month of February and the consequent blockades on the railways in Western Ontario, the effect of which upon trade and industry was of a far-reaching character. A prominent place is accordingly given in the present issue of the *Gazette* to a special article dealing with this phase of the current industrial situation, the department having endeavoured to obtain as full information as possible within the limits of time at its disposal, and to present the facts collected in such a way as to indicate their significance and bearing upon the field of trade and industry as a whole.

Two special articles of the issue have to do with legislation affecting labour enacted during the month. One of these refers to the amendments of the Factory Act of Manitoba passed at the recent session of

the legislature of that province, and the other of the various measures affecting labour recently carried by the British Columbia legislature, to which is appended reference to the rules which recently went into force for 1904 under the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act.

With the present issue the department begins publication in the *Gazette* of a regular monthly article dealing in brief form with official and other returns relating to the trade and commerce of the Dominion. A reference to the subject of trade conditions has been previously included in the general article summarizing industrial and labour conditions, the information being regarded as of value in throwing light on the current industrial and labour situation. The General Summary article is confined to matters relating more directly and exclusively to labour and industrial conditions.

Other special articles of the issue refer to the organization of a co-operative association of workmen at Guelph, Ont., and the regulations with regard to apprenticeship recently adopted by the Employers' Association of Toronto.

It was the intention of the department to continue the series of special articles begun in the December *Labour Gazette*, relating to the hours of labour in the several trades throughout the Dominion, with a statistical return in the present issue in reference to the hours prevailing in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. One table relating to the current hours of labour has already been published in the

Labour Gazette, appearing in the February issue and relating to hours in the building trades. Since the publication of this article, however, it has been decided to enlarge the scope of this investigation so as to include a history of the tendency of the

rates of wages and hours of labour during past years, as well as a statement of current hours and rates. Owing to the extent of this investigation it may be some time before the results will be ready for publication.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

UNFAVOURABLE weather, as in January, was an important factor in influencing industrial and labour conditions during the month of February, so much so that at the end of the month, and especially in the province of Ontario, the resulting disturbance was of a very widespread and far-reaching character*. While unskilled labour in some parts was provided with additional work occasioned by the snow blockades, their effect, on the whole, was injurious to employment. The general trade and industrial situation continues good, and gives promise of an active and successful season during 1904.

The Cost of Living.

An important development of the month was the continued upward tendency of the price of wheat and bread, the former having reached and passed the dollar mark in the principal markets, and the latter at many points showing a material advance. At Quebec, Que., the price per large loaf was advanced two cents on February 15. A similar advance took place in Montreal on February 22. At Winnipeg, a small loaf was advanced in price from five to seven cents. Ottawa, Hull and Vancouver were other important points from which increases were reported. Flour rose sixty cents per barrel at New Westminster since January 1, and in many localities during February advances of fifteen cents per bar-

rel took place. The cold weather and the transportation blockade had the effect also of advancing various staple commodities at different points, owing to the temporary scarcity caused thereby. Of these, coal was the commodity chiefly affected, though prices of fish were unusually high. Farm produce also, owing to the inability of farmers to reach their markets, showed large advances, particularly in butter—creamery and roll, and eggs, in the last of which a practical famine was in existence throughout the month, with prices at several points higher than in a number of years. In the province of Quebec, and more particularly in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, the period of the renewing of leases and rents brought into evidence a considerable scarcity in the class of dwellings suitable for work people; high rentals in consequence were asked.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

The list of changes of wages and hours of labour reported to the department during February would indicate on the whole an upward tendency, though decreases and increases are much more equally balanced than they were in February a year ago. In many cases the schedules for 1904 have been already agreed upon, in some instances being the same as for last year. The more important changes in wages and hours reported to the department during February may be briefly presented as follows:—

Pit drivers employed in No. 2 and No. 3 collieries of the *Dominion Coal Co.*, Nova

* A special article is devoted to this aspect of the industrial situation in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

Scotia, were changed from a contract price to a rate of \$1.38 per day. At *St. Hyacinthe, Que.*, moulders and machinists, to the number of 72, had their hours increased since November, 1903, to 10 hours on Saturdays, whereas they formerly stopped work at 12.45 p.m. on Saturdays. Cutters in the employ of the Penman Manufacturing Co., in the same city, who were formerly paid by the piece and made wages varying from \$9 to \$11 per week, were placed at a fixed salary of \$9, while a number were dismissed. In *Montreal, Que.*, a number of new scales for the incoming season were presented: carpenters and joiners asked for a nine-hour day at an increased wage, namely, 25 cents per hour, to date from April 1; longshoremen have also asked for a rearrangement of working conditions; and masons were asking for a nine-hour day at 35 cents per hour. Two police officers were recommended for higher salaries. At *Toronto, Ont.*, two steamship companies are reported to have granted a scale of \$40 per month to members of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Union. The Bricklayers' Union and the employers have signed an agreement for 1904 which embodies the same conditions as last year, namely, 45 cents per hour and eight hours per day. At *Hamilton, Ont.*, 15 ash and garbage collectors in the employ of the municipality were increased on February 15 from \$4.75 to \$5.50 per day, these rates including hire of horse and wagon. Bricklayers and masons in the same city, to the number of 100, were granted an increase in wages from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour, to take effect from February 1, the working hours to be increased from eight to nine per day. Ten rivetters at *Niagara Falls, Ont.*, were granted an increase of 25 cents per day on February 8. Other employees in the shops of the same company were placed under a new arrangement, involving an increase in the amount of work to be done per day, with a corresponding increase in pay. There was also an arrangement made covering pay for extra work. At *Brantford,*

Ont., ten iron-drillers in the employ of the Massey-Harris Company were reduced about 7 cents per day. At *Stratford, Ont.*, a proposed reduction in the wages of painters employed in one of the shops was reconsidered by the firm and conditions left unchanged. Some 400 employees in the G.T. R. car shops at London were increased in hours of work from February 1, with a corresponding advance in wages, owing to the increased amount of work to be done. Telegraph operators in the employ of the Michigan Central Railway to the number of 132, were increased from \$40 to \$45 per month. At *Chatham, Ont.*, a temporary reduction in hours from 59 to 54, with corresponding reduction in wages, was agreed to by a firm employing moulders, machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths. A new schedule for printers, affecting 36 members of the craft, at Windsor, Ont., went into effect on February 12, involving a material advance to certain classes of employees.* Longshoremen in the employ of the British Columbia Stevedores' Association on Vancouver Island were granted an increase from February 1 from 35 to 40 cents per hour for day work and 40 to 50 cents per hour for night work.

Interruptions to Industry.

Excepting the serious embarrassments occasioned by the snow blockades and consequent effects, which were severe, the month was on the whole free from serious interruptions to industry. The record of new labour disputes was, on the whole, satisfactory. A disastrous fire, however, at the smelting works of the Canadian Copper Co., at Copper Cliff, Ont., entailed a loss estimated at \$150,000 and threw about 1,100 men out of employment. By making use of a smelter at Victoria Mines, however, the men were speedily given employment. At Berlin, the Felt Boot Company's estab-

* A full copy of the new schedule will be found in the report of the Windsor correspondent in the present issue.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

| City and District of Correspondent. | Agricultural Operations. | Fishing. | Lumbering (including Saw-milling). | Mining. | Manufacturing. | Railway Construction. | Building Trades. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>Nova Scotia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Sydney | | | | Active. | Quiet. | Very dull. | Dull. |
| Halifax | | Dull. | Busy. | Busy. | Active. | Busy. | *Dull. |
| <i>Prince Edward Island</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | Quiet. | Quiet. | | | Active. | Quiet. | *Quiet. |
| <i>New Brunswick</i> — | | | | | | | |
| St. John | | Quiet. | Active. | | Active. | | *Quiet. |
| <i>Quebec</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Quebec | Dull. | | Busy. | | Active. | | Dull. |
| Three Rivers | | | Busy. | | Active. | | Quiet. |
| Shetbrooke | Quiet. | | Busy. | Dull. | Busy. | Busy. | *Dull. |
| St. Hyacinthe | Dull. | | | | Active. | | *Dull. |
| Montreal | | | | | Busy. | | *Quiet. |
| Hull | | | Busy. | Quiet. | Busy. | | Very dull. |
| <i>Ontario</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | | | Busy. | | | | Dull. |
| Kingston | Quiet. | Quiet. | Active. | Active. | Active. | | Active. |
| Belleville | Active. | Dull. | | Active. | Active. | | *Dull. |
| Peterborough | Active. | | | | Active. | | Active. |
| Toronto | | | | | Active. | | *Quiet. |
| Hamilton | Dull. | Dull. | | | Active. | Dull. | *Quiet. |
| Niagara Falls | Dull. | Dull. | | | Busy. | | *Dull. |
| St. Catharines | Quiet. | | | | Busy. | Quiet. | *Dull. |
| Brantford | Dull. | | | | Active. | | *Quiet. |
| Guelph | Dull. | | | | Quiet. | Busy. | Quiet. |
| Stratford | Active. | | | | Busy. | | *Quiet. |
| London | Dull. | | | | Busy. | Busy. | *Dull. |
| St. Thomas | Active. | | | | Active. | Quiet. | *Dull. |
| Chatham | Active. | | | | Active. | | *Dull. |
| Windsor | Busy. | Dull. | | | Quiet. | Dull. | *Dull. |
| <i>Manitoba</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | | | Active. | | Active. | Active. | §Active. |
| Brandon | Quiet. | | Quiet. | | Busy. | Dull. | *Dull. |
| <i>British Columbia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Rossland | | | Dull. | Busy. | | | |
| New Westminster | | | Quiet. | | Busy. | Busy. | ‡Quiet. |
| Vancouver | | Dull. | Quiet. | | | | Quiet. |
| Victoria | | Dull. | Quiet. | | Active. | | *Dull. |
| Nanaimo | | Active. | Quiet. | Active. | | | Very dull. |

lishment was destroyed by fire and 175 hands thrown temporarily out of employment. The destruction by fire of the Menzie Manufacturing Company's plant at Toronto also affected about fifty men, while the burning of the upper story of the building of the American Cereal Company's mills at Peterborough interrupted employment

in that city. In Kingston, a stoppage of the street car service occurred on February 3, owing to a disagreement between the company and the municipality. About 30 employes, whose wage bill amounted to about \$250 per week, were thrown out of employment, and the general trade of the city seriously affected.

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 4.

issue, and is intended to present in brief and accessible form a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

[illegible]

* Plumbers busy.

† Cabmen, &c., dull.

‡ Bricklayers active.

§ Carpenters dull.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Condition of employment, and other features of the month in the several trades and industries of the Dominion, as shown by the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* for February, and by infor-

mation collected by the department from other sources, may be summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.—General quietness prevails, work being largely confined to stock-feeding. The high price reached by wheat and

other grains stimulated marketing operations, and a considerable movement in these products was the result. The cold weather and heavy snowfalls, however, interfered with this work, as it did also with the cutting and marketing of cord-wood. The lowness of the water in the wells caused inconvenience to agriculturists in certain districts of Quebec. The scarcity of labour for the coming season is already under active discussion.

Among the more important associations in connection with the industry which held meetings during the month, were the following:—The Fruit Growers' Association of Prince Edward Island, at Charlottetown; the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, at Bridgeport; the Dominion Grange, at Toronto; the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, at Toronto; the Niagara Peninsula United Fruit Growers' Association, at St. Catharines; the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, at Brandon; the Central Farmers' Institute, at Victoria, B.C., and the Dairymen's and Live Stock Association, at Victoria, B.C. The first annual convention of the National Association of Live Stock Breeders will be held in Ottawa, on March 7 to 12.

An Order in Council requiring all steamers which carry horses and cattle from Canadian ports to have alleyways three feet wide, the same not to be obstructed with food or other commodities, was issued during the month.

The improved quality and packing of Canadian apples placed on the English markets has been the subject of remark by Canadian agents in Great Britain.

Important developments in the ranching industry were reported in Alberta during the month.

Fishing.—Dullness characterized the month throughout, a condition for which the stormy weather and severe cold were largely responsible. High prices, however, for fish of nearly all varieties prevailed, the market for salmon in British Columbia

being stimulated by the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia.

An important development of the month was the forwarding to the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa by the Ontario fisheries authorities, of a number of suggested changes in regulations, with a view of preventing the depletion of the waters of the province. The suggestions numbered thirteen in all, and had reference to licenses, close seasons, minimum size of fish to be taken, penalties, and a variety of subjects. The possible depletion of the halibut fisheries of British Columbia by fishermen from the United States was discussed in the British Columbia Legislature during February.

A plan for the improvement of herring-curing in Canada, so that this commodity may net a higher price in outside markets, was recently authorized by the Dominion Government, the initial operations to be commenced within the next two months on the Atlantic coast and the work to be in the hands of a competent herring-curer from Scotland.

A contract was stated to have been closed during the month for the installation of a plant to be located in the Bay of Fundy, in the neighbourhood of Digby, N.S., for the reduction of fifty tons of dog-fish and fish offal per day in the production of fertilizer. The proposal is of considerable interest to the fishing industry as representing a practical step for the extermination of the dog-fish, one of the most destructive pests to Bay of Fundy fishermen.

Lumbering.—Work on the limits progressed satisfactorily, though the deep snow impeded operations in many localities in Ontario and largely increased the expense of the winter's output. In some cases log-cutting has already ceased, and the men have returned to their homes. The establishment of a new forest reserve on the north shore of Lake Huron, containing over 3,000 square miles, was announced by the Government of Ontario. A plan for

the reforestation of the farm lands of the older section of the province was also proposed, a small area at the Ontario Agricultural College being set aside for the growth of trees for distribution in conjunction with an active educational campaign. In Quebec and New Brunswick, the season's cut is estimated as about the same as last year, amounting on the Upper St. John to 125,000,000 feet. In Western Canada the problem of obtaining an adequate lumber supply at reasonable prices for building purposes in Manitoba and the Territories continues to be actively debated. Representatives of the trade, wholesale and retail, and of the logging interests in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, met in Winnipeg during the month for the discussion of the problem from the standpoint of the mill men, transportation companies, retail dealers, and other parties concerned.

The Minister of Crown Lands for Ontario gave an estimate during February of the value of the timber resources of the province yet unsold and uncut. He estimated that ten billion feet of white pine were yet to be disposed of, the value of which would be at the least calculation \$75,000,000 from bonuses and \$20,000,000 from dues. There was sufficient to make twenty sales as large as the one held in December. According to this estimate, there are some 300,000,000 cords of pulp wood, worth \$75,000,000, and hemlock and hardwood in abundance.

The log-cut in the Ottawa district is estimated to show a reduction on that of the season of 1902-03. The unusual depth of the snow caused the suspension of log-cutting at least three weeks earlier than usual, and the work of log-hauling has also been attended with great difficulty, necessitating the engagement of large numbers of extra horses.

The special commission on colonization appointed by the Provincial Government of Quebec held a number of meetings dur-

ing the month, principally in the cities of Montreal and Hull, in both of which addresses on various subjects relating to forestry and colonization were listened to. The members of the commission, of which the Hon. Senator Legris is chairman, made a tour by road through Dorion, Wright, Kensington and Aumond townships for the purpose of noting the extent to which valuable forests have been destroyed by fire. The same subject was also referred to at length at an important session held at Hull at which Messrs. J. R. Booth, E. B. Eddy, J. Gillies, Hon. Senator Edwards, Alexander Lumsden, G. H. Perley and a number of managers appeared. The relation of the progress of settlement to the lumbering industry was also dealt with at length. Evidence was also taken before the commission in the matter of certain contested claims for settlement alleged to be fraudulent by certain owners of limits. The commission will report at full length to the Quebec Government on the conclusion of its inquiry.

Mining.—Some depression in coal mining has appeared in a few localities in Nova Scotia, notably at the Bridgeport colliery of the Dominion Coal Co., which closed down temporarily, throwing 500 hands out of employment. The situation as a whole, accordingly, shows a decline both from last month and as compared with February, 1903. Extensive developments in the industry, however, were reported both by the Dominion Coal Company and by a new syndicate to operate extensive under-sea coal areas at Port Morien. With gold mining throughout the province the prospects are very favourable.

A statement of the production of minerals in Nova Scotia last year, submitted to the legislature, shows it to have been as follows:—

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|
| Gold.. . . . | 25,198 | ozs. |
| Iron ore.. . . . | 415,192 | tons. |
| Manganese ore.. . . . | 150 | " |
| Coal raised.. . . . | 5,245,247 | " |
| Coke made.. . . . | 392,600 | " |
| Gypsum.. . . . | 175,850 | " |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Grindstones.. | 650 tons. |
| Limestone.. | 262,544 " |
| Barytes.. | 897 " |
| Pig iron.. | 194,444 " |
| Moulding sand.. | 240 " |
| Steel ingots.. | 180,434 " |

In British Columbia, the latest reports from the Crow's Nest Pass fields show very favourable conditions. The financial statement presented at the annual meeting of the company, held in Toronto during the month, showed net profits of \$310,492.28. The output for the year was 49'83 per cent larger than for 1902, while the December output exceeded that of the preceding January by 58'72 per cent. On the Island of Vancouver, also, fair conditions prevailed. A feature of the month was the improved tone in metalliferous mining circles at Rossland, owing to favourable reports of a number of properties.

An Order in Council was passed by the Dominion Government rescinding the regulations adopted in 1898 for the disposal of mining locations in the Yukon Territories worked by the hydraulic mining process. Mining will henceforth be carried on in the Yukon under placer regulations. Leases granted under the old regulations are not interfered with, though locations will be cancelled in cases of non-compliance with obligations undertaken.

The annual convention of the British Columbia Mining Association opened in the closing week of the month at Victoria, B.C.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in the industry, apart from the interference caused in Ontario by the snow blockade on the railways, were active with a good demand for products.

The work of the reorganization committee of the Lake Superior Consolidated Co. was announced during the month to have reached a stage where the carrying out of the plans and the reopening of the works might be regarded as assured. In the closing week of the month a definite announcement was promised at an early date.

The new company, it was stated, was to be known as the Canadian Improvement Co., with capital and bonds aggregating \$53,000,000. The plan was stated to have received the approval of the creditors of the previous company.

Recent returns made, subject to correction, by the Census Department, relating to manufactures in Canada, covering establishments employing five workers or over in 1891 and 1901, showed that in the former year there were 13,679 establishments producing a product valued at \$363,156,787, whereas the number in 1901 was 14,650 with a product valued at \$481,053,375. In the latter total, log products accounted for over \$50,000,000, flouring and grist mill for over \$31,000,000, butter and cheese for over \$29,000,000, and slaughtering and meat packing for over \$22,000,000.

Statistics received by the American Iron and Steel Association from manufacturers of pig-iron in Canada show a decrease of 54,139 gross tons or about 17 per cent for the year 1903 as compared with 1902, with an increase of 20,442 tons as compared with 1901. The total production for 1903 was 265,418 gross tons, of which 247,905 tons were made with coke and 17,513 tons with charcoal. Some 126,892 tons of the total production was basic pig-iron, and less than 100,000 of Bessemer iron was made. On December 30, 1903, Canada had fifteen complete blast furnaces, of which nine were in blast and six were idle. Of the total, eleven were equipped to use coke for fuel and four to use charcoal. There were also three coke furnaces and one charcoal furnace partially constructed on the date named. Among the leading companies engaged in the manufacture of pig-iron in Canada are the following:—The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, N.S.; The Londonderry Iron and Mining Company, Ltd., Londonderry, N.S.; The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Ferrona, N.S.; The Canada Iron Furnace Co., Ltd., Radnor Forges, Que., and Midland Ont.;

John McDougall & Company, Drummondville, Que.; The Algoma Steel Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; The Deseronto Iron Co., Deseronto, Ont.; The Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Railway construction and transportation.

—The most important feature of the month was the continuance of the severe weather conditions which were the cause of so much difficulty to railway and other transportation companies during January. Other developments of the month were as follows:—

The second annual report of the Temiscamingue and Northern railway shows that the sum of \$1,842,451 was spent last year, making a total expenditure on construction and equipment, to December 31, 1903, of \$2,020,092. The chief items of expenditure last year were as follows:—

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Engineers' construction..... | 1,156,527 |
| Rails and fastenings..... | 326,103 |
| Rolling stock..... | 73,789 |
| Ties..... | 65,425 |
| Ballasting..... | 37,599 |
| Pay rolls..... | 40,098 |
| Telegraph line..... | 9,489 |
| Track laying..... | 20,579 |

Recent railway reports show that, after payment of working expenses, fixed charges and dividends, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had a surplus of \$2,751,783 for the first half of the year. The Canada Atlantic railway carried, according to the company's statement for the fiscal year 1903, 9,208 additional passengers and 40,331 tons less of freight. The gross earnings show an increase of \$91,079, and net earnings of \$122,069. The gross earnings of the Ottawa and New York railway increased \$14,323. The Ottawa, Northern and Western railway showed net earnings of \$15,709. The annual report of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company showed an increase of \$68,135 in gross earnings as compared with the previous year.

An important announcement of the month was to the effect that the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company would remove its headquarters from Quebec to Montreal.

The establishment of a line of steamships to ply between the ports of Canada and Mexico was discussed during the month.

It was announced that the Canadian Elevator Company would erect a 1,500,000 bushel elevator at Fort William during the coming summer.

The Manchester line of steamers carried from Canada to Manchester last year over 1,500,000 bushels of grain, 17,987 boxes of cheese, 40,000 barrels of apples, 10,505 head of cattle and 7,256 head of sheep, in addition to a large quantity of pulp, timber and miscellaneous merchandise.

It was decided by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to add a 50-ton floating crane to the equipment of the port at a cost of \$60,000.

The Trades.—Dullness characterized the building trades throughout the month with scarcely an exception, as the result of the unusually cold and stormy weather, all branches being affected thereby, with the exception of plumbers and gas and steam-fitters, who, on account of the damage done to the pipes by frost, had one of the busiest seasons on record. Prospects for the building season of 1904 are exceptionally bright, however, the number of permits already issued in many localities, notably in Winnipeg, Man., exceeding the record of last year. The arranging of wage schedules to govern the season has also thus far proceeded satisfactorily, and the year in this respect shows an improvement over 1903.

In the metal trades activity has been the rule.

The woodworking branches have been satisfactorily employed, though on a lower level of activity than the metal trades. Coopers have been dull, several cases of inactivity resulting from the blockade of transportation.

The printing trades have been generally well employed.

The clothing trades, as usual at this time of the year, have, with few local exceptions, been dull throughout the month,

though garment workers are busy in some localities on spring orders.

Conditions in the food and tobacco preparation branches have been fair. Ice cutting was interfered with by the heavy snowfall, and the crop will not be as successfully stored as was anticipated at the opening of the season.

The leather and miscellaneous trades reported on the whole normal conditions.

Unskilled labour for the season was well employed, the work of snow removal having benefited this class to an exceptional degree.

The Railway Commission.

The newly constituted railway commission held its first regular meeting at Ottawa, on Tuesday, February 9. There were present the chief commissioner, Hon. A. G. Blair; the deputy chief commissioner, Hon. M. E. Bernier, and Mr. James Mills, commissioner, with several representatives of the legal profession and others. The chief commissioner referred, in opening the proceedings, to the origin of the commission, the passing away of the railway committee of the Privy Council, and the handing on of its duties, enlarged and extended, to the new body. The powers and jurisdiction of the new board were also outlined. The precise order of business before the commission, it was stated, would be indicated later; for the present, the large arrears of business of an important character made regular 'procedure difficult. Other speeches were also made, and with this preliminary the commission at once proceeded to business, a hearing being given on the opening day to the application of the Vancouver, New Westminster and Yukon Railway Company for a crossing at New Westminster. Several other sessions of the commission were held during the month, at which other questions were presented and argued, among them being the petition of the municipalities of Port Arthur and Fort William, which have an independent municipal telephone system,

for the right of telephone connection with the C.P.R. station, the C.P.R. Co. having an exclusive contract with the Bell Telephone Company.

Meetings of Associations, &c.

The twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada was held in Toronto during the second week of February, over 400 delegates being present from the various states and provinces. At the convention of the association held last year at Richmond, Va., a special committee was appointed with the object of bringing about improved relations between employers and employees in the craft, and it was in connection with the statement made by this committee, though no definite or written report was presented, that the chief discussion of the meeting took place. A number of papers were also read by the members on the same subject. The committee appointed to consider the question of incorporation reported against the project, on the ground that many of the most successful organizations of business men were not incorporated. The question of the affiliation of local associations with the state and national associations was also debated. Mr. William E. Wall was re-elected general organizer, and the city of Milwaukee, Wis., was selected as the place of meeting for the next annual convention, which will be held in February, 1905. A notable feature of the convention was the organization of a purely Canadian association with similar aims and objects and in affiliation with the national association. This body will hold its first annual and separate convention at Montreal in July, 1904.

Notes of the Month.

The Ontario Sugar Company, Limited, of Berlin, Ont., held a series of meetings in different sections of the province of Ontario for the discussion of methods of cultivation of the sugar-beet crop.

The Bricklayers International Union No. 2, Toronto, report a net increase of \$1,100 in revenue during the year. The sum of \$20 was voted to the hospital for sick children, and \$20 to the Children's Aid Society by the union during the month.

At a largely attended meeting of the Board of Trade of Ottawa, an address was delivered on the subject of peat fuel by the president of the Dominion Peat Products Company. The necessity of maintaining a constant supply of fuel in Canada, the total annual consumption of which is valued at \$40,000,000, and the field thereby opened for production of peat was referred to. Twenty-four processes for the manufacture of peat, it was stated, had been put into operation during the last fifty years in Europe and North America. In Canada, the industry has been largely confined to the compressing method. Peat fuel, it was said, must be produced on a large scale to make it pay.

A report of the city engineer of Toronto, relating to sewers constructed last year, shows that the day labour system was employed in the case of 27 out of a total of 38 additions made to the sewerage system, effecting a saving of \$4,500 over the figures of the next lowest tenders. As the total expenditure was \$15,700, the saving amounted to about 25 per cent.

The Revelstoke Board of Trade passed a resolution during February to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should be asked to establish such freight rates as would enable the merchants of that town to do a general jobbing trade in the interior of British Columbia.

There are at present 28 incorporated towns in the province of Nova Scotia. A return presented to the legislative assembly of that province on February 4 showed the following assessed valuations:—

| Town. | Real Property. | Personal Property. | Income. |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Amherst. | 1,475,631 00 | 636,200 00 | 40,675 00 |
| Annapolis Royal. | 240,949 00 | 75,275 00 | 49,650 00 |
| Antigonish. | 280,825 00 | 162,550 00 | 3,850 00 |
| Bridgetown. | 247,560 00 | 86,905 00 | 9,750 00 |
| Bridgewater. | 369,035 00 | 169,746 00 | 14,825 00 |
| Canso. | 88,086 00 | 45,153 00 | 12,260 00 |
| Dartmouth. | 1,519,215 00 | 424,050 00 | Exempt. |
| Digby. | 323,246 00 | 102,123 00 | 5,300 00 |
| Glace Bay. | 1,091,120 00 | 253,300 00 | 35,335 00 |
| Hantsport. | 130,880 00 | 48,030 00 | 5,010 00 |
| Kentville. | 408,510 00 | 101,400 00 | 13,655 00 |
| Liverpool. | 408,600 00 | 217,000 00 | 8,000 00 |
| Louisbourg. | 197,727 00 | 49,273 00 | 6,978 65 |
| Lunenburg. | 718,000 00 | 463,889 00 | 14,450 00 |
| New Glasgow. | 1,028,260 00 | 319,055 00 | 38,300 00 |
| North Sydney. | 1,607,290 00 | 376,170 00 | 10,340 00 |
| Parsonsboro. | 181,698 00 | 22,565 00 | 15,000 00 |
| Pictou. | 849,379 00 | 254,365 00 | 25,401 00 |
| Port Hawkesbury. | 82,867 00 | 28,040 00 | 530 00 |
| Port Hood. | 44,550 00 | 7,718 00 | 1,520 00 |
| Springhill. | 480,570 00 | 149,165 00 | 13,280 00 |
| Stellarton. | 353,800 00 | 134,120 00 | 19,800 00 |
| Sydney Mines. | 206,140 00 | 235,800 00 | 8,047 00 |
| Truro. | 1,809,025 00 | 640,440 00 | 48,300 00 |
| Westville. | 322,670 00 | 83,150 00 | 7,000 00 |
| Windsor. | 932,990 00 | 289,717 00 | 36,450 00 |
| Wolfville. | 395,068 00 | 107,845 00 | 23,250 00 |
| Yarmouth. | 2,352,780 00 | 1,709,495 00 | 74,650 00 |

A request that a 'fair wage' clause be inserted in all contracts for building let by the city of Winnipeg was refused by the civic board of works.

The county of Oxford passed a by-law to purchase the *county toll roads* at a cost of \$35,000.

According to a statement of the assessors' board, the *assessed valuation* of the city of Montreal was \$165,020,135 in 1893. In 1903 it had increased to \$201,044,670, an increase in ten years of 22 per cent.

The December, 1903, report of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec, says :—

The classes in Montreal are followed by 1,102 pupils. These figures have not been exceeded since the Government established these schools. The attendance in the different classes in Montreal is : Free-hand drawing, 132; architecture, 81; sign painting, 26; modelling, 30; lithography, 26; mechanics, 140; boot and shoe working, 32; carpentering, 32; joining work, 59; plumbing, 44; sewing, 265; singing, 217.

The number of pupils in the schools established in the following localities is :

Quebec, 136; Hull, 69; Three Rivers, 80; Sherbrooke, 82; Saint-Hyacinthe, 136; Lévis, 382 and Valleyfield, 43.

A list of the more important industries of *Moncton, N.B.*, with the number of workmen employed, is as follows:—

| Industries. | No. of Employees. |
|--|-------------------|
| Railway shops | 1,300 |
| Railway offices..... | 600 |
| Humphrey & Son, woollen mills | 100 |
| Humphrey Clothing Co | 130 |
| Humphrey Manufacturing Co | 20 |
| Record Foundry..... | 300 |
| Paul Lea, lumber, finish, mill, builder,&c | 30 |
| Charles Fawcett, planer mill..... | 15 |
| A. A. Tuttle, sash factory, undertakers..... | 25 |
| N. B. Wire Co., wire fencing | 40 |

The barrel factory, in which barrels are made for the Halifax and Dartmouth sugar refineries, pays out \$50,000 a year for material and wages. The Drury-Lockhart saw-mill cuts 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market has not been so favourable as in January. Severe frosts and heavy snow-storms seriously hindered mining operations. The reservoir of No. 2 colliery, at New Aberdeen, was frozen to the bottom, which forced the mine to suspend operations for over a week. The heavy snows, continually adding to the heaps piled everywhere around the collieries, made the moving of coal cars to the surface a slow process, which materially affected the daily output. The recent thaw has provided water for No. 2 colliery. In future, the town of Glace Bay will supply the colliery when necessary. Bridgeport mine, where upward of 500 men are employed,

was temporarily closed, and it may not re-open until navigation opens, which generally takes place between April 15 and May 1. About 60 of the men are retained to repair and timber the mine, the others are finding employment in the surrounding mines. The cause for shutting down the mine is the limited market for the coal, which is a good gas coal and largely used in Montreal gas works.

The Sydney Steel Works are progressing. The rod mill is rapidly nearing completion. The new billet mill, which is to reduce the 4-inch billet to 1½-inch for the rod mill, is also well under way. A new wash plant of structural iron is to replace the wooden one burned some time ago. The work on the foundation of this plant has already begun, and it will give employment to 150 men. Four open-hearths and three blast furnaces are now in operation. The other six open-

hearth furnaces are being repaired. Altogether the outlook at Sydney is much more hopeful than it has been for some time.

The wholesale and retail trades of Sydney are unchanged from last month, and around the collieries trade is fairly good. The pit drivers of No. 2 and 3 collieries of the Dominion Coal Company have changed from contract to day-rate of \$1.38.

A boys' strike occurred at No. 2 colliery of the Dominion Coal Company. The contract drivers were asked by the company to go on by day-rate, \$1.38 being offered; the contract drivers asked that the rate be \$1.65 per day. This being refused by the company, the men ceased work, and, on being offered other work at which the day-rate of \$1.65 could be earned, they left their former positions to be filled by a number of drivers who were idle at the time. The strike lasted three days.

Sydney is making efforts to induce cement and car-building companies to locate there, by offers of exemption from taxation for a period of years. Tenders are called for the supply of timber and the rebuilding of the Glace Bay wharfs. Besides vessels receiving return cargoes of coal after unloading produce, the coasting trade, it is said, will be stimulated by this, as most of these vessels will be loaded at Glace Bay, and not at International Pier or Louisbourg, where delay is occasioned by reason of the larger steamers getting the preference. An agreement has been entered into between the Government and the Dominion Coal Company by which the company is to receive \$25,000 when the wharfs are repaired and made ready for coal shipments. The Government is to keep the outer entrance of the harbour dredged, and the Dominion Coal Company the inside, beginning from the mouth of the harbour, which is clearly defined.

13,580 feet of water mains were laid in Sydney in connection with the city water works in 1903. The work, when done, cost \$15,781.44, of which amount \$5,480.17 was

for labour. Nearly one-half of the work was done by the city itself by day labour.

Negotiations were in progress between the Canada Glass Works Company, Limited, and the city council of Sydney in regard to the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of glass within that city. The estimated cost of the buildings, machinery and site is placed at \$500,000, and the works will employ from 250 to 350 men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work for bricklayers and masons is very dull. Carpenters and joiners are not very busy. Lathers and plasterers find work scarce. Plumbers are busy. Gas and steamfitters are fairly well employed. Stonecutters and builders' labourers have very little work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulding is brisk. Ironworkers and helpers find work on the increase. Coremakers have fairly steady employment. Machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen are all very busy. Blacksmiths, boiler-makers and horseshoers have steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers have fair employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutters are busily engaged harvesting the ice crop.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are fairly well employed. Clerks and stenographers are busy.

Transport.—All hands employed in the movement of trains and handling of transportation matter have steady employment. Steamboatmen and steamboat firemen have little or no employment.

Unskilled labour.—Many have found employment on the streets and roads, but are not, on the whole, in much demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

New Campbellton.—The dolomite quarry has been closed.

Joggin's Mine.—The Joggin's mine, which was recently flooded, is now being unwatered. The men employed in the mines, owing to the presence of explosive gases, have had to use safety lamps. It is expected that the burnt district will be in operation again in about two months. An effort is being made to put the Joggin's colliery in better condition by adding to its surface equipment, so that a larger output may be obtained.

North Sydney.—It is proposed to construct a new tobacco factory at this point, to employ one hundred men. The arrangements have not yet been finally completed.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month has been fairly good, and but for the unfavourable weather conditions, would have been active for the season of the year, signs of returning activity being manifest during the latter part of the month, when quite a few painters went to work. On the whole, the month has been one of normal activity, and while some kinds of labour have been dull, others have been very active, with good promises for an early spring. Commercial activity has continued, and from now on a busy season may be expected in immigration circles. Up to the present travel has been light, the different steamers arriving not bringing over 300 passengers each trip. Business activity is asserting itself in the spring trade of wholesale and retail dealers, and a prosperous season is contemplated by those engaged in these branches of business. The labour market is practically free from unrest of any kind, and nothing radical in this line is expected for the near future.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishing industry has been quite dull. No catches of any significance

are reported, and the general condition has been quiet.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry has had every opportunity of good results; the snow has provided every aid to the lumbermen, while the swamps and marshes are covered with ice, affording the necessary means of getting out the lumber.

Mining.—No new or particular developments are noted during the past month.

Railroad construction continues to be as active as in the previous month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Nearly all branches of the building trades have been dull, with the exception of plumbers and gas-fitters. A few painters secured work at the end of the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders have been fairly busy. Machinists and engineers have had a good month. Horseshoers have been busy. Shipwrights and caulkers normally active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—No particular stir is apparent in these trades; the activity is about normal.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have been fairly active. Pressmen are enjoying similar conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees have been fairly busy.

Transport.—All phases of railroad labour have been active, with good prospects for the coming season. Ship labourers and longshoremen have also enjoyed a fairly good season, while teamsters and expressmen have been busy.

Unskilled labour.—The opportunities for the employment of unskilled labour were less than the previous month.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the month of February was practically

the same as that in January, the supply exceeding the demand in the majority of departments. Owing to the severity of the weather, outdoor building operations were almost at a standstill. In the country the unusual depth of the snow in the woods interfered with the getting out of fence rails and firewood. In Charlottetown, the repairs to the post office constituted the chief indoor work in the building line, although the sash and door factories were kept busy as usual. The tying up of the winter steamers for a fortnight, owing to heavy ice, lessened the earnings of long-shoremen, freight handlers and truckmen. Wholesale and retail trades were quieter than last month, and shipments of exports were smaller.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The unusual depth of snow and heavy roads made work for the farmer very difficult, whose chief occupation was the attending to stock. In some localities a considerable quantity of mussel mud, a fertilizer used on many farms in the province, was secured.

Fishing.—Smelt and eel fishing was carried on with a fair degree of vigour, and all along the coast lobstermen have begun to get their traps and other gear ready for the opening up in the spring of one of the most important industries of the Island.

Railroad construction and employment.—The surveying of a branch line from Montagne Bridge to Murray Harbour went on during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters and joiners were fairly busy at indoor work. Plumbers were satisfactorily employed. Steam-fitters were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, ironworkers, linemen and blacksmiths were busily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Car builders and coopers were actively employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, boot and shoe workers were fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, and tobacco workers were all satisfactorily employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen and telegraphers were busy. Freight-handlers were only fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour found employment scarce.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

February has been an excellent month in the labour market, nearly every branch of industry being employed, with the exception of masons and bricklayers. The new buildings for the Maritime Nail Works, intended as screw works, are now completed, but will not be occupied for manufacturing purposes for six or eight weeks on account of the delay in receiving machinery. The building outlook for the coming summer is exceedingly bright, as nearly \$1,000,000 will be spent in building new properties and remodelling old ones. It is expected that a new industry for the manufacture of hydrated lime by the Ellis automatic process will soon be established. The Portland rolling mills were closed down the last week in February on account of the shortage in the supply of scrap-iron, but will resume operation on March 1. During the four weeks ending February 26, the city chamberlain paid out for the streets, water and sewerage departments \$7,256.66, \$3,-

906.60 being for the removal of snow. During the month heavy snow storms blocked the various railways throughout the province, which had a bad effect on business. Bank clearings during the four weeks ending February 25 were \$3,369,477, and for the corresponding period last year, \$3,435,123, being \$181,813 less than January of the current year, and \$65,652 less than the same period last year. Flour has advanced 50 cents per barrel within the last six weeks. Manitoba flour formerly sold at \$5.75 per barrel, and is now quoted at \$6.25, while Ontario flour sells at \$5.75. Oatmeal has advanced \$1 per barrel, the previous price being \$4. A movement is on foot among some of the retail grocers to advance the price of oil. The price was 24 to 25 cents per gallon, but now it is selling at 26 cents, and in some instances 30 cents is asked. During the first of the month it was feared that the York and Cornwall Cotton Mills would have to close down on account of a shortage of raw cotton, but a few days afterwards, a drop in the price of cotton having taken place, the manager was able to purchase a supply in New York to keep the mills running, and they have since been working overtime to supply orders. The Bell Telephone Company having decided to raise the price of telephones some time ago, an agitation was gotten up, with the result that the city council resolved to install a plant, provided that one thousand subscribers could be secured. This has been accomplished, and it now remains with the city council to proceed with the work. On the last trip of the steamer *Concordia* to Glasgow, its cargo was valued at \$172,160; that of the *Manchester Commerce*, for Manchester, at \$171,985, and that of the *Lake Champlain* at \$310,585.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Herring has been very plentiful in the Bay of Fundy this winter, several schooners having loaded from 45,000 to 92,000. The fish had been selling at 50 cents per hundred; the price dropped to 20

cents. There is a scarcity of fresh fish for the local market, and some dealers have difficulty in supplying their customers.

Lumbering.—The St. John River Log Driving Co. will apply at the coming session of the local legislature for the passing of an Act to continue operations for ten years, and for an amendment to Acts relating to the company, to enable it to assess and expend money in improvements of driving facilities on the St. John and Aroostook rivers, and to provide for the better protection for the driving of logs.

Railroad construction.—Application is to be made for the incorporation of a company for the construction and operation of a railway to extend from Hampton to St. John, and St. John to Georgetown. The opening of the Moncton and Buctouche railway is indefinitely postponed, on account of an accident to the snow-plough.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are experiencing dull conditions. Carpenters and joiners are fairly well employed. Painters and decorators report work very good. Plumbers and gas and steam-fitters are very busy. Stonecutters and builders' labourers find work dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen are busily employed. Brass workers and stove-mounters have had a good month's work. Blacksmiths and boiler-makers are fairly well employed. Sheet metal workers are busy. Horseshoers are only fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers find business good. Shingle weavers are indifferently employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report trade good. Bookbinders are busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are only fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners find business satisfactory. Ice cutters and drivers are very busy. Cigarmakers are fairly employed.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-makers and brush-makers find trade conditions improving.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen and trackmen are very busy. Freight-handlers, ship labourers and longshoremen, street railway employees and teamsters are all busy.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour is satisfactorily employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chatham.—The Maritime Sulphite Fibre Company's property was sold on February 25 to the Bank of Montreal, which held prior mortgages and secured bonds amounting to about \$500,000. American capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the property, and it is thought that the mill will resume operations at an early date.

Fredericton.—A patent has been granted at Ottawa to George Ferguson for a shoe-lace fastener. Mr. James A. Patterson, of Grand Falls, has leased Robinson's lumber mill, situated four miles below this city, and will refit and equip it for operation next season.

Moncton.—A delegation of I.C.R. machinists from different parts of the road interviewed General Manager Pottinger, in reference to an increase of pay, and a schedule was submitted to him for consideration.

Nappan.—The stockholders of the creamery company held their annual meeting on February 23, and the reports submitted showed marked progress. During the year, 337,000 pounds of milk had been received, and 16,000 pounds of butter made, and the farmers had been paid in the vicinity of \$2,000 for milk.

Newcastle.—A company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a furniture

factory. The town undertakes to loan the company \$20,000, without interest, payable in twenty years. The company binds itself to build a factory costing not less than \$25,000, to be practically free from taxation.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Ed. Little, Correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has shown little change from January, both with regard to weather and employment; the severe cold continuing until the 20th of the month, after which fine weather ensued.

A feature of the month was the renewing of rents which still show an upward tendency with few houses offering. A number of new houses will be erected during the coming summer to meet this scarcity.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farming has been very dull, in spite of the exceptionally high price of butter and eggs, the former reaching 22 cents per pound and the latter fifty cents per dozen. The markets, however, have been poorly attended by farmers. The rain on the 22nd afforded great relief throughout the district, which has suffered for several weeks from the lowness of the water in the wells and streams.

Lumbering.—Operations have been very active during the month with weather conditions favourable, the snow fall not having reached the exceptional depth reported in other localities. The cut will be a good one in spite of the scarcity of men the shanties experienced throughout the season.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A dull month was reported, though with the opening of spring a busy season is anticipated. Plumbers have been very busy as a result of the severe weather.

Local architects are busy providing plans for new buildings and for additions to old ones. The list of important structures to be undertaken has reached an exceptionally high number.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All branches have been active with the exception of the iron shipbuilders.

Printing and allied trades.—Dullness has prevailed with from fifteen to twenty men out of employment since the re-arrangement of the wages scale. The trouble between the employers and the men has continued during February, a pressman having been subpoenaed before the Recorder's Court for leaving his work without giving due notice as provided by the Masters and Servants Act. Another master printer also charged three men with intimidation and inciting two young men to leave his employ. Both cases were called on the 22nd inst., but by mutual consent were adjourned until the 26th inst. The *Bulletin du Travail* of the National Trades and Labour Congress has suspended publication for the present.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers report a good month with three or four of the factories working overtime, and with the others working steadily. Tanners and curriers also had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutters had a busy month. City bakers increased the price of bread two cents per loaf on February 15.

Transport.—Locomotive engineers and firemen have been very busy owing to the number of double headers required on the railways. Freight deliveries, however, were light.

Unskilled labour.—Snow shovelling has given employment to large numbers of men, the snow fall having been unusually heavy.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT

Mr. H. Logie, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been in fairly good demand, considering the season of the year, and there are very few idle workpeople. Unskilled labour, which is the first to suffer during the winter months, has been in good demand. In fact, the waterworks department has found it difficult sometimes to get a sufficient number of men to execute pressing work. The railway companies have given employment to large numbers, and lumbermen are always ready to give employment. All classes of industry have been fairly well employed during the month, although there is perhaps not the same number of rush orders as in the previous month. The machine shops are getting back to their normal condition again, one of the large shops having taken off its night shift, but the Jenckes Machine Co. has still its night shift on. Retail merchants have had a comparatively quiet month, due in a great measure to the extremely cold weather which has prevailed during the past two months. There has not been such a continued spell of cold weather in many years. While this district has escaped the severe snowstorms experienced in the west, the merchants who have goods in transit from points west of Montreal are now beginning to feel the effects of the freight tie-up, as goods ordered weeks ago have not yet come to hand. Coal dealers have been caught short, as there have been no deliveries for some weeks, and they have found it necessary to cut the orders so as to keep the people supplied until the blockade has been removed. There has been no unrest among employees during the month. The striking weavers at the Paton mill have all returned to work.

In a few days the citizens of Sherbrooke will be given an opportunity to vote on a by-law to raise \$233,000 towards the purchase of the electric light and gas plants belonging to the Sherbrooke Heat, Power and Light Co. The question of the municipalization of lighting system has engaged the attention of the city council for

over a year, and has been the source of much lively discussion. The municipal ownership party in the council, recognizing the great success which followed the taking over of the waterworks from the same company, and the benefits the citizens derived from lower rates and increased fire protection, began an agitation for a municipal light plant, with the object of giving the people cheaper light than was given by the company. The company was approached to fix a price on its plant, but it replied that the lowest figure it would take was \$270,000, and this would include the gas works. The city made several offers, beginning at \$150,000, and rising to \$200,000, for the electric light plant alone, but the company refused the offers. The city then had an estimate of the cost of installing a plant at Westbury, 17 miles distant, where it owned a power, and the transmission of the same to Sherbrooke. The city went so far as to award the contract for a dam, when the party opposed to municipal ownership, headed by the then mayor, took out injunction proceedings to restrain the city from proceeding with the work. In the meantime negotiations were re-opened with the company, the injunction proceedings having been suspended by the court until the result of the newly opened negotiations was made known. After various meetings the shareholders of the Sherbrooke Light, Heat and Power Co. decided to accept \$233,000 for the electric light and gas plants. At a meeting of the city council on February 16 it was decided to give that amount for the company's plants and water power, subject, of course, to the approval of the ratepayers, who will vote on the question in a few days. Municipal ownership has been a great success so far as the waterworks are concerned. Among the advantages which the citizens have realized by the change are a reduction of 33 per cent in the rates, double the fire protection, both as regards water mains and hydrants, and a profit of \$45,000 in six years has been shown. The result of the vote on the electric question is awaited with much interest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There is little doing in agricultural work just now, and farmers who have wood lots are busy hauling lumber and cordwood to the city.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are very busy getting out the season's cut to the railway and central points for shipment.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industry is well employed. The Paton mill is running full time, and there are plenty of orders ahead. The factories on the Magog river, which had to run a portion of their plant during the night owing to the low state of the water in the Magog, are now running during the day, the difficulty having been overcome by the introduction of auxiliary steam plants. The glove factory belonging to Messrs. Ayer & Sons, which recently moved from Moe's River to Lennoxville, is now in full running order, and additional hands have been taken on. The Union Screen Co., located in Lennoxville, has also been adding to its plant during the month. The Jenckes Machine Co. is very much rushed just now with a large contract for the Niagara Power Co., and a night gang has been running for some time. The contract is in the neighbourhood of about \$300,000, and all the work is done here in connection with it, except the flume work, which is done at a temporary shop at Niagara.

Mining.—Most of the mines are still closed down. A Sherbrooke company expects to have its new works at East Broughton in operation by April 1, for the production of asbestos.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Plumbers have been kept very busy during the past month, owing to the severe frost doing damage to water pipes, &c.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All engaged in these trades have been well employed during the month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades have been quieter

than for some time, but no suspension of employees has taken place. Carriage and wagon makers report business as being good.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade has been well employed during the month.

Clothing trades.—Clothing trades are busy and retail merchants report business good. An establishment for the manufacture of clothing has been opened in the city with about 15 hands.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a good month. The icemen report the yield this year far in excess of any previous year, and the harvest has already been stored. Cigarmakers say trade has been exceptionally good during the month.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour has been in good demand, and no one need be idle.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is little change to note in labour conditions in this locality since last month. Business has been quiet, and money scarce, owing to the heavy snow storms during the month. The building trade is very quiet. A few carpenters find employment working inside, but the majority have but little to do at present. The prospect for the spring and summer, however, is fairly good, as the architects have a number of orders for plans to be ready as soon as the spring opens. A busy season is, therefore, anticipated in this trade. In the foundry and machine shops business is fairly good, and the men are working full time. Woodworking factories are running steadily, giving employment to a number of men and boys. The contract for the improvements of the cathedral of Three Rivers has been given to Mr. Gosselin, of Lévis, Que.;

the amount is seventy thousand dollars. Work commenced on February 1, and will terminate about the end of December, 1904. The municipal corporation of Three Rivers has called for tenders for the building of a bridge between Baptist and Caron Islands, to cost in the vicinity of \$3,000 or \$4,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons expect work before long; the weather has been so severe that it was impossible to carry on business out of doors. Painters and decorators are expecting a busy season; their work generally starts about March 15. Stone cutters, the few employed in this city, have work at present, but there is no unusual activity in their line.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were well employed during the month. Moulders say that business in their line is good enough, with prospects of continuing so. Electrical workers find business dull. Blacksmiths are satisfactorily employed. Horseshoers find trade quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All employed at these trades are actively employed.

Printing and allied trades.—In the printing trades business is very good, and all hands are getting a good share of work. Photo engravers are well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors find business dull. The boot and shoe factory has done a very good business during the present month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—A large number of teams were employed in hauling ice from the rivers. Cigar makers report trade stationary, business on the whole has been good.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are doing well.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers, &c., report not having much work.

Transport.—A large number of teams were employed on the streets removing the snow.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoléon Samson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Very little change has taken place in the labour market in this city since last month. Conditions on the whole might be said to be less favourable owing to the stoppage of building operations. Contractors hope, nevertheless, to begin operations in the opening days of March. For this reason craftsmen in the building trades are generally idle. Labour generally, however, with the exception of those who have their slack season in winter, has been fairly well employed, those whose employment is precarious having benefited by the snowfall, which has been abundant during January and February. Business is reported as comparatively active, and the month of February has been a very expensive one for householders on account of the enhanced price of fuel, coal selling at \$7.50 per ton for cash and \$7.70 on credit.

There has been a change in wages among the cutters of the Penman Manufacturing Company. They were formerly paid by the piece and made wages varying from \$9 to \$11 per week. They were placed at a fixed salary of \$9 and the company, seeing that work was slack, kept on six of these workmen, promising the others that as soon as work presented itself they would receive employment. With the Penman Manufacturing Company business has been very dull for a couple of months and a number of the hands employed by the company are idle. Relations between employers and employees during the month have been friendly.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers have not had a favourable month. The cold weather and the roads, having been rendered impassable

owing to the heavy fall of snow and the high winds, have made it impossible for them to come to town with their cord-wood, which would have found a ready market at remunerative prices.

Manufacturing.—The majority of local industries have done a good business. Among the other industries of the city must be mentioned the new one which commenced operations in the second week of January, 'The St. Hyacinthe Distillery, Packing and Vinegar Company,' which is very active, though it has only been opened a few weeks. The making of alcohol is continuous, about 500 gallons being turned out daily. As this product cannot be offered in the market for sale until after the expiry of two years it has to be warehoused, and for this purpose there are 24 reservoirs or vats holding 12,000 gallons, which will be complete at the end of the two years required by law.

Among the new buildings to be commenced in the spring is the drill hall, work on which, it is said, will be pushed actively. The Girouard Academy burnt last May will be rebuilt and is expected to be finished by the month of September. It is said that the building of the dairy school will be begun in the spring. Several fine private residences are also promised for the spring. The organization of the Ames-Holden factory is almost completed and a number of workmen will soon find employment therein.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have not much work; carpenters and joiners have had some work to do, those working in the factories having steady work. Plumbers and steam fitters have had a very busy month.

Metal and engineering trades.—Moulders, machinists and helpers have been very well occupied, work being plentiful. Blacksmiths have had sufficient to do.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In these trades work has been abundant enough.

Printing and allied trades.—The offices have all been busy and prospects are very bright.

Clothing trades.—The shops in the clothing trades are working steadily and everything indicates good business in the spring, and the same is applicable to the boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are very busy. Icemen report the ice harvest all gathered. Cigarmakers state that work has slackened during the month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers have as usual steady employment. During the winter, work is principally on fancy leather.

Transport.—All railway employees are extremely busy and will continue so until the spring. Carters and hackmen have been very well employed, especially during the past two weeks.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The beginning of the month of February having been extremely cold, building operations were almost at a standstill, but towards the end of the month they were more active. Owing to the abundant snow fall and the continued cold weather, coal which was formerly sold for \$7.50 per ton is now selling at \$8 with stove coal very scarce and chestnut getting scarcer. Ice merchants state that on account of the heavy snow fall the saving of their ice crop costs them more than in preceding years and it is probable that this will increase the price of ice next summer. Owners have increased rentals for lodgings that formerly cost from \$7 to \$8 per month, to \$8 and \$9. In spite of this houses are very scarce. Montreal has not a sufficient number of working people's houses, as this class is increasing very rapidly. This would indicate a busy summer in building operations. During the month of February two strikes took place, one at Shapiro & Bros., clothing man-

ufacturers, commenced the 9th, terminated on the 15th, both parties having made concessions; and the other at Mr. Leclerc junior's who wished to shorten the working hours and pay according to the time put in. There are 120 carters and about 50 snow shovellers idle owing to the street and road commission not having voted sufficient funds. The terminal railway complained that on account of the cold, the snow shovellers refused to work, which is the reason that its system is more hindered with snow than it would otherwise have been. Business generally has not been very active owing to the bad roads. Everything points to activity being very prevalent in the beginning of March.

At a meeting of the master bakers of Montreal, held on February 20, it was decided to increase the price of the large loaf of bread by two cents.

In the year ended December 31, 1903, there were 1,152 fire alarms in Montreal, and the report of the board of assessors shows that while the assessment of the city in 1893 was \$165,020,135, in 1903 it was \$201,044,670, or an increase in 10 years of 22 per cent. A new scale of wages and hours of employment has been prepared for carpenters, joiners and woodworkers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are fairly busy. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, gas and steam fitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers have sufficient work.

Metal and engineering trades.—Electrical workers are busy. Linemen are quiet. Blacksmiths and boiler makers, as well as tool sharpeners, horseshoers, and jewellers have had plenty to do.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers are busy and wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders and pattern makers are active.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades report active conditions.

L'Unioniste is the name of a four-paged weekly paper to be issued under the auspices of the Trades and Labour Council of Montreal in the interest of labour. The first issue is to appear, according to present plans, on April 7. At first it will be in the French language. The subscription price is to be one dollar a year, in advance. These details were decided upon at a largely attended special meeting of the Trades and Labour Council.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters report very favourable conditions. Ice cutters and drivers are very busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers have sufficient work.

The leather trades have plenty of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are very busy. Furriers report a good month. Hotel, restaurant, theatre employees and laundry workers are fully occupied.

Transport.—Street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, &c., have enough to do.

Unskilled labour.—This class is in fair demand.

HULL, QUEBEC, AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was somewhat more active last month than the corresponding month last year. The trades generally are idle on account of the usual winter lull, and common labour is plentiful enough. Common labourers refuse to work at less than 15 cents per hour, and quit at five o'clock. In spite of the exceptionally severe winter, the working population is not any worse off than in previous winters. There is also no more destitution in Hull this winter than last, nor any greater number of idle labourers. The severity of the weather might have been detrimental to

some in the woods, but was a boon to the workmen in the cities.

Concerning the Eddy dispute, of which little has been published in the press during the month, the mills are running to full capacity, and very few of the old hands are working. The sulphide works, which were partially stopped for a time owing to the overstocking of chemical pulp for paper-making, are also in full operation, employing some 190 men. Negotiations were opened between the idle papermakers and Mr. Eddy, but did not have any result. Some of the men have left the city, looking for work elsewhere, and will be joined by their families. The union, however, is still in existence. The Eddy shops have a direct effect on the condition of the people. Thus, the starting of the Eddy factories had a great influence on the labour market in this city. Grocery stores, dry goods stores and banks are doing a good business.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was affected to a certain extent by cold weather, but especially by snow. The latter partly paralyzed shantying operations, particularly the teaming branch engaged in drawing the logs to the shore, where they are piled up on rollways. Horses cannot very well haul in deep snow, and consequently that part of the work is affected. It will also indirectly affect the drive or floating of the logs. Shantymen are coming down, but the bulk still remain in the bush. This deficiency is made up for by the larger production of cord-wood to meet the larger demands from the cities.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing is booming. The Eddy factories, the handle factory, the pork-packing factory, the axe factory, the woollen factory, &c., are in full operation. The International Portland Cement Co., of Hull, laid off another 100 men in February. They were, for the most part, employed in the building trades. This was partly due to the depth of the snow. It was not thought advisable to keep squads of labourers shovelling snow

day after day to clear a spot for builders. The ironworkers will be employed in the interval, but owing to the scarcity of iron, work has not started yet. It will, however, start as soon as the iron arrives. The squad of builders will resume work later on.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The trades are generally stagnant.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the exception of a large amount of snow-cleaning there was very little out of the ordinary in the way of work in Ottawa during February, the general tendency being to dullness. Not far short of \$30,000 were spent for snow-cleaning, exclusive of the work of the steam railways, and this money went far towards relieving the distress caused by the rigours of the unusually severe winter. Up to Saturday, February 20, the city of Ottawa spent \$10,820 for snow cleaning for the winter; being over \$800 in excess of the total amount paid last year. It will likely take two or three thousand dollars more to complete the work for the balance of the season. The city employed one hundred and sixty-six men and thirty teams. The Ottawa Electric Railway Company has spent about \$16,000 for men cleaning the snow from its tracks to date, and it will require considerable extra expenditure to remove the snow now lying on streets traversed by the tracks. A considerable amount was also spent by private individuals and business concerns, and the steam railways gave a lot of extra employment, owing to the especially hard battle with the snow. Notwithstanding the expenditure of these moneys there was a large number of unemployed, and the register of the city relief officer showed over 800 applicants for assistance. Varied reports were received as to the total of the season's cut on the timber limits, some sections reported a decrease of from ten to fifteen per cent, others that the output would be up to the average. The industries in the Chaudière

district dependent on water power experienced considerable difficulty with frozen or anchor ice, a difficulty experienced by the abnormal thickness of the ice. Booth's saw mill was closed down part of the time as a consequence, the electric light service, and the electric street railway were greatly hampered. There was very little movement of farm produce, owing to the depth of snow and the impassable condition of many of the roads.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All engaged in these trades were practically at a standstill.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades were busy. The work of repairing machinery, for the saw mills, &c., in preparation for the spring work, causing an unusual rush, and giving a lot of work. There were a few unemployed in the moulders, coremakers and machinists' trades.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were exceptionally dull. The sash and door factories reported a very poor month. One of the leading employers reported an unusually large number of applicants for work.

Printing and allied trades.—All engaged in the printing trades were well employed.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades are experiencing a slack period, which is usual during February.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurants felt severely the effects of the snow blockades on the railways, the volume of travel being reduced.

Transportation.—Railway employees were constantly employed, the heavy storms requiring an extra force to operate the roads.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the month of February has been very

dull, especially in the building trades, the extreme and continued cold weather practically prohibiting any building operations. The great amount of snow which fell during the month has given a great deal of work to those who would not otherwise have been employed. A large number of men have been almost continuously employed in cleaning the railroad tracks running through the city, as well as in the yards. Owing to the severe snow blockades on the railroads the transportation conditions have been greatly disarranged, causing hardships and inconvenience to many business houses, especially the coal and wood dealers, but with a few recent arrivals it is thought that the dealers will be able to tide the season over with what supply they now have. There has been no trouble of any kind in the way of labour troubles during the month.

The Board of Trade has decided to send delegates to the Royal Transportation Commission, which meets in Peterboro early in March, to discuss affairs in connection with the Trent Valley Canal, especially in the development of water power along the route.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The bad condition of the roads has made it almost impossible for the farmers to bring heavy loads into the city; consequently those who do bring in wood, hay and produce receive very high prices. Wood sells readily at \$6.50 to \$7 per cord. Oats are in great demand at 31 and 32 cents per bushel.

Manufacturing.—A new shirt factory has just been erected in this city by Mr. W. B. Deacon, and is a very substantial two story brick, 35 x 90 feet. About 25 hands are now employed, but more will be put on later. Electricity is the motive power. The plant is capable of turning out a vast quantity of goods, but has not yet been taxed to its full extent.

Mining.—Great preparations are being made for a busy mining season as soon as the weather permits. Work at the Sovereign

Gold Mine is progressing favourably. The company has now over 4,000 tons of high grade ore on the dump ready for the mill, which it is intended to start on the first of April. There is a ten stamp mill on the property, and about twenty men are at present at work sinking and cross-cutting, and getting ready to take the ore out on a large scale. There is also a very bright outlook for mining in the Belmont district in this county. An American syndicate will erect large reduction works near Marmora shortly. The ore is a rich free-milling gold rock.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters have had a very busy month, the cold weather making it almost impossible for them to keep up with their orders.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders have had a good month, and are busy as well as the iron workers and helpers. There is no extra demand for machinists or engineers, although there are no idle men in these departments. Electrical workers are kept as well employed as the linemen. Blacksmiths report a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworkers have all been busy and report business brisk. The St. Charles Omnibus Company shipped during the month a large number of passenger busses to the North-west.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing business is good, and no idle members of the craft are reported. Bookbinders also enjoyed a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report a dull month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There is only one cigar factory here, but quite a number of hands are employed, and they have all been busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a good month. Hotel and restaurant employees are kept busy, as were also the employees of the

laundries. The theatrical season has been rather quiet.

Transport.—Owing to the snow blockade there has been a lull in railroad transportation. Several of the branch lines running into the city were blocked for several days during the month, consequently the cab-drivers and hackmen had a duller month than usual. Locomotive engineers and firemen had a busy month, many of them being engaged on snow-ploughs endeavouring to keep the roads open.

Unskilled labour.—There has been practically little doing in regard to employment of this kind of labour, outside of snow shovelling and getting in the season's ice supply, which will not be concluded this month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

On Saturday, February 20, fire was discovered in the large new cold storage warehouse of the Apple and Produce Cold Storage and Forwarding Company, Limited, of Trenton, of which Mr. Edwin James, is manager. The entire contents, together with all the valuable machinery, were destroyed. The building contained about thirty thousand barrels of apples. It was one of the largest and finest cold storage warehouses in Canada.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was employed as well as is usual during the month of February. The demand was quite equal to that of January, and the corresponding period last year. Every indication points to much activity during the coming season. The report of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, 1903, contains the report of the Chief Architect regarding Kingston activities under that department, which reads as follows:—

The work on the cottage on the convalescents and nurses home, at Rockwood Asylum, for the insane, with the exception of the slating and gal-

vanized iron work, the heating and plumbing and electric wiring, has been done by men employed by the department under a foreman, the materials being purchased by tender. The building is completed, with the exception of the finishing of the interior wood-work, which will be done by asylum labour. Hot water and plumbing plants have been put in. The building has been wired for electric lights. The slating and galvanized iron work having been tendered for, was awarded to and done by a local firm. The lowest was accepted in every case. The lavatory of the north cottage, (a building erected over sixty years ago) which had become decayed and in danger of falling, has been pulled down and rebuilt by men employed by the department, the contract for plumbing being executed by a local firm. The painting of the outside wood-work of the main building was also done by a local man under contract. The contract for the 100 horse-power boiler was given to a local foundry, which was unable to procure materials to finish the boiler in time to have it placed in position before the cold weather set in. The old boiler has been put in condition and reported fit for another season's work, so that the institution did not suffer from the delay. The new boiler will be placed in position as soon as the steam-heating is shut down.

The cottage for tuberculosis patients have been enlarged and repaired, and the roof of the main boiler house has been also repaired and recovered with galvanized iron, the work being done under contract by a local man. Thorough repairs have been made to the building generally.

The Kingston Locomotive Company on the 26th instant closed contracts for the construction of 35 locomotives. Of this number 25 are for the government road and 10 for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This will keep conditions busy for a considerable length of time.

Circulars have been issued descriptive of the line of electric road to be built between Kingston and Toronto, and, later, to be extended to Ottawa, and possibly Montreal. This road is to be built under the charter issued by the Ontario legislature in 1902, and, besides the transportation of passengers, will carry freight and express. The projectors of the enterprise desire that the municipalities through which the road will pass shall show their belief in the undertaking, not by granting a subsidy to the company, as is generally done, but by purchasing the securities of the road, upon which they are promised a good return for their investments, in addition to the benefits to be derived by municipalities and population through having such a line in operation. The advantages of the road are pointed to as being many, the chief of

which are said to be frequent service and cheap transportation both for passengers, freight and express. The pamphlet gives a table of proposed fares to be charged, which are very much lower than the present tariff. It is proposed, whenever practicable, to establish parks and places of amusement, which should be a great attraction to the inhabitants along the line, besides largely increasing the business of the company. The projectors have taken offices in the Ontario Chambers, Kingston, and have begun an active canvass of the territory. If the general interests warrants the actual construction of the proposed road, it will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and will afford much employment to various kinds of skilled and unskilled labour.

The annual meeting of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company occurred during the month. Reports submitted showed the road and the company's interests to be in good condition. The former directors were re-appointed. It was decided to proceed with a number of repairs and improvements to this road as soon as the snow clears away and the frost leaves the ground.

The management of the Bay of Quinté Railway Company is negotiating to secure the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy for its line. The object in view is to obviate the entanglements and difficulties of the present system of imperfect insulation, wires, and other adversities attendant on the wire circuit. This is the first effort along these lines in this district. Two giant mogul locomotives built at the local works for the Temiscaming and Northern Railway some time ago, and which have been since stored in the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company's car works, have been leased by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. They will be placed in commission at once.

The Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company paid the Ontario government last year \$525 on the tax of \$5 per mile; the

Bay of Quinté Railway Company paid \$356; the Gananoque branch \$31; Brockville and Westport \$225; Kingston Street Railway Company \$120; Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company \$120.

In the estimates recently handed down by the Ontario government, the sum of \$7,500 is provided for the improvement and maintenance of the Kingston Dairy School. Of this sum \$2,200 will go to improvements.

A citizen, having leased the water-power privileges at Kingston mills from the Kingston Street Railway Company, is proceeding to install a large electric light plant there. The wheel pit will be deepened so has to give a greater power. At present there is a water-fall of 37 feet. This will be increased to 52 feet, which will give about double the present power. If an entrance to the city can be secured, several industries will be supplied with power from this source, as well as running a flour mill owned by the gentleman in control.

The sisters of the Hotel Dieu having decided to convert a portion of the old Hotel Dieu building, on Brock street, into three-dwelling houses, and a handsome hall for a local society, an architect has prepared plans and awarded the contracts for the various branches of works in this connection.

During the month the nurses' dining-room at the General Hospital was completed in its appointments and opened for use. It is expected that the nurses' residence being built at the hospital will be ready for occupation at Easter, the final stages of the work having been about reached. There will be accommodation for 30 nurses.

During the month the members of the waterworks committee of the city council visited the pumping station for the purpose of inspecting the plant; while there they selected a site for a new coal shed in connection with the station. The city hall has recently been fitted with new lights, modern in every respect, replacing the

ancient gas fixtures, which did duty for half a century.

A local wrecking company had a force of men most of the month working at the Royal Military College laying a new intake pipe to supply that institution with pure water. The work of constructing and laying the pipe was awarded to local concerns. The pipe, which is 350 feet long, is composed of wrought-iron, in sections 20 feet in length. Leakage caused considerable delay in the work of laying the pipe. Before this was done the air-test demonstrated much leakage. The contractors were notified, and they sent over men and had the pipes disconnected, and tested length by length by hydraulic pressure. To correct the imperfection, make the necessary test and finally lay the pipe will take the time of a number of workmen for a considerable period.

In view of the decision of the Privy Council *re* the Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company *vs.* the Corporation of the City of Kingston, a by-law providing for the taking over by the city of the plant in question has been prepared, and will be submitted for the consideration of the qualified electors on March 21. The property owners' association and the citizens generally are evincing much interest in the issue, will man the polls on the day of voting, and are prosecuting a vigorous campaign in the meantime.

At the close of the month the street railway tie-up still continues. While the result has caused depression in some particulars, it has proven a great boon to owners of hacks, busses, and induced nearly every kind of conveyance to come into service.

The following table will show the change in the assessment of the city of Kingston caused by the new Assessment Act of the Ontario Legislature :—

| | Realty. | Per-sonalty. | Tax. |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|-------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Retailers | 905,150 | 227,200 | 4,528 |
| Wholesalers | 119,500 | 162,600 | 3,252 |
| Manufacturers | 216,100 | 138,600 | 2,772 |
| Banks | 41,500 | | |
| Hotels, &c. | 201,800 | 17,750 | 355 |
| Theatres | 12,000 | | |
| Printers | 25,500 | 12,500 | 250 |
| Brewers | 9,000 | 3,000 | 60 |

| | Rate. | New Assessment. | Producing |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|
| | p. c. | \$ | \$ |
| Retailers | 25 | 226,257 | 4,535 |
| Wholesalers | 75 | 89,625 | 836 |
| Manufacturers | 50 | 108,050 | 2,160 |
| Banks | 75 | 31,125 | 625 |
| Hotels, &c. | 50 | 100,900 | 2,020 |
| Theatres | 50 | 6,000 | 120 |
| Printers | 50 | 12,750 | 255 |
| Brewers | 75 | 6,750 | 125 |

The total makes an increased tax of \$2,000. Figures will be given later for insurance and loan offices and professional offices. The personal assessment collected in Kingston for 1903 was \$15,595.

The local branch of the Women's National Council is in correspondence and co-operation with the British Women's Emigration Association trying to meet the need of Canadian housekeepers for servants. A list is being arranged for transmission to the British Women's Emigration Association of those here who have sent in their name and needs in order that they may have some prospect of getting a party for Kingston, at as early a date as possible. Others wishing help are requested to apply to the local branch of the Women's National Council. The statement is made in the name of the council that 'out of 63 servants brought to Montreal last year, only one proved unsatisfactory. The prospective mistress sends to the committee her name, the special kind of help needed, and the wages she is willing to give. The mistress pays the fare of the seryant from Montreal to her place of residence, and also the cost of a night's lodging on her

arrival. This money is eventually refunded by the servant out of her wages.

The Dominion Transportation Commission will meet here early in March, to take evidence which the local board of trade desires to submit through prominent marine men in this district.

The Ontario government has offered the city a piece of land, five by ten miles, in the vicinity of Sharbot Lake, for the proposed military training camp.

At a conference held on February 13, between the various building contractors of the city and representatives of local union No. 66 of the International Hod-carriers of America, it was decided to grant an increase from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day of nine hours, as demanded by communication some time ago. The increased demand which is said to have been caused by the increased cost of living, will apply to 50 or 60 men, and affect 10 or 12 contractors. It was agreed that the new scale should commence from January 1, 1904. Considerable work has been done in the meantime pending a decision. The local union of tinsmiths has asked the master tinsmiths to sign an agreement which provides that when union tinsmiths are working on a contract and a non-union-man is employed, no matter in what capacity he is put to work on on the building, the union tinsmiths will be justified in quitting the job and remaining away until such time as the non-unionist is withdrawn. Meanwhile the masters shall not be allowed to touch the unfinished job, not being allowed to put an apprentice to work, nor to handle it themselves. The masters consider the demand unfair, have refused to sign it, and submitted a modification, which the union men refuse to entertain.

A deputation of seven teachers, representing 700 superannuated teachers of the province, during the month were introduced to the Minister of Education by the member for Kingston. They presented a petition for increased annuity. Many of the

applicants are between 70 and 80 years old. The deputation was headed by a Kingstonian who is on the list.

Of the 33 new pupils admitted to the public school during the month, according to the inspector's report, 29 were recent arrivals in the city.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are already making preparations for spring work, most of the hauling of grain, hay, timber, &c., being completed. It is expected that the season will be retarded by the large bodies of snow and ice on the land.

Fishing.—The fishing industry is now more active than reported last month, although not a very extensive business here at its best.

Lumbering.—Considerable lumbering is now going on.

Manufacturing.—As will be noted from the summary of general conditions, manufacturing is very brisk in many lines.

Mining.—This industry is somewhat retarded by deep snow, but will soon be in full swing. Numerous inquiries are being made from England and other sources for felspar and other products of this district.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction, although hampered somewhat at present, promises to be exceptionally brisk before long.

Other industries.—There is a general movement of awakening along nearly every other line of industry here.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Many lines in the building trades, notably the lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators, plumbers, gas and steamfitters and builders' labourers are already largely employed, while the season's outlook for all lines is exceptionally bright.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In these trades all lines are fully employed. The Kingston Locomotive

Works, the Kingston foundry, and similar plants, are very busy, while over 100 men are busy in the Montreal Transportation Company's yards, building and repairing various kinds of craft. The Davis dry dock and the government dry dock are also the scenes of much activity.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and furnishers report much business on hand and in view.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, bookbinders, &c., report business good.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades have many lines marked away down and are doing a good business as a result. There is a scarcity of coatmakers in the city. Local tailors are advertising in outside papers in the hope of increasing the supply. Boot and shoe men report business good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers, bakers and cigarmakers report improved business, while ice-cutters and drivers are extremely busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers report increased trade.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees, theatre employees, laundry workers, &c., report improved business for the month.

Transport.—Except street railway employees, who are idle, all lines of transport employees are nearly fully employed. Cab drivers, hackmen, liverymen, carters, draymen, teamsters, &c., are rushed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., is advertising in the district papers for good families to move to Kingston, offering steady work for fathers and all boys and girls over 14 years of age. The company offer from \$2.50 to \$3 per week for learners, while experienced help can earn from \$6 to \$11 per week.

An effort is being made at Gananoque to organize a stock company with a capi-

tal of \$30,000, in shares of \$100 each, to purchase the Tremont Park property for \$10,000, looking to its extension and improvement. Kingstonians are interested in the project.

The contract for building the new paper mill of the *Cornwall Manufacturing Company*, to be erected near the station, has been awarded. It is expected there will be but little delay in getting the building ready for the making of paper.

The *Smith's Falls* municipal council has sold \$55,884.77 worth of debentures at 95½ on the dollar. Tenders are being called for for the erection of a hospital. The building, which will be under the direction of St. Francis de Sales Church, is expected to be a model of modern convenience. The severe frost has almost caused a water famine here. The frost has reached some of the mains, and some parts of the town are cut off from the supply. The system is owned and operated by the town.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The working classes, with few exceptions, have been fairly well supplied with nearly all kinds of work. For the season of the year the demand for men, and the opportunities for employment are good. Three stores and the two top flats of the Cereal works, which were recently destroyed by fire, are being rapidly reconstructed. The carpentry trade is quite active just now, and builders' labourers fairly active. Railway transportation, which for a time was seriously hampered by snow blockades, is now somewhat relieved, and trains are running approximately to schedule time. There has been no change in the rates of wages or the hours of labour, nor any unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Wheat went up in price from 85 cents to \$1 per bushel, and flour to \$5 per barrel.

Manufacturing.—All branches of manufacturing keep busy. The Canadian General Electric works have received a large contract for two 2,500 horse-power engines, known as the Curtis steam engine, from the Toronto Electric Light Company. Turbine engines have never been used in Canada to any extent until now, and to Peterborough has come the opportunity of making the first large engines of this kind in Canada. The Canadian General Electric Company has Canadian patents for the above named engine, and when all its advantages have been demonstrated a large demand for this kind of engine is anticipated. The Peter Hamilton Manufacturing Company has recently issued a very comprehensive new catalogue. The J. J. Turner Company sail, tent and awning manufacturers, has an extra busy staff, the company doing a world-wide business. The Peterborough Lock Company will early in the spring build new up to date lock manufacturing works.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have experienced no change for the conditions that prevailed last month. Carpenters were nearly all employed during the month rebuilding the Cereal works, three stores and a photographer's studio, which were recently partly destroyed by fire. All the walls of these buildings were of brick, and will not need rebuilding. Painters are quite busy. Plumbers and steam-fitters are all fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and iron workers' helpers in all shops are busy. Machinists and steam engineers are actively employed. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers employed by the Canadian General Electric Company and in the lock works are very busy. Linemen are very busy. Electrical workers employed in the power houses are busy. Blacksmiths are exper-

encing a dullness in their line of work at present. Boilermakers are fairly well employed. Bicycle workers are not busy, but prospects are encouraging. Jewellers report business good this month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, pattern makers and coopers report having had a very brisk month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are kept busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are fairly busy. Boot and shoe workers in nearly all shops find work slack just now.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners keep busy. Butchers are busily employed. Ice cutters are exceptionally active just now, getting the ice houses filled ready for summer retail trade. Cigar-makers are steadily employed; there is only one establishment located here.

Leather trades.—Leather workers are quite busy making harness and collars.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are doing a good business; there are fifteen shops in Peterborough. The two broom shops are doing a satisfactory business. Delivery employees are busy. Furriers have done an exceptionally good business this month. Hotel and restaurant employees were fairly busy during the month. Laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—Railroad men have had an experience this month such as never before fighting snow and ice. Cab drivers and liveries have been somewhat busier than last month, when cold weather and snow fairly paralyzed their business. Carters, draymen and expressmen are doing a fairly good trade, just now.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions were very similar to those prevailing in January. The normal demand for labour continued good, but the unusual sev-

erity of the winter greatly interfered with the steadiness of employment in many lines. The freight blockade greatly interrupted business, and the enforced stagnation naturally re-acted upon many departments of production. All classes are looking forward confidently to an active season as soon as spring sets in. Unskilled labour was for some time in excess of the ordinary demands here, but the suffering which would otherwise have resulted has been considerably lessened by the large amount of extra work occasioned by the snowstorms.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in most lines continues active with staffs fully employed, with the exception of some branches in which the interruptions to railway traffic have occasioned a temporary slackening of production. Manufacturers generally are looking forward to a continuance of prosperity.

Agriculture.—The farmers of this district are sending in many applications to the Provincial Colonization Department for an early supply of help. The growing of sugar beets last year for the sugar factory at Berlin proved such a successful venture that the acreage devoted to this crop during the coming season will be largely increased. Many of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Milliken and Markham have signed contracts on a considerably larger scale than before.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Trade has been very slack and a large number out of work. Owing to the severity of the cold, outside work has been impossible, except intermittently, and at this stage of the winter little indoor work remains to be done. The season is likely to open early as there is no probability of any serious difficulty between employers and the men. There is a general disposition to settle differences amicably, and negotiations

have resulted in a renewal of the agreements between the employers and the bricklayers and plasterers for the same scale of wages and hours as prevailed last year. The carpenters and builders' labourers are also endeavouring to effect a settlement. The supply of brick is rather short as, owing to the disturbance in the trade last year, less than the usual quantity was made, which may somewhat retard operations. Plumbers have been busy; steam and gas fitters are not so well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers in most lines have been actively employed during the month. Machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers are practically all at work. There is also abundant employment for sheet metal workers, but they have been laid off in many cases on account of the weather.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Cabinet makers, woodworking machinists, and piano makers have plenty of work. Coopers find work slack on account of the scarcity of material due to the snow blockades. Picture frame workers are generally busy, but a strike, involving upwards of 20 men employed by the Cobban Manufacturing Co., against a reduction of wages, which commenced on the 15th is still unsettled and may involve other branches.

Printing and allied trades.—The printers report trade good with comparatively few out of work. Bookbinders have abundance of work. The Bookbinders' Union is submitting a new wage scale to the employers, asking for an increased minimum wage and shorter hours.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailoring continues quiet. The scale of prices agreed upon last year between the tailors' union and the master tailors' section of the Retail Merchants' Association, has been renewed for another year. Garment workers find trade considerably duller than is usual at this season, and a number are idle. Boot and shoe workers are stead-

ily employed. Cap workers have had an average month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Biscuit manufacturing, which has latterly been slack, is resuming activity, and confectionery is also picking up. Cigarmakers are busy. Packing houses have felt the effects of the weather severely, owing to the shortage in live hogs, and employment has been intermittent.

Leather trades.—The leather trades have had a fair month. The leather workers on horse-goods are pursuing an active campaign to strengthen their organization, which has had numerous accessions and now numbers about 200.

Miscellaneous.—The master barbers are agitating for early closing. They have asked the Provincial Government to amend the 'Shop Act' so as to empower municipalities to regulate the closing of barber shops, by extending the existing legislation so as to include them with the other classes regarding which they have power to legislate.

Transport.—Railway employees and all engaged in land transportation have been affected by the prevalence of snowstorms and the disturbance to traffic. Teamsters and others employed in the moving of freight have had a slack month. The Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Union is asking for a uniform wage scale of \$40 per month, the rate prevailing last year being from \$30 to \$40. Two steamship companies have conceded the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—There is a prospect of a very active building season owing to the demand for houses, though the scarcity of brick may hurt operations until a new supply is forthcoming. Brick-makers will be very busy as soon as opportunity offers.

Lorne Park.—The Toronto and Mimico electrical railway is to be extended from its present terminus at Long Branch to

Lorne Park. The extension will be six miles long, giving a total length of eleven outside the city limits. It is hoped to have the work completed during the coming season.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General labour and employment conditions remain very satisfactory. There have been no new features in this respect for many weeks. Men in certain lines of employment are losing considerable time on account of severe weather, but the loss is merely temporary, and of little importance. The brick and tile works and the Oneida Community's chain and trap shops are to be extended. Myers & Company, manufacturers of cattle food have moved to larger quarters and are extending their business. No trades show exceptional activity at present, though there is a demand for girls to work in the suspender and neckwear factories. Wholesale, retail and bank reports are all satisfactory and seem to indicate a very healthy condition of general business. There have been some changes in the wages of men employed by the Jenckes Machine Company. Riveters secured an increase of from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day. New scales for piece and extra work were introduced which in most cases will reduce the earning power of the men. The above changes in wages were the cause of two small strikes, neither of which had much effect on the condition of the labour market. One result was the attraction of a number of structural iron-workers from other places. All who came were not successful in securing work here for a time.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This is a dull period in the agricultural industry. There is some fear that the severe cold has damaged the fruit orchards, particularly peaches.

Fishing.—Fishing along the shores of Lake Erie has been interfered with by the unusually cold season and the high price of bait.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns are all busy and most of them running to full capacity. Numerous extensions and improvements are planned for the spring.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railways employ large numbers of men in all departments. Snow blockades and other impediments of traffic have necessitated the employment of all available motive power, and in consequence numbers of additional engine and train crews have been employed. Every department of railway employment gives work to full complement of men and extra men are engaged in some departments.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Although there is any amount of building to be done, the building trades are experiencing a rather slack period. The weeks of severe cold and storm have completely tied up all outside work and inside work is pretty well finished. Gas and steam fitters and plumbers continue to be busily employed, and their work has been added to by mishaps in the line of frozen and burst pipes, &c.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and foundry employees have been generally busy but scarcity of coke and pig iron, owing to the snow blockades, has forced some shops to shut down for a time. The Jenckes Machine Company is building a water-conduit for the Ontario Power Company 6,000 feet long and 18 feet in diameter. A large number of punch, shear and roll men and their helpers are employed in the shops preparing the sheets of steel, and the outside gangs, composed of riveters, buckers-up, derrick men and general helpers have been increased from eighty to one hundred and twenty men. All the riveting is done by compressed air. The Canadian Niagara Power

Company has commenced the erection of its power house and a number of structural iron workers are engaged on the work. The Hamilton Bridge Company has the contract. Electrical workers and linemen are well employed. The machinery of the Canadian Niagara Power Company's transformer house is being installed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy. There has been a small demand for hand compositors. Two offices in this city are adding to their equipment and will probably employ more men.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and employees of clothing establishments are well employed. The Niagara Neckwear Company has difficulty in securing enough girls for its factory.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutting and storing is pretty well completed for the season. More ice has been stored in this district this year than ever before. The consumption of ice has been increasing for a number of years.

Transport.—Heavy traffic and frequent interruptions of railways by snow and ice have necessitated the engaging of very large railway staffs in the line of engine and train crews all winter and men with some previous experience in the work have been in demand. Freight handlers, team drivers and men engaged in the transportation of freight generally, have had a very busy season.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been experiencing a temporary dull period on account of the shutting down of outdoor work because of storms and cold. This has been particularly true in connection with the power development works. Sewer construction and the digging of trenches for electric conduits and gas pipes have been carried on all winter.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of February labour has been well employed, with the exception of the building trades, which were restricted to inside work owing to the severe weather. Contracts have been let for the erection of several fine residences, to cost several thousand dollars, also for the erection of a new Bishop Ridley College costing \$75,000, for which tenders have been called, as also the erection of a modern and well equipped Young Men's Christian Association building. These new buildings, with other proposed buildings, and the finishing of the new public library, will ensure a good season's work for the building trades. Railways have been so set back in the delivery of freight, owing to the storm and ice on the tracks, that it will be some weeks before they catch up to the usual conditions. Merchants report having a very good month's trade. They have just completed stock-taking with gratifying results, and are restocking in preparation for a heavy season's trade. The tone of the labour market shows a decided improvement over last month. There have been no new labour disputes to record, and the existing ones are in a fair way of adjustment. The management of the McLaren's departmental store granted their employees a half hour earlier closing during January and February, closing at 5.30 instead of at 6 p.m. Some 78 employees were affected by this arrangement, which was done voluntarily by the firm and without a reduction in wages. The employees in appreciation banqueted their employers, thus evincing the good will existing between them.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Niagara District Fruit Growers' Association assembled in St. Catharines, and petitioned the Dominion Immigration Department to import farm labourers and mechanics. Local mechanics contend that some assurance of employment by the body petitioning should be given before mechanics are imported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are quiet. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paper-hangers are fairly well employed. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are very busy, and it will be some time before they will be able to complete the work on hand. Stonecutters and builders' labourers are quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, electrical and linemen report work fair. Metal polishers, blacksmiths and horseshoers report work fairly active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, wood-carvers, carriage and wagon makers report trade as being good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders have been well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report having had a fair month's trade.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers find trade good.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and leather workers have all been well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade good. Clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers have had steady employment.

Transport.—Railway corporations have experienced great difficulties in endeavouring to keep open their lines for traffic, and consequently all engaged in the transportation and train services have had a strenuous month fighting the heavy accumulations of ice and snow. There has been considerable improvement in the conditions during the month.

Unskilled labour.—Owing to the heavy falls of snow unskilled labour has been fairly well employed during the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The Maple Leaf Rubber Factory has been running full time, and still advertising for help. Otherwise the labour market here is quiet, and likely to remain so till navigation opens.

Merritton.—All the factories have been kept going steadily, with the exception of the Canada Wheel Works, which were running on three-quarter time for a few weeks, but have now resumed full time again. All other labour has been generally well employed.

Thorold.—The labour market has been in a very satisfactory condition for the season of the year, there being but few idle men, and these confined largely to the building trades.

Reynoldsville.—This village is situated three miles south-west of St. Catharines and the St. Catharines water works reservoirs are located there; also the Cataract Power Company's plant. These two corporations have agreed to an arrangement that will enable the Cataract Power Company to improve and enlarge its plant. The contemplated improvements are estimated to cost not less than one million of dollars, including thirty-five thousand dollars to be expended on the city's water service. In five years' time, if warranted, the expenditure on improvements to the company's plant may amount to five millions of dollars.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The status of employment is about normal as compared with last month, both in skilled and unskilled labour. It is too early for the beginning of out-door work, and the weather has thus far been too severe for much ice-harvesting. The ice on the bay is almost too thick for easy handling, being 29 inches thick. Wholesale and retail trade is fairly good. During the

severe weather there was no shortage of fuel of any kind. At one period coal oil was very scarce. Water-service pipes, four feet underground, were frozen, and electricity had to be utilized to thaw them out. About the 20th of the month wheat went up to 90 cents a bushel and later to \$1, and flour 20 cents per barrel in all grades. The price of bread was not increased. A local steam laundry is preparing plans to alter its building in order to double its capacity.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The agricultural industry is very quiet, farmers attending to their stock and marketing produce at every opportunity.

Manufacturing.—The different branches of manufacturing are fairly active. Two heavy girders were shipped by the Hamilton Bridge Works Company to the Intercolonial railway at Lévis, Que., where they will be used for a street crossing about one mile east of the city. These girders took up the entire space of six cars, four of them being 60,000 pound capacity each. The length over all of each girder is 112 feet, and the depth $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The weight of one girder is 79,000 pounds, while the total of the span when put in position will be 266,000. This is the heaviest plate girder span ever built in Ontario.

Other industries.—The city scavengers received an increase of from \$4.75 per day to \$5.50 per day. This arrangement is said to be only temporary, the men to furnish horses and wagons. The civic fuel committee report a saving of \$4,000 last year by purchasing coal direct from the mines, and the same committee will secure its coal this year in a like manner. The municipality accepted a tender for cement from an American firm at \$1.65 $\frac{1}{2}$ per barrel, the lowest Canadian tender received being \$1.69.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades is still quiet, with the exception of

the activity of the plumbers. A new agreement was reached between the master and journeymen bricklayers, and instead of an eight-hour day at 50 cents an hour, a nine-hour day at 45 cents an hour was agreed upon. The builders' labourers have asked for 25 cents per hour and a nine-hour day.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the iron trades workmen are fairly busy. Stove plate and machinery moulders, coremakers and stove-mounters are well employed. Structural iron workers and machinists are not very busy, but there are few idle men. Electrical workers are fairly well employed. Blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, brass workers, silver-smiths and horseshoers are all satisfactorily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon workers, pattern-makers, coopers, &c., are fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The allied printing trades are fairly active. Ad. and machine men and pressmen are well employed. Bookbinders experienced a good month.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors are slack, while the ready-to-wear trade is very brisk. Hat-making business is dull, while the boot and shoe workers are busily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers are well employed. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers are enjoying a busy period. Ice cutters and drivers have not as yet begun their season's work.

Leather trades.—Leather workers in horse goods in the several shops are fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-makers are well employed, and trade is brisk. Hotel and restaurant employees had a busy month. Laundry workers are fairly busy.

Transport.—All steam railway employees have been very busy during the month, owing to the heavy weather and snow

blockades. Street railway employees seem to be fairly well employed. A slight difference occurred between the men and the company about an order in reference to the conditions associated with recording for duty; the matter is not definitely settled yet. Longshoremen are usually slack in winter, and most of them engage in other work. Teamsters and expressmen are fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour is fairly well employed, considering the extremely cold weather.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Employment is generally very good. Wholesale and retail trade is also good. The Barclay & Glass Piano Company, Dundas, has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. These men were some of the striking employees of the Ennis Piano Co., of Hamilton, who refused to accept the terms of the board of arbitration. The South Wentworth Farmers' Institute's petition to the government in favour of inducing farm labourers to come to Ontario was endorsed.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

So far as the employment of labour was concerned, February compared favourably with the preceding month, but unfavourably with the corresponding month of last year. Exceptionally cold weather hindered operations in some of the factories by the bursting of pipes, which necessitated the laying off of a part of the working force until repairs were made. The snow blockades on the railroads were responsible for the closing of two factories for a week, on account of a shortage of coal, and much embarrassment to other factories, which were awaiting shipments of iron and steel. The building trades were, with the exception of a few days, idle; but manufacturing is becoming more brisk. One of the agricultural implement factories worked over-

time part of the month. Many of the street railway employees have been idle most of the month, ice and snow preventing the running of the system. When drilling for gas some months ago oil was discovered, and since then the flow has increased. The proper officials of the local government have been interested in the discovery, and will attempt to locate it in quantities. The Massey-Harris Co. have reduced the wages of some of the drill hands; about ten men were affected, the reduction averaging about 7 cents per day. Retail merchants have had a fair month. A new factory for the manufacture of woollen and cotton hosiery will be running, it is expected, by May 1. The work of fitting up the building has been begun; it is expected between 40 and 50 persons, mostly girls, will be employed. Friendly relations between employers and employees have continued.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists have had little to do but attend to stock. The excessive fall of snow and the exceptionally cold weather hindered operations in the woods and teaming to the market.

Railroad construction and employment.—No railroad construction was attempted during the month; the employees were kept busy clearing the road blocked by snow blockades, &c.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—As far as outside operations are concerned, the building trades have been practically idle. Bricklayers and masons were employed part of the month, and nearly all carpenters and joiners have been employed at inside work. Plasterers worked part of the month. Painters and decorators in factories have been working steadily. Plumbers and steam and gas-fitters have had a busy month, particularly during the first part of the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders have been with a few exceptions well employed. Stove

moulders have been busy. Coremakers have worked full time. Machinists have steady employment, but there is no demand for more men at present. Steam engineers have been fully employed. Machinery and general blacksmiths and sheet metal workers have all had a steady month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagonmakers, millwrights, patternmakers, coopers and woodworkers have all had a steady month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have had an average month, all local men being employed.

Clothing trades.—While it is an off season for journeymen tailors, yet a fair month has been experienced.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report having a good winter trade; it is customary here for consumers during the winter, more or less, to do their own baking. Ice cutters have been busy during the first part of the month; the supply is all harvested. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers have had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are all employed. Clerks and delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers have worked full time.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen have been busy. Freight-handlers part of the month were slack. Street railway employees were idle most of the month. Cab drivers, carters, draymen and teamsters have had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—There were a number of unskilled labourers on the market during the month, for whose services there exists no demand at present.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been only fairly well employed during February. The conditions noted as prevailing in the latter part of January

have continued, and for the greater part of February employment in some lines was seriously affected by the severe weather and crippled state of the railways. This led to a severe scarcity of coal and many lines of raw materials, as well as prevented the outward shipment of many lines of goods. Over five hundred men were laid off for short periods in different shops, owing to the shortage of soft coal. Generally, it was only for a few days, but with the inability to get goods shipped out it made business and employment quiet. The scarcity of hard coal was equal if not greater than that of last year. Sugar, salt, pig-iron, paper, wood and wheat for grinding were also very scarce at times. Retail business has also been very quiet. Towards the latter part of the month trains are being run more regularly, and coal and other supplies are being brought in in sufficient quantities to relieve the situation. There are no other noticeable features of the industrial situation during the month to record.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural work out of doors is very quiet. The deep snow has prevented wood-chopping, and hardwood of good quality is very scarce. It sells at \$8 per cord, with little offering.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturers have only had a fair month.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railways continue to employ extra maintenance of way men. The city of Guelph owns the sixteen-mile connection to the C. P. railway, known as the Guelph Junction railway; it is operated by the C. P. Railway Company, which pays the city 40 per cent of the gross receipts. Recently a petition was prepared, owing to the dissatisfaction with the railway service this winter, and signed by 300 manufacturers and business men, promising all possible traffic if an additional train was put on. This was granted and a new train put on the line. Last year the city received \$10,526, which

was more than the interest on the debentures covering the cost of the road.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are in the same condition that they were in last month; there is nothing doing except some inside work at the Macdonald building at the Ontario Agricultural College, and some small amount of jobbing. There will be a considerable amount of work as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a slightly better month than January. Machinists, machinists' helpers and sheet metal workers had a fairly good month. The tube mill employees lost considerable time waiting for coal.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers have had only a fair month, this line of business being somewhat affected by the shortage of coal and the inability to get goods shipped. This also applies to the piano and organ workers. Coopers had a very slack month, there being no wheat coming in or flour going out or coal to get up steam. Upholsterers had a slightly better month than January.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had an extra busy month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have only had a fair month's work.

Miscellaneous.—Brewery workers have had a good month, the malting season being now on.

Textile trades.—Textile workers and Brussels carpet weavers have only had a fair month, the shortage of coal affecting business.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour had a good month, for February.

DISTRICT NOTES.

All the towns in this district have been affected by the shortage of coal, to about the same extent as Guelph. Galt, Hespeler, Preston, Berlin, and Wingham had shops

closed for want of coal at different times. At Berlin, the Berlin Felt Boot Company's factory has been destroyed by fire, throwing out of work from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five people. The loss involved is about \$175,000.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been in good demand during the month for this season of the year, and there are very few idle men. The great fall of snow has caused much extra work in operating the railway lines. On some of the Grand Trunk lines traffic has at times been tied up for two or three days owing to the snow blockades. All the industries of the city are working with the same number employed as in previous month. A number of men of the different trades are working fitting up the old Cardigan factory for a paper box manufactory, which, it is understood, will employ between 30 and 40 hands. It is expected to be in operation about March 1. During the last week coal has been rather scarce, as the shipments were delayed, but all the factories managed to secure sufficient so far.

Bankers and the wholesale and retail merchants report business fairly good. There has been no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no strikes or serious industrial disturbances during the month, excepting a slight disagreement between the painters employed by the firm of Messrs. McMillan & Neff and that company. The firm wanted to reduce the men's wages from 17½ cents per hour to 15 cents per hour. The men refused to accept the reduction, and went out on strike. After being out half a day the men returned to work, the firm granting the former rate, 17½ cents per hour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There is nothing of importance to report as to the agricultural in-

dustry. The farmers are busy bringing in wood, hay and grain.

Manufacturing.—The factories and all manufacturing establishments are busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—The trackmen are busily engaged keeping the tracks clear of snow.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are at a standstill, except inside workers. Plumbers and gas and steamfitters are kept very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron-workers and helpers and machinists are fairly well employed. Blacksmiths and horseshoers are doing a good business.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are having a very busy month, all the factories working full time.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers find work good.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report having fairly good employment, and garment workers have had a busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There is plenty of work for those engaged in food and tobacco industries. Ice-cutting is giving work to a large number of men.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees are steadily employed.

Transport.—All railroad men are very busy, and have had one of the hardest months in years keeping the roads clear.

Unskilled labour.—The great amount of snow has kept labourers fairly well employed removing the snow on the railways and streets.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the continued very cold weather and the large amount of snow which

has fallen since the beginning of the year, blocking the railroads to a considerable extent, travellers have been prevented from reaching the country districts, and freight and raw material greatly delayed. A very marked decrease in business took place during February, but it is only of a temporary nature. Passenger transportation during the past two months has fallen to one-third of its normal condition, and in the last week of February in Western Ontario all but the main lines of railways were blocked for two days. At the McClary new works, situated at the south end of the city, the 250 hands employed have been put on the 60 hours per week, they formerly worked 57. At the McClary old works, employees are still working 57 hours per week, where about 400 hands are employed. A coal famine, both soft and hard coal, was narrowly averted several times during the last two months, but an opportune clearing of the weather when conditions were at their worst saved the situation. At present there is plenty of coal to last the remainder of the winter. Eggs have reached the unprecedented price in this district of 36 cents a dozen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad construction and employment.

The railroads have employed a large number of men digging out their trains, which were stalled by snow blockades, and keeping the tracks clear of snow and ice. The majority of the men employed were from this city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and painters have been doing practically nothing since the beginning of the year, and have lost more time this winter than for several previous winters. Plumbers have been busy, mostly on repair work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, iron-workers, core-makers, machinists, metal polishers and

stove-mounters all report trade as being good, but the travellers have not been sending in the orders as satisfactorily as they would had the weather been more promising. Linemen have been very busy repairing wires injured by the storms. Boilermakers are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—

Woodworkers are busy. Carriage and wagon-makers have commenced on their spring orders and are rushed with work. Car-builders, on the first of the month, commence their summer hours of ten hours per day, and five on Saturday; this is about six weeks earlier than usual. Coopers have plenty to do, but were compelled to shut down for a few days, owing to the inability of the railroads to get their raw material into the city.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are all working, although a falling-off in work has been noticeable. A. Talbot & Company's new premises are about ready for operation.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors have put in the dullest two months they have experienced for years, the majority of them being idle almost all the time. Garment workers are busy on spring goods.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are doing much about as is usual at this time of the year. Cigar-makers report trade as fair, and no idle men in the city.

Leather trades.—In all these trades business is good.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush-makers are rushed. Furriers find business slack.

Transport.—Railroad train crews earned more detention money since the beginning of the year than ever before, and railway companies were that much out. The agreements with the different brotherhoods provide that if a crew is over a certain length of time on a run through no cause of its own, it shall be paid detention money for such excess time. Trackmen have had a

hard winter's work. Cab drivers, carters, hackmen and draymen are doing very little.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in the labour market from last month. The severe weather caused great disturbance in railway traffic, and much lack of shipping facilities for industries. There was no serious cessation of work in factories, however, and a good demand for floating labour was occasioned by the snow storms. The continued cold created much extra labour for plumbers by freezing water mains, &c. Counterbalancing this extra demand for labour there was a 10 per cent reduction in the staff employed in the mechanical department of the Michigan Central Railway Company's shops, on February 17. The cold weather, depression of trade, and the cancelling of new work, is given out as the reason for the cut. The freight hauling capacity was increased by the importation of ten new locomotives of a larger type than any heretofore in use. The new engines have four pair of drivers, and weigh 190,000 pounds. Retail business for the month was dull. A new schedule of wages was granted to the telegraph operators on the Canadian division of the Michigan Central Railway on February 1. The new rate calls for \$45 per month, and for Sunday work, 25 cents per hour extra.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—In this line there are evidences of prosperity, and there seems to be a general advance in the price of foodstuffs. Flour has taken two advances in price during the month, and is now selling at \$2.75 per hundred. Wheat is selling at \$1 per bushel in the local market, and many farmers have been holding it back in anticipation of the advance.

Manufacturing.—Local industries report good business prospects. The local stove

factory did not manufacture during the past month owing to the severe weather, but diverted its attention to the getting in of timber. The Car Wheel Co. was compelled to partially shut down through lack of fuel.

Railroad construction and employment.—

Although there is, in this line, a great reduction of staff and curtailment of expenses, nevertheless the spring gives promise of increased activity. As a consequence of the use of heavier locomotives, more attention is required to the roadbed and track. The Michigan Central Railway Company has on hand a balance from last season of about 2,150 tons of 100-pound steel rails, which will be laid during the coming summer. The filling in of a larger portion of the Kettle Creek ravine trestle, requiring 165,000 cubic yards of earth, will be commenced in the spring. It is also probable that a considerable amount of double-tracking will be done.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There is little doing in the building line. Only a few small jobs are in evidence, but the prospects for the spring are bright. Plumbers are busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—For workers in these trades conditions are normal, with the exception of the above-mentioned reduction in the locomotive shops.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Factory hands are being steadily employed. The handle and carriage supply trade is exceptionally good. Car builders in the local shops come under the 10 per cent reduction of staff.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions with printers remained unchanged during the month; work was steady.

Clothing trades.—Those engaged in the clothing trades are still experiencing a dull season, with no change of conditions from last month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—In these trades no changes were reported from the conditions prevailing last month.

Transport.—Railway traffic hands experienced one of the most arduous months for many years. The long hours, the tedious delays and general fatigue, accompanied by accidents, &c., have made the present winter the most trying one in the history of railroad men in this section.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the unusually cold weather, the condition of labour during the month has been unusually quiet—more so than last month. In fact, all outside work has almost been totally suspended, owing to the unprecedented snow-fall. Railroad transportation has been seriously hampered. Merchants and manufacturers have in many cases been unable to get needed supplies or send out their products. The snow blockade causing the detention of bituminous coal *en route* has caused some inconvenience to the factories, some having to borrow from their more fortunate neighbours to keep their shops running. What coal the dealers had was divided and delivered in small lots, the prices going \$6.75 per ton for the small lots. The demand for cutters and sleighs has been so great that the carriage shops could not supply the demand; in fact, for a time not a sleigh or cutter could be bought in the city, and orders from outside points were so great that the largest factories here were obliged to contract with the planing mills to make up thousands of sleighs and cutters to meet the demand. There has been a reduction in the hours of labour in the foundries and machine shops from ten to nine hours per day, with a corresponding reduction of wages, the former rate being on the average \$2 for ten hours. The change is on account of the extremely cold weather, the men preferring to go to work at 8 o'clock, instead of 7 o'clock. This change is, however, only temporary. With the advent of warm weather the for-

mer hours and wages will be restored. Wholesale and retail business is quiet, very little being done in some branches. There is an absence of unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The care of stock and marketing of wheat, corn, cord-wood, &c., keep the farmers fairly well employed at this time of the year.

Manufacturing.—All local factories report prosperous conditions.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, plasterers and painters report trade very dull at present, but fair prospects for the spring. Plumbers and gas-fitters are fairly busy, with repair work mostly. Stonecutters and builders' labourers find trade very quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and machinists have fairly steady employment. Blacksmiths and boilermakers say that trade is quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon-makers, upholsterers and varnishers are all fully employed. Coopers find work somewhat slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are all satisfactorily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and boot and shoe workers are fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigarmakers have steady employment.

Transport.—Railroadmen of all classes have all the work that they can do, in many cases having to work very long hours on account of deep snow. Cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen are all fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—There is but little demand for unskilled labour at present.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Père Marquette Railway Company is building an additional coal hoist at Rondeau Harbour to accommodate the increased trade expected at that point as soon as navigation opens. The former hoist was not able to properly handle the coal brought in last year.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the severe weather the month of February has been a dull one for the labouring classes. Outside of the foundries and factories, everything else has been at a standstill. This has been the coldest winter the oldest inhabitant has ever experienced, and it has made trade of all kinds very dull. There will be plenty of work for all classes of labour as soon as the weather permits. The Windsor Turned Goods Company's works have started up again and are giving employment to about 40 hands, who mostly all are piece-workers, and making from \$1.75 to \$2 per day of 10 hours. The Windsor Salt Company has started drilling another salt well, the well the company has hitherto operated being unable to supply the demand. Owing to the snow blockades on the railroads some of our coal merchants have not got a pound of coal in their yards at the present time, but are borrowing from one another, and getting some from Detroit, and in that way so far have managed to supply every one with coal. The wholesale and retail trades have been very quiet this month. The printers have signed a satisfactory agreement for the year 1904, with their employers; it favours a slight increase in wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy marketing their produce, and the prices are good, corn selling at 40 cents a bushel; potatoes,

\$1 a bag; butter, 20 to 25 cents a pound; and eggs, 35 to 40 cents a dozen.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing concerns are running short during the extremely cold weather.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The carpenters' union, contractors and mill men have signed an agreement for the year 1904, which is as follows :—'That nine hours shall constitute a day's work, and 25 cents an hour the minimum rate of wages, and none but union men to be employed.' Owing to the severe weather, the men engaged in the building trades, with a few exceptions, are all idle. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are all busy, as there are many pipes that want repairing that were damaged by severe frost.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron-workers and helpers report having plenty of work. Electrical workers and linemen are all actively employed. Blacksmiths and horseshoers, owing to so much ice on the streets, are kept busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagonmakers are not very busy at present. Coopers are idle for want of material.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report work plentiful, both in job and newspaper work.

The new scale of wages of the Windsor Typographical Union, No. 550, which went into effect in February, was as follows :—

1. Compositors, News and Job.—To receive \$10 to \$11 per week of 54 hours. All overtime price and one-half up to 12 P.M. All work after 12 p.m., double time.

2. Roger machine operators.—To receive eight and one half cents per thousand ems (leads to be measured as type forty-six lines to constitute a thousand) on machines now in use. Overtime 12½ cents per thousand. Operators to work not more than 54 hours per week at day rates. Tabular work with one column of figures single price, two columns of figures price and one half, over two columns of figures double price. When two operators work on one machine one shift is declared night work, for which operator must be paid ten cents per thousand ems. Night operator to work not more than eight hours, overtime fifteen cents per thousand ems.

3. Pressmen.—Same as compositors, \$10 to \$11.
 4. Pressfeeders.—On cylinders to receive from \$7 to \$7.50 per week of 54 hours. On Gordons, from \$6 to \$6.50 per week of 54 hours. Where a feeder has to work alternate between cylinders and Gordons to receive feeders' pay. Overtime same as compositors and pressmen. Feeders must serve an apprenticeship of at least two years before considered journeymen.

5. All work on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Labour Day, to be paid for at double time rates.

6. 54 hours to constitute a week's work. All day work must be done between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

7. Each employer employing five journeymen to be allowed two apprentices, and one for each five additional journeymen or major portion thereof.

8. Any alterations to this scale must be submitted to the union for approval before going into effect.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade quiet this month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters say that owing to the severe weather their trade is not so good as it should be.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade being fairly good. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers are in demand.

Transport.—Men engaged in all branches of railway service are very busy, owing to the accumulation of so much snow and ice on the tracks. The companies are sending out trains with two and three engines attached. Teamsters and expressmen report trade dull.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour is fairly good.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—The Walkerville Wagon Works Co. has sold its business to Mr. McKillip, West Lorne, and he has closed it up and moved all the machinery to West Lorne, thus throwing about 50 hands here out of employment. All other factories are running full time, with full staffs. The building trades are looking up. Plans are out for the erection of a house to cost \$100,000.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

No material change from conditions reported last month has taken place. Those willing to adapt themselves to such employment as the various agents are desirous of finding men for, are very scarce. There is a considerable element who refuse, and are unsuited for, the work of the bush and such railroad construction as is being done. Amongst this class there is some hardship prevailing, which has been accentuated by an exceptionally lengthy spell of severe weather.

Evidences of work projected for next summer are manifesting themselves. Already definite steps are being taken towards carrying out several undertakings, of which the following is a partial list:—

Street railway extension.

Subway on Main street, Winnipeg.

New hotel and depot for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Irrigation canal at Calgary.

Dominion fair buildings.

New building for Dominion Government purposes.

Railroad construction by all companies.

In addition to the above, the issue of building permits for January greatly exceeds the total for the same month of the previous year. The total for January, 1903, was \$11,350 and for January, 1904, \$45,500. This increase is regarded as being indicative of greater activity in building during the ensuing year than last.

The Street Railway Company, under the terms of its charter, will require to build a considerable mileage within the city during the approaching summer, and it has also entered into an agreement with the adjoining municipality of St. Boniface to construct further lines in this territory. The suburban park about to be purchased will also have to be connected by street car lines with the city. This will require about two miles of road and a bridge across the Assiniboine river.

The plans for the Main street subway have just been approved by the city council

and as soon as weather permits construction will commence. It will cost approximately \$70,000.

The new hotel and depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be built this year at a cost of over a million dollars. Tenders for the preliminary work of clearing off the site of the buildings at present thereon are being called for.

A million dollar contract has been let by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to J. J. Nickson & Co., a firm of Vancouver contractors, for the construction of an irrigation canal, twenty miles in length, near Calgary and connecting with the big scheme of reclamation which has long been under consideration. Complete plans are prepared for 400 miles of irrigation canal along the Bow water. The principal part is to be constructed within four miles of the railway and parallel to it. The canal is to be forty feet wide and thirty-two feet deep. Two years' time is the limit for the completion.

The opening day of the Dominion Fair has been fixed for July 25, and all the building, therefor will have to be constructed. The cost of this is estimated at \$50,000. Portions of existing erections will be utilized. Work will be commenced almost immediately.

Extensive preparations are being made for railroad construction during the summer. Large orders are being placed for equipment of contractors' outfits.

The Western General Power Company will complete its installation of a power plant on Winnipeg river this year, and the construction of the transmission line to Winnipeg. Altogether this undertaking will represent an outlay of, approximately, \$1,500,000. The city of Winnipeg, to meet the expansion of the city, has already definitely decided on plans for large sewers to drain an extensive acreage which during the past year has been covered with dwellings. This expansion also necessitates the paving and grading of the streets to a greater extent than usual. To meet the demand for quarry products, better arrangements for

the supply of such are being made. This will necessitate the employment of a much larger force of men during 1904. At present the city has on its pay rolls some 500 men, and this will be almost quadrupled when all the summer operations are in full swing.

Commerce has been somewhat interrupted by snow blockades. The transportation companies are now, however, practically over the difficulties connected therewith, and merchandise is moving regularly again.

Though January is one of the most inactive months in respect to the importation of merchandise, the record at the Winnipeg customs office for the month this year shows a largely increased volume of trade compared with the figures for January, 1903. The duties collected during the month amounted to \$194,734.54. In January, 1903, the amount collected was \$139,976.94, being \$54,757.60 less than the month just closed.

Manufacturing has been interfered with by the snow blockade. One flour mill has been closed down for a short time, but the manager refused information as to the cause thereof. It is stated, however, that the particular kind of coal used could not be had on account of the storm. Other fuel, however, was available. The sudden advance in the price of wheat, from eighty cents at the beginning of February to over \$1 towards the close, is also alleged as a reason for mill stoppages. This anticipated advance has had the effect of retarding deliveries, and mills have been drawing from their holdings in Fort William and Port Arthur stocks. Both of the local milling companies advanced the price of flour, 10 cents. This makes the price of superior grades, \$5.30 per barrel. In sympathy with the higher wheat prices, the price of bread has taken a slight advance. The present rate is sixteen loaves for \$1 as against 20 previously. The dealers' bread will be supplied at eighteen loaves for \$1. The retail price per loaf is generally seven cents as

* Feb. 25, 1904.—May wheat at Winnipeg, \$1.07½.

against five cents. Pastry prices have advanced at a still greater ratio, estimated at an average of fifty per cent. Flour prices on February 21 and corresponding periods of previous years were as follows:—

| | | Patent Bakers. | |
|--------------------------|----|----------------|--------|
| 1902—Sack of 98 pounds.. | .. | \$2.00 | \$1.85 |
| 1903 “ “ “ .. | .. | 2.10 | 1.95 |
| 1904 “ “ “ .. | .. | 2.45 | 2.30 |

There have been no changes in rates of wages, and quietness has prevailed in industrial relations. The contractors in the building trades have already held a meeting, and it is understood that some of the unions in the same business will ask for a modification of their agreements to provide for higher rates of wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Lumbering and railroad construction continues to be active. The unusual snow fall has aided logging very considerably. As a rule the camp operators are somewhat handicapped by the scarcity of skilled men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building operations, comparatively speaking, are more active than in corresponding months of previous years. Work on the new shops for the Canadian Pacific Railway was suspended for two weeks during February on account of the shortage of lumber of the required dimension. Plumbers and other crafts are fairly well employed indoors. Quite a number of carpenters are at present out of employment, and anticipate being idle until the weather moderates.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and kindred trades are busy. The outlook for a still busier season is excellent.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking establishments continue to be active and apparently their resources for turning out orders are taxed to their limit. The new Rat Portage Lumber Company's mill, in St. Boniface, will, it is understood, be in operation in the course of a few weeks.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades are busy as a rule. Some of the smaller offices, however, say that job work has been slack during the month. Typographical Union No. 191 is negotiating with the employers for an eight-hour day for job printers.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades are all active. A leading garment manufacturer states that he has a good many machines standing idle because he cannot get girls to operate them. Tent making, for contractors' purposes, is a considerable business in Winnipeg now, and some substantial orders are in course of execution.

Transportation.—The repair shops of the railway companies in the city are working full time. In the Canadian Pacific Railway shops preparations are being made to work a night as well as day shift. Transportation staffs are being strengthened in anticipation of the usual increase of business in the spring.

Unskilled labour.—General labour of all kinds is well employed and the prospects for employment is good.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market is very quiet at present, with the exception of a small number of carpenters, who are working in local shops. Men engaged in building operations are not busy, and quite a number are idle. In the different departments of railway work men are fairly well employed, considering the season of the year. The only new industry started this month is an up-to-date woollen mill, which will manufacture various kinds of woollen goods. The Brandon Creamery Company has opened new and extensive premises, the increase in its business making it necessary to enlarge the building and increase the plant. The transportation companies report business very good, considering the

season of the year. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fairly brisk. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—At an agricultural convention held lately, the Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm stated that, during the past season, one million and a half trees were grown on the farm. In the spring these trees will be distributed free to farmers throughout the province by the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior. Besides these, there were twenty-five thousand ornamental shrubs raised. These will also be distributed free throughout the province to people residing in towns and villages, as well as to farmers. Last year, the experimental farm produced trees which at ordinary market rates would be worth no less than \$45,000—enough to pay the running expenses of the farm for several years. A quantity of seed grains of a new variety is also being distributed to farmers at a nominal rate.

Manufacturing.—One of the city planing mills and a sash and door factory were shut down for two weeks for repairs. They have again opened with a full staff and have put in some new machinery. All other factories are working full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company will put a large staff of men, when the spring opens, on the extension to Prince Albert. The company expects to complete and have in operation its line to Edmonton before the year is out. The C. P. Railway Company will give employment to a large number of men this spring on the extension running from Arcola to Regina, and on the Kirkella branch.

Other industries.—During the year ending January, 1903, extracts were taken from the local architect's office by the *Brandon Sun*, showing the extent of improvements completed in the building line

and of civic improvements during the year, which were as follows:—C. P. Railway improvements, \$250,000; civic improvements, \$50,000; public building, \$173,000; business blocks and improvements, \$135,000; mill improvements, \$113,000; hotels, \$48,000; residential improvements, \$230,000. There is no way of estimating the improvements that have been carried out throughout the district, but, as far as can be ascertained, they have been considerable.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are idle. There are a few carpenters and joiners employed, but nearly all are idle just at present. Lathers and plasterers are also idle. Plumbers are very busy. Painters and decorators find employment very scarce. Stonecutters and builders' labourers are idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists are working full time in local shops. Boilermakers find business good. Blacksmiths are experiencing a slack time. Jewellers and watchmakers are satisfactorily employed. Pattern-makers are working full time.

Printing and allied trades.—All engaged in these trades are fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report trade very good. With boot and shoe workers trade is also good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are satisfactorily employed. Ice cutters and drivers are very busy. A large number of men and teams are being employed. Cigarmakers are busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers find trade slack.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and stenographers are busy, but report no openings. Delivery employees are busy. Furriers find trade good. Steam and hand laundry business is brisk.

Transport.—Men engaged in train service are somewhat slack. Freight-handlers are fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—There are quite a number of men in this city at present unemployed, but when spring opens there will be employment for all.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Owing to the increase in the price of grain, there has been a considerable increase in deliveries throughout the province. The convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association met in this city. Forty-five branches were represented. They discussed the working of the Grain Act, the lumber supply, transportation and the coal supply, and appointed committees to investigate different matters and report at the next meeting. Mr. C. C. Castle, of Winnipeg, Warehouse Commissioner, delivered an address on the Grain Standard Board, Survey Board, and the work of grain inspectors.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Roland A. Laird, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

February witnessed few changes in industrial conditions throughout the Kootenay-Boundary districts of British Columbia. This is a normal condition, however, inasmuch as the special conditions governing the country are such as to largely preclude any extensive development during the winter months when the snow is so heavy as to hamper new work in the mining and lumbering industries. The conditions are such, in fact, that any special alteration would naturally be in the direction of retrogression. Nothing of this nature, however, has occurred in the length and breadth of the territory covered by this report.

It is at this juncture that the outlook for the approaching spring and the feeling with respect to the incoming season may be ascertained. Generally speaking,

the sentiment throughout the Kootenay-Boundary district is, that the industries of the country are on the threshold of an important revival. From every section come reports of probably enhanced activity. This feeling is usually regarded as a safe indication of the probable trend of affairs, and it is no exaggeration to state that the outlook to-day is better than it has been for three years at least.

The expected improvement in conditions will doubtless apply more to the mining industry than to lumbering and transportation, although the latter will naturally profit from any enhanced activity in mining. Lumbering will probably witness a steady improvement in view of the numerous plants that will come into the producing stage within the next few months. If the North-west Territories enjoy the prosperity, as the result of the large influxes of settlers now predicted for them, the Kootenay lumbering industry will have the greatest year in its history.

Mining.—In the *Rossland* camp the mines are more active than at any period in the past two or three years. Production has been increased to a steady basis of between 9,000 and 10,000 tons weekly, which is, on the average, 3,000 tons per week greater than last year. The annual reports of a number of the principal mines are just to hand, and the nature of these documents is most satisfactory. In every case increased activity is outlined for the current year, while the profit-earning capacity of the mines is dwelt upon in gratifying terms. This is especially important with respect to the English-owned properties, on the ground that profits from these mines will stimulate an influx of English capital required for the development of other properties now quiescent for lack of working capital. A recent statement of the number of men employed in the mines of the *Rossland* camp placed the total at 850, with an estimated aggregate monthly wage roll of \$87,000.

In *Boundary* the great copper-gold mines were never more active than at the present

moment. The Boundary mines are now producing from 15,000 to 17,000 tons of ore weekly, and it is estimated that the output for the current year will exceed a million tons. In this connection it is worthy of note, from the labour standpoint, that the quarrying system of mining is largely in vogue in Boundary, while in Rossland deep level mining is conducted exclusively. Even those least acquainted with mining are aware that deep level mining affords employment for more and better paid workmen than does quarrying, so that the larger tonnage produced weekly in Boundary does not represent anything like the difference in the number of men employed that exists between the tonnages produced in the two districts.

No special change has occurred in the *Slocan* district, and it is likely that matters will remain approximately as at present until the spring thaws carry off the snow. It is predicted that the *Slocan* will witness an important revival with the advent of spring.

In *Lardeau* matters are proceeding about as usual. The district is as yet, generally speaking, in the stage where the prospector is the most important factor in its interior economy, although several valuable mines have been developed, many of which have won wide publicity because of the exceptionally high grade ores produced. The spring months will inaugurate much activity in various parts of the district.

At *Camborne* two stamp mills are steadily at work on the product of several free gold properties, and the results obtained in bullion off the plates have placed these properties beyond the doubtful stage. The coming summer is said to have in store a couple of additional milling plants for *Camborne*.

Poplar, the scene of last summer's famous gold strikes, is in a measure 'snowed-in.' Two or three properties located within a short distance of the new town of *Poplar* are operating steadily, but the bulk of the properties in the new camp are in such

a shape that the owners are compelled to suspend operations during the winter months. Great development is expected from the camp when the snow goes off sufficiently to enable the prospectors to resume work.

East Kootenay's mining industry has witnessed no changes during the month. The perennial report of a resumption at the *St. Eugène* mine is again to hand, but its principal interest is because it refers to what is admittedly the greatest lead mine in Canada, if not on the North American continent. At *Kimberley* mines are operating, and in the upper *Columbia valley* a couple of especially promising mines are being steadily developed and equipped with machinery. In coal-mining the activity is very marked. The output of the *East Kootenay* coal mines has never been so great as at present, and the tonnage is being constantly increased. The approaching summer will see further advances in the coal-mining branch of the industry, especially in the *Fording river* country, north of *Michel*, where eastern capitalists are reported to contemplate extensive development on valuable coal measures.

Smelting.—The principal development of the month in connection with the smelting industry was the commencement of work in the refining plant at the *Canadian Smelting Works at Trail*. At this plant 50 tons of pure pig lead are produced daily, the first of the product to be turned out on *Canadian soil*. Attached to the refinery is a slimes plant wherein the waste from the refinery is treated for the extraction of gold and silver, which is turned out in a purely metallic form.

The *Boundary Falls* smelter is still closed down, but the management states that a resumption may be expected shortly, and that when the resumption takes place it will be under conditions in respect to ore supplies that will ensure permanent and continuous operations.

The *Greenwood* smelter has a converting plant under order, and has arranged to

treat at these works the copper mattes produced by the Trail smelter. Inasmuch as these mattes now go to the Tacoma smelter for conversion into blister copper, the new arrangement is a triumph for Canadian labour.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been no change of importance in the labour market during the past month. Outside work was slightly interrupted for a week or so, owing to the heavy snow storms. The demand is still made for railroad construction men. Skilled labour, for the time of year, is very satisfactory. Several new buildings are in course of construction, and some of the mills are increasing their capacity for the spring trade. The Vulcan Iron Works Company is at present engaged in the erection of a new foundry for the manufacture of iron and brass castings, which will give employment to men at this point. A large staff of men has been engaged to start on the Fraser river matras work for the Dominion government. This branch of public works has not been in operation for the past two seasons. If a full staff is employed it will number about 100 men.

The imports and exports at this port for the month of January were as follows: Imports, dutiable goods, \$27,584; free, \$17,910; total, \$45,494. Duty collected, \$13,176.65; other revenues, \$80; total, \$13,256.65. Increase over January, 1903, \$3,239.57. Exports were \$41,710.

The market prices of meats, &c., were as follows: Hind-quarters of beef, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents; fore-quarters, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$; pork, whole, 8 to 9 cents; mutton, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 cents; veal, small, 10 cents; veal, large, 7 to 8 cents; eggs, 35 cents per dozen; butter, 30 cents per pound; potatoes, 90 cents to \$1 per sack; carrots, 60 cents per sack and \$8 per ton; parsnips, 75 cents per sack; apples, 75 cents to \$1 per box. Flour during the past month

has increased in price 15 to 30 cents per barrel, with a prospect of still further increase.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The first spring stallion and fat-stock show ever held in the west, and which will take place in this city on March 8 to 12, promises to be a great success. A large amount of preparatory work is under way in making ready the buildings and grounds for the stock.

Fishing.—There is very little salmon fishing being carried on at present. The men fishing halibut are finding a ready market for their fish. At a meeting of the Fishermen's Union on February 6, resolutions were passed endorsing the canners' suggestion that the length of nets used outside the river be 300 fathoms and not less than an 80 mesh, and another protesting against exclusive right being given to any party to fish in British Columbia waters. The proposal that the close season be from August 25 to September 15 was endorsed. The proposal of the canners to prohibit fishing in the river above the new bridge, and to prohibit export of fresh salmon during the canning season, were not endorsed. The union disapproved, also, of the proposal to remove the fisheries office from this city to Vancouver, the resolution stating that as the river could not be taken over to the terminal city the office might as well remain by the river also.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers report work steady, with all members of this branch employed. All other branches report work quiet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All engaged in these trades report being fully employed with good prospects, excepting shipwrights and caulkers who at present find work slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Work in some branches is only fair. Shingle weavers are not very busy, and many of the men are idle, but next month is expected to be more favourable.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work plentiful.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers report a steady month's work.

Transport.—Some engaged in these lines have lost time, owing to an ice and snow blockade that lasted for some 7 to 10 days.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lytton.—Five new dredges are to be built on the banks of the Fraser river for the Lytton Gold-dredging Company, which is now operating at that point.

Ladner.—The contract has been awarded and construction commenced on a two story building 40 by 70 feet. The ground floor will be divided into two stories, The Royal Bank of Canada leasing one. The upper part will be used by the owners, the local lodge of Odd-fellows, for lodge purposes. The contract price was about \$3,600. Work throughout the district is plentiful, many of the farmers needing help for spring work.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The building trades continue active, with prospects assuring. The number of building permits issued this month to February 23 amount to over \$50,000, and will run over the \$60,000 mark. Eighty-five thousand dollars was the record for January.

Local business keeps active and merchants have very little ground for complaint regarding payments. The flour market has been unusually active during the past week, advances following one another in rapid succession. The war is responsible for this condition.

Though there was a loss, estimated at \$10,000, in the revenue owing to the discontinuance of Chinese immigration, the customs revenues of the port totalled \$94,613.81, as against \$77,430.51 a year ago. The customs returns for the month of

January in the last eight years were as follows :—

| | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|----|
| 1897.. | .. . . . | \$30,504 | 68 |
| 1898.. | .. . . . | 51,349 | 37 |
| 1899.. | .. . . . | 43,348 | 66 |
| 1900.. | .. . . . | 67,572 | 12 |
| 1901.. | .. . . . | 65,921 | 64 |
| 1902.. | .. . . . | 70,381 | 40 |
| 1903.. | .. . . . | 77,430 | 81 |
| 1904.. | .. . . . | 94,613 | 81 |

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association controls the trade and output of lumber of the province. The company has a local price list. The following are some of its regulations and prices :—

It is contrary to the rules of the association for any of its members to figure on a bill of lumber. This list is made complete as possible. Lengths, widths and grades of lumber have been given special attention. Flooring, ceiling, siding, ship-lap, and all classes of dressed lumber for finishing are cut to length, at \$2.50 per thousand extra. Dressing lumber one side costs \$1, two sides \$1.50, three sides \$2, four sides \$2.50. Dressing kiln-dried sized or rough lumber for local trade \$2.50 per thousand extra. Odd inches in length are calculated as one foot. Small orders and special sizes are charged extra. Fifty cents is allowed when delivery is taken from mill-yard. Delivery by team outside the city limits is charged extra. Mills on the Fraser river allow 50 cents per thousand when delivery is taken from the mill-yard or mill-wharf. From Langley to mouth of Fraser river deliveries are made at list price. Above Langley to Hatzic (in scow loads of 10,000 feet or more) \$1 per thousand extra is charged; Nicomen and Chilliwack (in scow loads 10,000 feet or more), \$1.50 per thousand extra. In all other cases, freight is added to prices of the year. Common fir (rough), 6 x 6, 6 x 8, 6 x 10, 6 x 12 up to 24 feet, is listed at \$13 per thousand; 6 x 24, \$22; 6 x 18, \$16. Cut to lengths for boxes, \$15. Bridging, 2 x 2 inches, \$17. Cull, 1½ x 3 to 12 inches and 1 x 3 and 1 x 4 random length, \$10. Clear and select rough fir—Fir tank lumber, up

to 16 inches, dressed and grooved, \$30 ; ditto, 16 to 24 inches, \$35 ; coping, bevelled, \$30 ; No. 1 clear rough, up to 24 feet up to 16 inches, \$25 ; 17 to 24 inches, \$30 ; above 24 inches, \$35 ; No. 2 clear rough, up to 24 feet up to 16 inches, \$22.50 ; 17 to 24 inches, \$27.50 ; above 24 inches, \$32.50. Dressed fir lumber—Common, up to 24 feet, \$14 ; ship-lap, \$15 ; furring and side-walk strips sized, \$17 ; specially selected flooring, ceiling and siding edge grain, up to 24 feet, \$30 ; wainscoting, 3 to 4 feet, \$15 ; fir casing and base, \$35. Cedar—No. 1 clear rough, up to 12 inches wide up to 16 feet, \$40 ; 17 to 20 feet, \$45 ; 21 to 25 feet, \$50 ; 26 to 30 feet, \$55 ; 14 to 16 inches wide, up to 16 feet, \$42.50 ; 17 to 20 feet, \$47.50 ; 21 to 25 feet, \$52.50 ; 26 to 30 feet, \$57.50 ; 18 to 20 inches wide, \$45, \$50, \$55 and \$60. Over 20 inches wide, \$52.50, \$57.50, \$62.50 and \$67.50. Factory cedar, rough, \$17 ; casing and base, \$50 ; ceiling, 10 feet and up, \$37 ; wainscoting up to 9 feet, \$30 ; half-inch bevel, \$24 ; drop siding, \$37.50 ; ship-lap, \$15 ; fence posts, dressed, \$17 ; rough common, cut to short lengths, \$14. Cedar boat lumber, \$47.50 to \$57.50. Spruce lumber averages about the same as cedar. Shingles—6 to 12 in., 16 in., No. 1, \$1.90 ; No. 2, \$1.25 ; 5 to 2 in., 16 in., No. 1, \$2 ; No. 2, \$1.35 ; 5 to 2 in., 18 in., No. 1, \$2.10 ; No. 2, \$1.35 ; 5 to 2½ in., 18 in., No. 1, \$2.20 ; No. 2, \$1.35. Sized shingles, 4, 5 and 6 inches, \$2.90 ; fancy shingles, 4, 5 and 6 inches, \$3.40 ; lath, \$2.75. The above are but a few of the prices charged to the local trade. About 45 or 50 concerns comprise the association. A busy season is looked forward to.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report conditions fairly good, with prospects good. About 75 men are at work. Of course, this is the rainy season, and work is hindered thereby. Carpenters and joiners report work during February fair. The arrival of outsiders is the cause for a number being out of employment. Between 350 and 400 are working. Wet weather causes short time. The

outlook is good, and those out of work now will be employed with the opening of spring. Seventeen journeymen plasterers (international union), with 14 contractors and 12 non-union, fill the wants of Vancouver. About 20 lathers, including bosses and journeymen, are kept fairly busy. Prospects are good. There are about 50 painters available, of which at present a few are unemployed, waiting on the weather. Plumbers are busy, and work will continue fair. Stonecutters are all at work on the new hospital and high school. Builders' labourers report prospects good. A large number are idle at present, owing principally to bad weather.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—With electrical workers, inside men are busy. Machinists report prospects uncertain. Linemen are fairly employed. Sheet metal workers report employment fairly steady. Metal ceiling work, heretofore put up by carpenters, will be transferred to the metal workers. Shipbuilders report work exceedingly poor and the outlook for the trade gloomy. Tool-sharpening is principally controlled by the ups and downs of the stonecutters. At present work is good. Blacksmiths in C. P. R. shops are working full time, 10 hours a day.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are fairly well employed, but the men are scattered and wages lack uniformity. Carworkers report a large number at work.

Printing and allied trades.—Newspaper work is good, job work is slack.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report work fairly good, but prospects uncertain.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report work dull. A movement has been started to establish a co-operative bakery.

Miscellaneous.—There is no demand for clerks, and the outlook is poor.

Unskilled labour.—A large number are inquiring for work, and wages fluctuate. Odd job men are not busy.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, *Correspondent*, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions of the past month, while not so favourable as during the preceding month, were better than those of the same month last year. Owing to the unsettled condition of the weather, outside work came to a standstill, thereby throwing a number of both skilled and unskilled workmen out of employment. Work of filling in the James Bay mud flats and block-paving the Point Ellis bridge will soon begin and will give employment to a considerable number of men. The repairs on H.M.S. *Flora*, and *Egeria*, and the steamer *Tees* will afford employment to a considerable number of skilled mechanics for a few weeks. Merchants, wholesale and retail, report a satisfactory month. By voluntary concession on the part of the Stevedores' Association, the rates per hour paid the longshoremen were increased 5 cents per hour for day work, and 10 cents per hour for night work. Prior to February 1, 1904, 35 cents per hour were paid for day work and 40 cents per hour for night work. The present rates are 40 cents per hour for day work, and 50 cents per hour for night work. While the present rates have been paid for some time by firms engaged, it is only since February 1 that this scale has been adopted as standard. There have been no other changes in the hours of labour, and harmonious relations between employers and employees continue undisturbed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment in the building trades is not quite so favourable as for the preceding month, owing to the unsettled condition of the weather. Bricklayers and masons report work fair, with a few men idle. House carpenters find work dull, but joiners are fairly well employed. Painters and decorators report work slack, and many are idle. Lathers and plasterers

report work slack. Plumbers have experienced a season of exceptional activity; now report work as slack, and a few unemployed. Steam-fitters are fairly well employed. Stonecutters also have been well employed during the month. Builders' labourers report work fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove moulders report work plentiful, and all are fully employed. Other branches of the industry are not so fortunate, many being idle. Machinists report a fair month. Electrical workers and linemen are fully employed. Stove-mounters and blacksmiths are satisfactorily employed. Boilermakers report work good, and all are employed. Shipwrights report work very dull and many out of employment. Caulkers are somewhat more fortunate, yet all are not employed. Horse-shoers report work slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are well employed, as are also the upholsterers.

Printing and allied trades.—While printers are well employed at newspaper work, those employed in jobbing find work slack. Pressmen and bookbinders report work good and nearly all employed.

Clothing trades.—Work is slack in the tailoring trade, and many journeymen are out of employment. Garment workers report work active and all employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers report a fair month. Cigar-makers are all well employed, and report business good.

Leather trades.—Leather workers report fair trade conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are well employed, and laundry workers report trade as being fair.

Transport.—Steamboatmen and firemen are well employed, and longshoremen report work good, with a satisfactory increase in wages. Street railway employees are all employed. Hackmen and draymen re-

port work fair. Teamsters are all employed, and expressmen report work slack.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There have been no marked changes in the labour market during the month, there being very little doing in the building trades, and not much work for outside labour of any kind. In commercial circles there is no change from last month, business being quiet. There has been a reduction of wages at the Chemainus saw mill of about ten per cent, and also a laying off of one shift. Among the unions everything is quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—In the lumbering industry business is quiet, there being little doing in the woods owing to bad weather. In the local saw mill the men are working about three-quarter time. At the Chemainus saw-mill the night shift has been laid off, and the wages of the other men reduced.

Mining.—In the quartz mines there is very little doing. In the coal mines work is fairly active. The mines, both here and in

the district, are working full time, and there are not as many idle men around the mines as at this time last month, but there is plenty of men here to meet all demands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades there is hardly anything doing at present, and the prospects for the future are not very bright.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths report trade fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers report business fair for the time of the year.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report business quiet.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report very little doing.

Miscellaneous.—Teamsters and expressmen report business poor.

Unskilled labour.—There is hardly any work for unskilled labour, but the city is doing a little more work than it did last year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the district, outside of the coal mines, there is very little doing.

THE WEATHER BLOCKADE—ITS EFFECT UPON INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

OF the circumstances that have particularly affected the general labour and industrial situation in Canada during the past few weeks, the most important have undoubtedly had their origin in the unusual weather conditions which have prevailed since the opening of the present winter season, and more particularly during the latter half of January and throughout the month of February.

Though the entire Dominion was to a degree involved in the consequences of these conditions, the most notable developments were recorded in the western peninsula of Ontario, where the weather was of

the severest character known in several years, and where, in consequence, the most noteworthy phases of the resulting interference with trade and industry were reported as occurring.

The entire phenomenon, in so far as it became a factor in the current social and industrial situation, was primarily, though not by any means exclusively, one of interrupted railway transportation, and the occurrence affords an excellent illustration of the interdependence of the several branches of modern industry, and the important part played therein by transportation. It may be said, in fact, that, since the strike

of the coal miners in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania during the summer of 1902, no single event of an adverse character has been attended with such far reaching temporary results, whether of a social, industrial or economic character.

Special Investigation by the Department.

With a view of indicating the general effect of these conditions upon the social and industrial life of the Dominion, the Department of Labour presents herewith the result of a special investigation into the general situation, and particularly with regard to the effects of the accumulation of snow along the lines of the railways, the latter phenomenon being, as above stated, the circumstance which was attended with the most important consequence to labour and industry. The investigation was somewhat limited, owing to the brief time at the disposal of the department, and only representative returns for the districts affected were obtainable.

The information set forth is based upon an accumulation of references to the effects of the weather upon industry contained in the daily press of the Dominion which were made the basis of further inquiries of a specific nature, on reports received from street railway companies, and other businesses whose operations were adversely interfered with, special reports made by the correspondents of the *Gazette* resident in the several cities of the Dominion, and a variety of individual sources.

Features of the Present Winter Season.

The reports of the National Meteorological Observatory as to the nature and extent of the climatic conditions which were the cause of the unusual developments referred to show that the present winter season, though beginning on the whole no earlier than usual, was characterized from the first by exceptionally cold weather and by the accumulation of an exceptional depth of snow. Prior to the opening of the New Year, no very material interruption to

industry had ensued, though a heavy storm occurred in Ontario during the second week in December, which, being followed in some localities by rain and heavy frost in turn, made a bed of ice and frozen snow, which subsequently prevented to a considerable degree the usual subsidence of snow. It was not, however, until the second week of January that a series of heavy snow-falls followed by drifting storms began to play an unusual part in interrupting the normal progress of industry. Before the close of the month these conditions had developed, especially in western Ontario, to such a degree as to cause the greatest inconvenience and loss, owing chiefly to the delayed, and in many cases completely interrupted, transportation. These conditions were extended into February, during the opening week of which month a number of severe storms were reported, reaching their climax in a storm which occurred about the middle of the month, and which was general throughout Canada, though the maritime provinces, Ontario and Manitoba were chiefly affected. Again in the closing week of the month severe storms occurring on or about the 25th and the 29th, reproduced many of the worst features which had characterized the preceding period of blockade. Though an unusual degree of cold was almost continuous throughout the two months, a few thaws which intervened, by flooding the railway tracks, were of an injurious effect when the recurrence of the cold weather froze the water on the rails. Moreover, the thickness of the ice in many localities, more particularly in the Detroit and Fraser rivers and in the Straits of Northumberland, was a feature which seriously interfered with transportation, and in many other ways affected the industrial situation.

The Unusual Accumulation of Snow.

During the month of January the snow-fall was one of the heaviest on record, several points in Ontario reporting a fall of from sixteen to fifty inches. At Welland, a fall of sixty inches was reported; London

reported forty-two inches; Paris thirty-six inches; Gravenhurst, thirty-four inches; Stratford, thirty-three inches; Wingham, twenty-six inches; Toronto, eighteen inches; Peterborough, twenty-seven inches, and Port Hope, twenty-four inches. In eastern Ontario, though several localities had heavy falls, the general average was lighter. In Quebec the average was placed at twenty-eight inches; in the maritime provinces up to thirty inches. In many cases all or nearly all of this remained on the ground, so that when the snowfall during February and the earlier months is added to the returns quoted above a very exceptional depth is indicated. The county of Grey, for example, up to the middle of February, reported the heaviest aggregate snowfall, having local instances of one hundred and six, one hundred and eleven and one hundred and fifty-eight inches. Bruce county stood second with one hundred and twenty-three inches at Saugeen, eighty at Point Clair, seventy-five at Wiarton. Muskoka reported one hundred and five inches at Beatrice, one hundred and eighteen at Bala, and ninety-nine at Gravenhurst. On the central plateau lying between Lakes Erie and Huron, which ranges from 1,000 to 1,800 feet above the sea level, an average depth from thirty to fifty inches is reported. On the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario the depth is estimated at sixteen inches. The unusual nature, of the season is further shown by the fact that in the closing week of February last year wagons in the southern district of the province had replaced sleighs, while in the higher portions of the peninsula the quantity of snow remaining was sufficient to furnish only fair sleighing.

The wind storms were almost invariably attended, owing to the abundance of snow upon the ground, with injurious consequences.

The Exceptional Cold.

It should not be inferred from the above returns as to the depth of snow that the precipitation of moisture during the pre-

sent winter has been above the average; the contrary was the case in several localities and in the province of Ontario as a whole. The unusual depth of snow is to be attributed rather to the fact that the temperature throughout Ontario ranged from five to twelve degrees below the average, and in Quebec from one to five, thus preventing the ordinary process of subsidence to go on. In more detail, the temperature during January was below the average over the entire region from Lake Superior to the maritime provinces, more particularly in the Georgian Bay district, the lower lake region and the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence valleys. Westward from Lake Superior, including British Columbia, a higher temperature than normal was reported. Up to the middle of February the records of the Meteorological Observatory showed that the weather was colder than in any similar period recorded for Toronto during the past 74 years, excepting the period from February 4 to 19, 1875, and the same time in February, 1885. The mean temperature at Toronto up to and including February 17 was twelve degrees lower than the average of sixty years.

The General Results.

The general result of the weather conditions thus briefly outlined upon the social and industrial life of the community was of the most widespread nature. The situation from both of these points of view, it may be stated, before proceeding to fuller investigation as below, was one primarily of interrupted railway transportation and of the results which immediately followed the blockade of railway traffic the shortage in the coal supply was by far the most serious in its consequences.

Effect Upon Social Conditions.

On social conditions generally the effects of the snow blockade were of a most varied character. The heavy snowfall was a matter which directly concerned the personal convenience of nearly every resident of the localities affected, and the expendi-

ture for the removal of snow, borne by municipalities and by private individuals, was heavy.* Moreover, considerable damage to property at several points resulted through the heavy weight of snow causing buildings to collapse, a leading example of this being the fall of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new blacksmith shop at Montreal, which was stated to entail a loss of \$15,000. Similarly, the unusually low temperature caused much inconvenience and expense of a personal nature, through the bursting of pipes in houses, increased coal consumption, increased expense for clothing, and sufferings from frost-bites and exposure. The icy condition of the roads and sidewalks was also responsible for a large number of accidents. On the poor of the community these conditions fell with exceptional severity.

There were, however, in addition to the above circumstances, a long list of difficulties and inconveniences to the community as a whole, which may be traced indirectly to the weather through the blockade of transportation which followed. Of these undoubtedly the most serious in its effects was the shortage of the coal supply, which occurring at a time when the consumption of fuel, owing to the unusual cold, had been considerably enhanced, might easily have been accompanied by the most serious consequences. As it was the manufacturing industry rather than private individuals suffered more directly from this cause. There were instances, however, in which the schools had to be closed and church services and other public meetings postponed on account of an insufficiency

of coal to heat public buildings. Even hospitals in some localities, as at Galt, Ont., were reduced to severe straits for fuel. There were also several cases, as for example at Trenton, Tilsonburg and Wiarton, where the non-receipt of coal by electric light companies left municipalities in total darkness for varying periods, the scarcity of coal oil, which was reported from several points, sometimes intensifying these conditions. On the whole, however, the price of coal for private consumption remained stationary, though there were a few local instances of a slight advance as at St. John, St. Hyacinthe and Montreal.

Other staple commodities of consumption were also rendered extremely scarce in certain localities through the irregular deliveries of the railways with the result of enhancing the general cost of living, more particularly in the way of causing higher prices for meat and eggs. The transportation blockade was also responsible for a great deal of personal inconvenience and suffering among the travelling public, and the non-delivery of mails was a feature which affected every one.* Several important meetings were delayed owing to the inability of delegates to be present on time. At Brockville, the spring assizes could not be held on the day appointed owing to delayed passenger service. As minor examples of the extent to which social conditions were affected, the increased profits of the country hotels in some localities through the boarding of delayed passengers on the railways and the loss to livery stable keepers through the trying nature of the roads on their horses, may be mentioned.

In the following paragraph the effects of the blockade on the several leading industries of the country are briefly indicated.

Effects upon the Industries.

Effects on Agriculture.

Farmers throughout the districts affected by the heavy snowfall have been seriously

*In Montreal, for example, the annual civic expenditure for snow removal each year approaches \$100,000, the one-half of which is paid by the city and the rest by the Montreal Street Railway. The average cost of this work each year is more than \$1,000 to the inch of snowfall. The snowfall this season amounts to 93.8 inches, according to the records kept by McGill University. The cost of snow removal up to the closing week of February is \$98,500. Last year the amount expended for this purpose was \$94,336 and in the previous year \$101,580. In the season of 1900-01 the cost of removal was \$118,859 and the snow fall was \$126,384, and the snow fall 142 inches

*For a time the mails between London and St. Thomas, a distance of 12 miles, were despatched via Windsor, involving a distance travelled of 220 miles.

inconvenienced through inability to reach their market towns with regularity over the drifted roads, more particularly in view of the stimulus imparted to the marketing of farm produce by the high price ruling of wheat, other grains, butter and eggs. The inability to ship live stock similarly caused considerable loss. The work of cutting and marketing cordwood, which in many cases constitutes a leading source of employment in the country districts during the winter months, was also rendered exceptionally difficult. Several cases of suffering from exposure were reported and in the Niagara peninsula, peach and other orchards, it is feared, may have suffered somewhat from the exceptional cold. In other parts of the country the lowness of water in wells and springs has been a cause of much inconvenience, though this was relieved in the province of Quebec by a rainstorm which occurred on February 22. An unusual number of injuries was reported from farmers attempting to haul loads along the icy roads.

Effects on Fishing.—The heavy storms, severe cold and unusual accumulations of ice rendered the present winter season one of extreme difficulty for those engaged in the fisheries on the Atlantic coast. Great damage to gear as well as small catches were the result in many localities, and the instances of suffering and accidents among fishermen have been high. The industry has also been affected by the blockade on the railways, several car-loads of fish, particularly at Canso, N.S., being unable to reach the market except after prolonged delays. Similar conditions prevailed on the great lakes, where the high price of bait was an added feature. The result is shown in a general stiffening of the price of fish and in some local instances in scarcity in supply. By way of an offset to the effects of the weather the government sanctioned a ten days' extension of the season for smelt fishing in the maritime provinces, prolonging it in this way until February 25.

Effects on Lumbering.—The unusual depth of snow during the present winter has severely hampered the lumbering industry, with the result that in certain districts the cut will show a considerable diminution from last year. The camps along the streams tributary to the Ottawa river have been the chief sufferers in this respect. Conditions on the limits in Quebec and the maritime provinces show less deviation from the normal, the chief complaint in the former province arising out of the low water in the streams on which several pulp mills depend for power. In British Columbia snowstorms also interfered considerably with logging operations. The general effect in Ontario was not only to impede the men in the actual work of cutting but to render the breaking of roads for the hauling of the logs to skidways exceptionally difficult. In a few cases the camps had already, in the closing week of February, broken up for the season, thus shortening the period of activity by from two to three weeks. The expenses of operating, moreover, to berth-holders have been exceptionally heavy, many having been required to increase their staffs of men, and in some instances to double the number of horses employed on the limits. On the employees the cold weather and deep snow have been very trying, with the result that the list of serious accidents, through exposure and in handling the logs, is estimated to have reached the highest record in several years. The deep snow, however, is expected to ensure a good flow of water in the streams on the opening of spring, and thus diminish the losses from timber being hung up in the woods, which was a common complaint in the industry during the spring of 1903.

Effects on Mining.—The unusual depth of snow about the mouth of coal pits caused considerable inconvenience and loss of time to the collieries in Nova Scotia. The interrupted railway service also reacted very immediately and injuriously upon coal-mining. In Inverness county particularly

the collieries were reported to have suffered from this cause, the Inverness and Richmond Railway being a new road, and reported as being as yet not fully supplied with properly placed snow dykes. The Portland colliery was reported as idle for a time owing to the want of cars. The freezing of the reservoir of No. 2 colliery at New Aberdeen closed the mine for some days. Metalliferous mining operations in Ontario and Quebec were impeded somewhat by the snow, though the chief mining sections, situated in new Ontario, were little inconvenienced. In British Columbia what inconvenience was experienced was largely the result of the delayed railway traffic.

Effects on Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industry suffered chiefly in two directions from the snow blockade: in the first place from the non-arrival of coal and raw material, and secondly from the inability of the railways to market the product of the factories. Of these inconveniences, the interruption of the coal supply was undoubtedly the leading cause of loss and inconvenience. Thus, to quote one or two typical instances, at Woodstock the Canadian Furniture Manufacturing Co., Limited, were compelled to close down for two weeks owing to the coal shortage, throwing 300 employees out of work, at a loss to them of between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in wages. In the same locality, the D. W. Karn Co. had, for the same reason, to close down for practically one month, affecting 100 workmen, and though the firm succeeded in borrowing two cars of coal, the supply was only sufficient to keep the factory warm, but not to operate the plant. The result was that, though the firm kept a number of men at work, their work did not pay in the same proportion as if the whole factory was in operation. The company reported nine cars of coal as on the way for over a month before any had been received. As above stated, these are to be regarded as only typical instances of conditions existing in most of the manufacturing centres in western Ontario, the situation at St. Thomas, Ingersoll, Brantford,

Guelph, Berlin, Galt and Tilsonburg, and many other points, differing, according to reports received by the department, only in details from that referred to above. The non-arrival of raw material was also a potent factor of inconvenience; the shortage in pig iron, for example, caused the shutting down of an important industry at Brantford for a number of days. An example which illustrates how far-reaching delays of this kind sometimes were in their effects is afforded by the general idleness of coopers from their inability to obtain a supply of staves. This, in turn, caused a shortage of barrels, to the serious inconvenience of millers, fruit exporters and others. The shortage in the supply of staves, however, it should be added, was caused as much by the closing down of stave factories on account of the bad weather as by the failure of the railways to deliver shipments. The lack of cars for the moving of the finished product also, in many cases, materially lessened sales, as well as entailing much additional cost for storing manufactures, all available floor space in many factories being utilized in this way, often to the extent of interfering with the process of manufacture. There were also instances, as in the case of a foundry and machine shop in Chatham, where the unusual severity of the weather caused a reduction in the working time with corresponding diminution in wages. In other cases the bursting of pipes from the frost was the cause of delay. The accumulation of ice and frazil, by interfering with the water supply, both for power and for boiler supply, was still another factor, notably among lumber and pulp mills, which are largely run by water power, all combining to create a situation of peculiar difficulty throughout the industry.

Effects on transportation.—The interference of the weather with the transportation industry constituted the most serious element in the entire industrial situation, and it would be difficult to overstate the embarrassment and loss entailed to the different companies operating railways in

the districts that were chiefly affected. There was scarcely a line throughout western Ontario on which blockades were not of frequent occurrence. In some cases branch lines were left unopened for several days at a time, as storm followed storm and completely undid the work of clearing the tracks. The entire result was an enormous increase in the working expenses of the railways and decrease in the revenue. The following systematized statement in regard to the leading sources of these losses may serve to indicate their possible extent:—

I. The expense of operating snow ploughs.

II. The wages of the extra gangs of men employed as snow shovellers. To this must be added the increased wages for detention and overtime of regular train crews.

III. Expenditure for the extra coal needed on account of the effect of the cold weather on steaming for propelling trains, especially in frequent cases where double-heads were required. In this connection, as illustrating the involved character of the whole situation, it may be mentioned that the railways themselves sometimes suffered from the lack of coal which resulted from the interruption to their own operations.

IV. Expenditure connected with the boarding and maintenance of passengers delayed by the blockade.

V. The loss in receipts, through inability to transport freight and passengers, the number of stalled cars reaching sometimes into the thousands.

VI. The heavy loss entailed by the exceptional strain placed on motive power and rolling stock.

VII. The increased number of accidents directly attributable to frozen tracks and other results of the weather, amongst which frozen switches and semaphores and the interruption to telegraph service may be mentioned.

Though water transportation was generally at a standstill, the heavy accumulation

of ice in the Detroit river had a far-reaching effect, owing to the interruption caused thereby to the car service between Detroit and Windsor. Communication with Prince Edward Island was also interrupted by drift ice in the Strait of Northumberland, and at St. John, N.B., delayed sailings of sea-going vessels were reported as a result of the non-arrival of freights over the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways. The steamship service in the Fraser River, B.C., was also interfered with, and the towns along the river suffered in consequence.

As showing in concrete form the result of these and other conditions upon the railway companies, it may be stated that for the last nine days of January the gross earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway Company were reported to have showed a decrease of \$221,742 over the same period of last year; the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's earnings during the same period a decrease of \$142,000, and a decrease of \$251,000 for the entire month of January. In this connection, however, the exceptionally busy conditions prevailing at this time last year on account of the heavy movement of grain and the rush of coal shipments following the conclusion of the strike in Pennsylvania, as well as the exceptional activity of general commerce, must be taken into account, whereas, apart from the weather conditions, the general movement of freight is less active during the present year, the farmers showing a tendency to hold their grain, and the general activity of industry being scarcely as great.

Effect upon electric and street railway companies.—While dealing with the transportation phase of the subject special mention may be made of the effect of the heavy snow accumulation upon the operation of electric and street railway lines. The electric lines which run through the country districts were particularly affected, though these are comparatively speaking, few in Canada. From the cities reports were uniformly of impeded operations, amounting in some

ploughs running nearly every night, in order that the early morning cars might make their schedules. The company, however, reports little interference with general traffic, though operating expenses were materially increased. Freight traffic from the congestion of other lines was somewhat curtailed. Repairs expenses owing to the effect of the extreme weather on cars and motive power increased twenty per cent. It is expected that the repairing of the road-bed on account of the great depth of frost will entail more extra expense when spring opens.

A company operating in Western Ontario reports complete demoralization owing to the heavy snowfall and storms of sleet and rain, the lines being completely blocked in spite of the large expenditure for snow removal. Embarrassment was also experienced owing to the lack of coal following the blockade on the railways. On the whole a loss of \$2,000 was anticipated.

Another street railway company in Western Ontario reported an expenditure of \$739 up to February 27 in the keeping of the company's tracks clear of snow and ice. For the whole winter it is thought that the expenditure will aggregate from \$850 to \$900 on the five and a half miles operated by the company. The company pays fifteen cents per hour for labour and \$3.25 per day of ten hours for a man and team. One of the company's lines for the first time in its history was blocked for an entire week. Loss of receipts on account of the weather are placed at \$600. In normal conditions the company carries on an average of 50,000 passengers per month. In January only 33,114 were carried and for February the record was expected to be still lower.

Still another electric company of the same section of the country states that during January it was practically impossible to keep the road open, especially in the second half of the month, when the shortage of coal owing to the delayed traffic on

the steam railways caused a complete tie up of the situation, which had not been relieved on February 23. The wages paid for clearing snow by this company were higher in the aggregate than those paid for operating the cars, and the coal consumption from December 1 up to the date on which the road was obliged to close was eighty per cent higher than last year.

In *London*, during January and the first half of February, the schedules of the street railway company were seriously affected, sion for upward of ten hours. The effect an entire blockade occurring on one occasion upon employment of labour was not very material, the pay rolls of the company showing an increase for January of only twelve per cent.

The *Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway* reports the most severe winter experienced since the road was built, in 1890. The extra expenses involved in additional labour and overtime, together with the loss of revenue are placed at about \$2,000.

In *Sarnia* the street railway company has been able to keep its line open though at considerable expense. About \$500 was expended on this item up to February 23. Receipts of the company were also adversely affected.

The *Port Arthur Electric Railway*, operated by the municipality, reports an expense of only \$1 per day during the present winter for snow removal, the snow fall not having been excessive up to February 24, and the work in question relating only to the keeping of crossings and switches clear. The system has not been inconvenienced, and no trips have been lost. The company uses a snow plough attached to the front of the regular cars, which has been found this winter to keep the track clear without additional expense.

The *Winnipeg Street Railway Company* reports little trouble and extra expense this winter as compared with previous years.

Effect upon Trade and Commerce.

A marked result of the unfavourable weather was a widespread interference with the normal course of trade and commerce throughout the Dominion, amounting in certain branches and localities to acute, though temporary, depression.* As in the case of the industries above referred to, these conditions have been confined for the most part to the western peninsula of the province of Ontario, though a marked falling off in the January returns of exports for the whole of Canada, presented in the latest monthly statement of the Department of Customs, is attributed to delays caused by the weather in forwarding shipments of goods intended for the foreign market. It was, however, upon retail trade in the towns and cities of the district named that the severest effects of the weather blockade fell, dealers reporting from many localities a considerable diminution in ordinary sales, through the inability of their rural customers to reach their markets owing to the difficult or impassable state of the country roads. Supplies of goods from the wholesale centres were also very irregularly received on account of the freight blockade, the railway companies for a time being able to attend only to shipments of live stock and perishable goods already on the cars, though they later strongly advised against the forwarding of this class of freight under existing conditions on account of the losses, particularly on fruit consignments from the United States, occurring from the cold weather. Many classes of retailers also suffered from the fact that coal shipments, in view of the distress prevailing in certain localities, were given for a time the preference over other freight. The general result was that retailers, when unable to obtain supplies by borrowing from other local merchants were obliged, in spite of the additional expense involved, to order shipments by express, several instances being recorded of staple

products, such as sugar, tobacco, oatmeal, vegetables, &c., going forward in this manner owing to the famine prevailing in these commodities at certain points. Coal dealers, of course, prior to the blockade on the railways, profited by the heavy consumption of fuel. The delayed mail service was also an interruption to business, particularly in the case of the large departmental stores in the cities, which carry on a large mail order business. Among the wholesale houses the same conditions were the cause of loss, orders from retailers, under the circumstances, showing a tendency to fall off. There was, moreover, the additional difficulty to contend with, that the movements of commercial travellers were seriously interfered with and in some cases wholly interrupted by the conditions prevailing on the railways. It was considered a fortunate circumstance, however, that the blockade occurred at a time of year when business is comparatively slack except for the shipment of spring goods, though the fact that consignments of these goods to the wholesalers themselves were on an average two weeks overdue, owing to delays attending their being forwarded from their ports of entry, did not permit, with some firms, even this class of order being attended to. In the closing week of February, however, the prospect for a speedy amelioration of the situation was bright, and no serious or permanent impairment to the general market throughout Canada was thought likely to ensue, the fact that an extremely trying embarrassment should produce so little comparative confusion or distress being held to demonstrate the exceptional soundness in the general trade situation.

Other Effects.

Certain businesses and classes of employment which did not lend themselves readily to classification under any of the above headings, but which, on account of the special nature of the conditions prevailing therein, were thought to demand more than a passing reference, were the following:—

* See also the article on trade and revenue returns for the month of February in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

Owing to the almost complete demoralization of the railway freight service, the *express companies* at several points had an exceptionally busy period of employment, shippers having in many cases of urgency, as above stated, been forced to forward merchandise by express that under ordinary circumstances would have been sent by freight. This was particularly the case for points on the main lines of the railways, which the companies used every endeavour to keep open for passenger trains, and along which in consequence the express service was comparatively unimpeded. With regard to the branch lines, the express companies as well as the railway freight offices had to refuse large quantities of perishable goods.

The country *newspapers* were amongst those which suffered very considerably from the effects of the snow blockade. Many of these in western Ontario depend upon the daily press of the larger cities for certain classes of news and the failure of the mails to reach them regularly was attended with much embarrassment, leading to the use of the telephone and telegraph systems for the news supply at a considerable increased expense to the publishers. In addition to this circumstance, the supply of paper from the mills was rendered very precarious by the weather conditions. There were of course the delays common to all shippers from the blockade of transportation. Paper shipments, however, were still further delayed by the fact that the mills, which are largely operated by water-power, had their output seriously curtailed by the formation of ice and frazil in the streams and by the depressing effect of the deep snow on the supply of raw materials, the cutting and shipment of pulp wood having been suspended in some localities and several of the mills in consequence being closed down completely. The stock of paper was thus seriously reduced, and the reduction occurring at a time when the demand for news print was intensified on account of the increase in newspaper circulation following the outbreak of the war

between Russia and Japan, was particularly embarrassing. The result was an advance in price, while a number of the smaller newspapers of the province made their appearance in an irregular form or reduced size, owing to the inability of publishers to secure their regular stocks.

The work of *ice cutting*, which during the winter months constitutes an important source of employment throughout Canada, was seriously impeded during February by the weather conditions which prevailed. The ice was in many localities too thick to be conveniently handled and an unusual amount of snow had to be removed before the work of sawing and storing was possible. An unusual accumulation of *frazil* also interfered with the work. Moreover, the extremely cold weather made the employment very trying upon labour. As a result ice harvest operations at the close of the month of February was in a much less advanced stage than in ordinary years.

The *telegraph and telephone companies* are further instances of concerns which were hampered to an unusual degree by the weather conditions of the present season. The damage to poles and lines was severe throughout Canada and the work of making repairs, owing to the impassable nature of the country roads, was especially difficult. At London, Ont., the local manager of the Bell Telephone Company was reported to have sent to Montreal for snowshoes for the use of linemen in that district.

General Summary of Effects upon Conditions of Employment.

In the absence of any absolute return in regard to the total number of men either thrown out of employment in certain branches, or taken on in other branches, as the direct or indirect result of the blockade, and of any inclusive statement of the losses occasioned to the industries that were particularly affected, it is impossible to estimate with accuracy the extent to which industry as a whole has suffered. There is no doubt, however, that there has been a heavy loss to several of the largest em-

ployers of labour in the country and the net result can hardly be other than injurious.

There have been several cases in which employees have directly and immediately shared in the adverse conditions which have confronted their employers. These chiefly occurred in the manufacturing industry, with the shutting down of factories following the non-delivery of coal or raw material. The fishing, lumbering and agricultural industries have been affected in a less degree. Among the trades the out-of-door branches suffered considerably, the building trades being brought almost to a standstill. Ice-cutting operations also proceeded under great difficulty; bakers and confectioners were affected by the scarcity and high price of eggs; longshoremen, through the non-arrival of steamships, were rendered idle; and carters in nearly all of the principal towns and cities were thrown out of employment through the non-receipt of freights. As a further instance of the ramifying nature of the blockade in this connection may be cited the closing down of several pork-packing houses and consequent laying-off of employees through the non-arrival of live stock over the railways. Moreover, a number of other trades have been affected indirectly, and workpeople, in common with other classes in the community, have suffered, as pointed out above, from the scarcity of coal and other fuel in their homes and public buildings.

On the other hand, there have been many instances in which conditions of employment were greatly benefited by the extra work rendered necessary. Appropriations for the purpose of snow removals by municipalities have been in some cases the heaviest on record, and the railway and street railway companies, in the work of keeping their tracks clear, have given employment in the aggregate to thousands of extra men, including a considerable number of recently-arrived immigrants. Wages, it may be added, were exceptionally high for this class of employment, owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient numbers

of men at short notice. Plumbers may also be mentioned as a class that have been exceptionally busy during the past two months, owing to the damage to water and gas pipes done by the frost. It is significant, also, in this connection that from the majority of the larger towns and cities reports regarding poor relief have been almost uniformly to the effect that in spite of the severity of the weather the number of appeals for assistance to charitable institutions, public and private, have been fewer than in several years. At the same time, even in several of the occupations which might seem at a first glance to have benefited through much additional employment, workpeople have not found the snow blockade a source of unmixed profit. Railway companies, for example, though employing, as stated, thousands of extra hands in keeping their tracks clear, have been forced in some cases to compensate for the additional outlay involved in this work by temporary dismissals in other branches, as for example at St. Thomas, Ont., where 45 regular employees in the shops of the Michigan Central Railway were thrown out of work in an effort by the company to meet the heavy expenditures entailed by the snow blockade.

A feature that might be mentioned is the hardship entailed in many occupations in continuing work during the severe cold. All out-of-door employments have been affected by this circumstance, but the degree to which railway employees, farmers and lumbermen suffered is worthy of special reference. With regard to the former, the most pleasing circumstances attending the blockaded traffic on the railways was the universal satisfaction of the public with the work of the train crews and other officers operating the lines under conditions which called, in many cases, for devotion to duty under the most trying conditions, the appreciation and sympathy of the public being shown on several occasions by voluntary testimonials presented to the officers and employees of the companies for their efforts on behalf of the safety and comfort of the travelling public.

APPRENTICESHIP ARTICLES OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

THE Employers' Association of Toronto have recently adopted a form of apprenticeship articles for the use of the manufacturers of Toronto. The Association claims that this course has been adopted from the fact that manufacturers have been impressed with the desirability of having apprentices regularly bound, not only for the sake of protection to the employer, but for the proper education of the apprentice as well. The principle of binding apprentices has been practiced in Great Britain for a long time, and has been used to a certain extent in Canada.*

The Association desires to have these articles generally introduced, that they may have the effect of bringing forth more efficient workmen to meet the continued growing demand for skilled labour. It is maintained that Canadian manufacturers in the past have suffered very much through the custom which permits employees to wander from shop to shop as they feel inclined, which custom is alleged, moreover, to result in badly trained and incompetent journeymen.

In reply to a request from the Department of Labour the Employers' Association has forwarded to the department a copy of the articles of apprenticeship and a brief statement of the reason why certain articles have been inserted in the indenture.

Blank Form of Indenture.

The following is a copy of the blank form of the indenture :—

This indenture made in duplicate this..... day of in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and.....

Between of the of in the County of of the first part, his now of the age of years..... of the second part and hereinafter called 'the said Company,' of the third part.

Witnesseth, that he, the said part of the first part, with the consent of his said.....testified

by his executing these presents, doth hereby put, place and bind him, the said to the said Company to learn the art and trade of for the term of years, to be computed from the day of 19..... and fully to be complete and ended

And the said party of the first part doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Company, that during the said term..... years, the said shall well and faithfully serve the said Company, their secrets keep, their lawful commands and those of their foreman and other superior officers, at all times readily and cheerfully obey, and shall give and devote to the said Company his whole time and labour, and that he will not during the said term join or become a member of any society that claims or attempts to control his actions or his labours in any way, or other Company, Association or Society (except the militia) which might at any time during the said term call for his absence from his regular employment in the service of the said Company.

And that he will do no damage to the Company nor suffer any to be done by others, and if any intended damage come to the knowledge of the said then in that case he will forthwith give to the Company reasonable notice thereof; and that he will not waste the goods of the Company nor lend them unlawfully to any one.

And the said party of the first part doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Company that in the event of the said..... being dismissed from the services of the said Company, at any time during the said term, for want of good and faithful attention to his duties, or for divulging the secrets of the said Company, or for not readily and cheerfully obeying the lawful commands of the said Company or of their foreman or other superior officers, or for any reasonable or justifiable cause whatsoever, he, the said party of the first part, will, on demand made therefor, pay to the said Company as liquidated damages suffered by the said Company by reason of such dismissal, one of the following sums, to be determined by the length of time the said shall have been in the employ of the said Company, that is to say: If he shall have been in the employ of the said Company for one year or less, the sum of twenty-five dollars. If over one year and less than two years, the sum of fifty dollars. If over two years and less than three years, the sum of seventy-five dollars. If over three years and less than four years the sum of one hundred dollars. If over four years and less than five years, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

And if the said shall desert, or without permission of the said Company, leave the service thereof during the said term, he, the said party of the first part, doth hereby further covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Company that he, the said party of the first part, for such desertion or leaving the said service, will pay to the said Company as liquidated damages suffered by the said Company, one of the following sums, to be determined by the length of time the said shall have been in the employ of the said Company, that is to say: If he shall desert or leave during the first year of his employment, the sum of twenty-five dollars. If during the second year of such employment, the sum

*For special article on legislation affecting apprentices in Canada see *Labour Gazette*, vol. II p. 404,470, 526.

of fifty dollars. If during the third year of such employment, the sum of seventy-five dollars. If during the fourth year of such employment, the sum of one hundred dollars, and if during the fifth year of such employment, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

And the said Company agrees to take the said as an apprentice and gives him such opportunities for learning the said art and trade as may be ascertained by the said Company, their foreman or servants, to be suited to the capacity of the said and according to the requirements of the said Company in their business.

It is hereby agreed that in the event of the said Company, at any time or times during the said term, requiring the services of the said in any department or branch of their business other than that in which the art and trade of and required, it shall be lawful and competent for the said Company, their foreman or other superior officers, to assign and appoint, for the time being, the said for the performance of such work as may be required in such other department or branch of their business. And it is hereby, covenanted with the said Company, that he, the said will well and faithfully perform such work.

And the said Company hereby covenant and agree to pay to the said for faithful services during the term above named the following sums, to be paid on their regular pay-days, that is to say:—

But it shall be lawful for the said Company to retain \$25 of each year's wages always in hand, as a guarantee, in addition to the covenants hereinafter contained, for good behaviour, and as an indemnity against loss or trouble—such wages so retained to be paid at the end of the said term to the said on the full and faithful performance of his apprenticeship service, but if the said shall be dismissed from his said employment for misconduct, neglect of duty, or any sufficient cause whatsoever, but if the said shall leave or desert his said employment, the said wages of each year so retained shall become forfeited to the said Company, and any wages so forfeited to the said Company shall be deemed a payment pro tanto on the amount which the said party of the first part would be liable to pay the said Company on account of such dismissal from or desertion of employment.

Any misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of the said or any cause whatsoever justifying his dismissal, shall be in the discretion of and determined by the foreman or other superior officer of the said Company, whose determination in the matter shall be final and exclusive. And the said Company further agrees to pay the said a bonus of dollars after the full and faithful completion of his apprenticeship to the entire satisfaction of the said Company, at the said term.

It is hereby further understood and agreed that nothing herein contained shall bind the said Company to keep the said as an apprentice should he prove insubordinate or inefficient or unsatisfactory in any respect to the said Company, and the said Company shall have full power to discharge the said for any of the above causes. The said discharge to be in writing.

And it is further agreed and understood that if during the first year of the said term it shall appear to the said Company, or foreman, or other superior officer of the said Company, that

the said is unfit physically or or mentally to learn or acquire the said art and trade, it shall be lawful for the said Company to dismiss the said from their employment, but in such case the said party of the first part shall not be called upon to pay any damages to the said Company on account of such dismissal, nor shall the said forfeit any part of his wages to the said Company.

Any time lost by the said during any year of his said apprenticeship, at whatever time and from whatever cause arising, shall be made good to the said Company by the said and the year in which the said time has been lost shall be extended until it is fully made up, and the next succeeding year of the said apprenticeship shall not be deemed to commence until the said lost time shall have been made up in manner aforesaid.

And any time lost by the said during the final year of his employment with the said Company at whatever time or from whatever cause arising shall be made good to the said Company before the said final year's service shall be deemed completed.

The said Company may at their discretion increase the wages of the party of the second part without otherwise affecting this agreement.

In witness thereof, the said parties of the First and Second Parts have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the of the said Company has hereunto set his hand, and caused to be hereunto affixed the corporate seal of the said Company the day and year first written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Explanation of Articles.

The Association states that the form adopted has been made very general in its character, so that it may be used with the amendments that are necessary in every trade, the idea being that the articles, when certified to by the employer as having been duly completed, will serve as a certificate of fitness for the young workman, and enable him to obtain standing as a journeyman or improver.

It will be noticed in the above articles that the company agrees to give to the apprentice such opportunities for learning his art and trade as may be ascertained by the company through its foreman or servants to be suited to his particular capacity and according to the requirements of the company and its business. The Association maintains that in giving the apprentice opportunity for learning the trade that may be best suited to his capacity, it might be difficult, in a trade divided into several departments, to define which

might be immediately suited to the needs of the apprentice, but that it is in the interests of the firm to employ a boy in that department in which he shows the greatest aptitude after a preliminary trial, having regard to his own inclination. In this way it would create in the boy a desire to do his best in acquiring skill in the department in which he would afterwards have to work for his livelihood as a journeyman. As to the possibility that the parent or guardian might require something more explicit in regard to the branch in which the apprentice is to acquire his skill, the Association feels that, as a rule, the parent leaves the boy entirely with the employer to do his best with him, and that as the boy shows adaptability in a particular branch, it is policy to train him along that line. What the parent wants is that the boy should be well trained in that work where he can make the best use of his ability, and that, of necessity, has to be ascertained by the company.

In regard to the clause that at any time during his term, if the services of the apprentice are required in any department or branch of business other than that to which he was strictly apprenticed, it would be lawful for the company to transfer him according to the requirements of their business. The Association maintains that this is inserted for the purpose of giving an apprentice a general idea of the requirements in the trade outside of his own department. It might be that in the department in which he is apprenticed there might be no work for apprentices to do at some particular period, and in order that he might not be idle he could be transferred into some other department of the shop where there would be more work and an additional chance to learn other branches of the trade. It would be difficult to find work always in a special department for five years, and it would be to apprentice's advantage to learn the business in connection with other departments.

Re Payment of Apprentices.

The clauses for payment of apprentices was left blank so that it might be filled in to suit the convenience of each separate trade, but it was considered that it would be advisable to advance the pay by 50 cents a week for 6 months after the initial sum had been decided on.

The clause authorizing the company to retain \$25 of each year's wages in hand, is inserted, it is alleged, with the view of protecting the employers, to ensure the faithful carrying out of the contract and as a preventive check against unfaithfulness and insubordination.

The bonus clause is one that may be used or omitted by the employer. It was thought wise to insert the provision, and it is recommended by the Association that a bonus should be given as an encouragement for faithful service and efficient work. After careful consideration it is recommended that the best method of giving a bonus would be by a series of certificates which could only be realised on when the articles were fully completed. The certificates might be withheld in any particular year for misconduct or other causes, and in case of default or desertion, or for flagrant acts of disobedience, the certificates might be cancelled. If the boy, however, completed his term in the shop, these certificates which had been awarded would be paid by the firm when his articles would be discharged. It is thought that in this way the apprentice would be very careful to abstain from influences which might be liable to make him forfeit his chance of a bonus, and endeavour to do his duty in a way which would make him a help to his employer.

The Association reports that the apprenticeship articles have already been put in force by a large number of individual firms in the city.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1904.

At the close of the legislature of British Columbia, which assembled during the month of December, 1903, and prorogued during February, assent was given to 77 new enactments. Among these were a number of Acts of particular interest to labour.

Legislation Affecting Coal Mines.

In an enactment dealing specifically with coal mines some slight alterations were made in the provisions affecting the acquiring of prospecting licenses for coal or petroleum and the methods of application therefor (1). The terms upon which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may grant a lease to a licensee discovering coal were also modified in certain respects. The clause of the old law requiring security to be given by a mining prospector for any damage that may be caused by his operations in cases where timber licenses relating to the same land have been granted, was done away with and a provision inserted in its place modifying the circumstances under which the security in question is to be given and providing the penalty of cancellation of the right to prospect should the mining prospector refuse to give such security or to compensate for damages which may have already been done before complaint by the timber licensee has been made. The fee for a license to prospect and for renewing such license was raised from \$50 to \$100.

Coal Mines Regulations—Hours of Labour.

Three separate statutes were passed in amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

A very important addition made to the Act was that providing that no person may be employed under ground in working a mine for more than eight hours in every twenty-four, from bank to bank, 'bank' being defined as meaning pit head or any

surface entrance to a mine. This Act is to come into force on June 1, 1905 (2). This will place coal mining on the same basis as metalliferous mining in regard to hours of labour.

Definitions of Terms.

A second Act was passed for the purpose of defining more precisely the meaning of the words 'Chinaman' and 'Chinese,' when used in the Act. The terms, it is stated, are to be taken as including any person or persons of Chinese race, whether born within the limits of the Chinese empire or its dependencies or not. The status of Chinese nationality, it is further stated, cannot be affected by naturalization.

A third Act, in amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation Act (4), also introduces a number of changes of this nature, the list of terms defined being added to as follows:—'Manager' is to be understood as meaning the chief officer having control and daily supervision of any mine; 'overman' means a person in charge of the underground workings of a mine under the supervision of the manager and next in charge to the manager; 'mine foreman,' 'shift boss' or 'road-man' means a person in charge of a mine or part of a mine next to the foreman. A 'foreman' or 'fire boss' means a competent person to inspect the workings of a mine and see that such are safe before the shift is allowed to enter. A 'shot lighter' is a person appointed to examine the safety of the mine and supervise the using of all explosives in breaking coal. The term 'competent person' means a person holding a certificate of competency for the class of work he is appointed to do.

Distance Dividing Single Shafts.

A clause prohibiting the use of single shafts requires that the two shafts to a mine must be separated by natural strata

(1) An Act to amend the Coal Mines Act.

(2) An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

(4) An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act.

of not less than ten yards thickness, instead of ten feet, as formerly.

Certificated Managers and Other Officials.

To the clause governing the appointment of manager an addition is made requiring underground workings to be in charge of an overman or shift boss, duly certificated under the Act. Additions are made to other sections of the Act referring to the certification of managers and the penalty for working a mine without this officer in such a way as to make the same conditions apply to overman and shift bosses. The constitution of the board of examiners appointed for granting certificates of competency is also modified, it being added, as to the qualification of candidates for certificates of competency, that a manager must be a British subject at least 25 years of age, and one who has had five years' experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine. A candidate for overman must have had at least five years' experience and a candidate for shift boss at least three years' experience, though the latter two classes need not be British subjects. There are other alterations as to the regulations of examinations by the Minister of Mines and the granting of certificates of competency in certain grades to managers and overmen. Provisions are also made for inquiry, under certain circumstances, into the competency of managers, overmen, shift bosses, shot lighters or coal miners holding certificates under the Act, with a provision added to the clause governing the cancellation of such certificates that no other certificate shall be issued in place thereof except at the discretion of the Minister of Mines.

Powers of Mine Inspectors.

With regard to the powers of inspectors a clause is added requiring inspectors to have a notice posted in a conspicuous place after each visit to the mine showing what portion of the mine has been inspected and the condition found to prevail therein. The inspector is also given power to close a

mine in which causes of danger not provided for by the rules are found to exist.

Additions to the Rules.

A number of important additions and alterations are made in the rules which form part of the Act. The velocity at which air for ventilation may be supplied is now made subject to the approval of the inspector. The rule regarding the inspection of mines in which inflammable gas has been found is repealed and a more stringent one enacted in its place, as is also the case with the rule regulating the use of lamps and lights, an addition being made prohibiting the bringing of tobacco for smoking into a mine and a provision for the better care of safety lamps. Similarly, the rule regulating the use of gunpowder or other explosive or inflammable substance is considerably altered, an addition being made prohibiting the use of explosives in mines in which inflammable gas has been found within a period of three months. A rule for securing the better watering of dusty mines is added. Provisions are added with the idea of more thoroughly securing the competency of coal miners.

Regulation of Immigration.

A new Act (5) to regulate immigration into the province was passed under the provisions of the British North America Act, which allows the provincial legislature to make laws in relation to immigration which are not repugnant to any Act of the Dominion Parliament. The leading clause of the new Act is the prohibition of the immigration into British Columbia of any person who is unable to write out at dictation in the characters of some language of Europe and sign a passage of 50 words in length in a European language. The application of the Act is limited in the case of persons specially designated by the minister or by a certificate in accordance with a stated form. His Majesty's land and sea

(5.) An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia.

forces; officers and crew of a ship of war of any government; any duly accredited representative to the province under the authority of any government; any person who has been previously resident or domiciled in the Dominion of Canada; wives and children under the age of 18 years accompanying their husbands and fathers; and any person the terms of whose entry into Canada have been fixed; are also exempt. The officers and crew of ordinary vessels, landing during the stay of such vessel in any British Columbia port, are exempted only under special conditions. Any member of crew who does not present himself at a muster ordered by a provincial officer and who, under ordinary circumstances, would be a prohibited immigrant, is, in view of his absence, to be considered as a prohibited immigrant and to have entered the province contrary to the Act. Certain conditions are laid down under which a prohibited immigrant may enter or remain within the province, namely, first, on making a deposit of \$500, and, second, on obtaining, within 30 days after this deposit has been made, of a certificate of exemption. If he departs from the province within this time the deposit is to be returned to him, otherwise it is forfeited, and the immigrant named is to be treated as prohibited and as offending against the Act, though no penalty attaches to the master of the vessel, in this case, from which the immigrant was landed. The penalty for illegal entry is placed at imprisonment of the immigrant for a maximum term of six months and deportation from the province. The imprisonment may cease for the purpose of deportation, or if the offender finds two assured sureties, each in the sum of \$250, for his leaving the province within two weeks. The master from whose ship an illegal entry was made is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500 for each prohibited immigrant, and any person or corporation in any way assisting in the contravention of the Act is liable to a similar penalty. Details as to the examination of the immigrant on his entry for fraudulent transfers of certificates, &c.,

are added. The master of a vessel must furnish a list of his passengers, specifying to the best of his knowledge the name, nationality, place of shipment and occupation of each passenger. He must also furnish a similar list of his crew if required, and must in every way facilitate the provincial officers in the discharge of their duties. All the members of the provincial police force, together with such others as the Lieutenant Governor may appoint, are specified as the officers to whom the duty of carrying out the Act is intrusted. The Lieutenant Governor is also given power to make regulations with regard to the carrying out of the Act, such regulations to be published in the *British Columbia Gazette* and to be laid before the legislature. An annual return of persons refused admittance into the province must also be made. In cases where penalties are not expressly provided by the Act, offenderh guilty of offences against it are liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200, with the alternative of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Steam Boiler Inspection.

Some important amendments are made to the Act of 1901 regulating the inspection of steam boilers (6). Under the original Act the work which might be undertaken by a third-class engineer was limited to the taking charge of a steam plant of not more than 250-horse power or of any steam fire engine, provided the engines, in the former case, were not compound engines, though he might act as second or assistant engineer of any steam plant up to 500 horse-power and where simple high pressure was used. This was modified in 1902 by allowing third-class engineers to act as assistants on any steam plant of not more than 500 horse-power, or on any steam plant where simple high pressure engines were used. By the alteration recently effected a third-class engineer is permitted to take charge not only of any simple high pressure

(6) An Act further to amend the steam boilers inspection Act 1901.

steam plant of not more than 250 horse-power, or of any steam fire engine, but also of any compound condensing steam plant up to 150 horse-power, and he is qualified now as well to act as second or assistant engineer on any steam plant where high pressure engines are used, or where a compound condensing steam plant is used up to 500 horse-power.

In the classification of engineers an addition was made in 1902 to the original number of grades, by which 'engineers with service certificates' were added in two subdivisions, namely, series 1 and series 2. These subdivisions are now done away with, and there are a number of alterations made in the provisions relating to this class of engineers. An engineer with a certificate of service is now qualified, when in possession of a certificate of service given without examination, to act as a second or third-class engineer, as if he were in possession of a certificate of competency of a similar grade. The qualifications for a service certificate are as follows:—He must have been in charge of a steam plant (or of a watch) for five years preceding the passage of the Act. For a second-class certificate he must have been in charge of a steam plant or watch where the actual horse-power is not less than 150; for a third-class certificate the horse-power is reduced to 25; for a fourth-class certificate it is simply stated that the applicant must have been in charge of a steam plant of any kind.

Mechanics' Lien Act Amendment.

The addition of a number of sections relating to costs was made to the Mechanics' Lien Act (7). The limit of fees in money or stamps payable to any judge or officer in any action brought to realize a lien is placed at \$1 on every \$100 of the claim up to \$1,000, and this is only payable by persons other than wage-earners. The costs to the plaintiff in any action must not exceed 25 per cent of the amount of judg-

ment, besides actual disbursements. Where the costs are awarded against the plaintiff such costs must not exceed 25 per cent of the claim of the plaintiff besides actual disbursements. Where the less expensive course is not taken by a plaintiff the costs allowed to the solicitor must in no case exceed what would have been incurred had the least expensive course been taken. To the costs of discharging or vacating a lien a reasonable amount of costs for drawing and registering a lien may be allowed, in addition to the costs of an action. Costs not otherwise provided for are left at the discretion of the judge or officer to whom application is made.

Amendments to the Land Act.

Extensive alterations in and addition to existing legislation affecting the disposal of Crown lands were made (8). The former provisions relating to the leasing of lands to manufacturers of pulp and paper were repealed without other regulations being substituted therefor. The timber license system adopted in 1899 was considerably changed, and leases of unpre-empted Crown lands are now to be obtained only by public competition, with strict regulations added as to the establishment of sawmills and the amount of lumber to be sawn. It is not required, however, to obtain a lease in order to cut timber on patented lands. The mode of obtaining special licenses to cut timber, and the staking of claims, were also altered, as well as the provision relating to disputed claims. The area for which special timber licenses for logging may be granted is limited to 640 acres; formerly it was 1,000 acres. New regulations affecting timber royalties and the collection of same by the enforcement of liens or by seizures are also provided for.

A special Act (9) was passed to secure certain pioneer settlers their holdings within

(8) An Act to amend the Land Act.

(9) An Act to secure to certain pioneer settlers within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Belt their surface and under surface rights.

(7) An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act.

the land belt reserved for railway purposes on Vancouver Island in 1873.

New Taxation Regulations.

By a special Act amending the Revenue Tax Act (10), 1901, a penalty of from \$20 to \$100, with the alternative of imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, or both, may be imposed for the fraudulent evasion of the payment of the revenue tax. A new Assessment Act was also passed, under which income up to \$1,000 or homesteads up to \$500 are held exempt from taxation.

A measure of special importance also in this connection was the Railway Assessment Act (11), under the terms of which railway companies are declared exempt from taxation by municipalities incorporated since February 21, 1895, though held subject to assessment and taxation by the province. An annual report must be made by every railway company to the provincial inspector of revenue, under a penalty of \$50 per day during which delay in transmission continues, showing the claims of the railways to exemptions, and to their selection of any land that may have been granted as track mileage, both within and without the limits of municipalities. All other real property, not occupied in right of way or buildings connected with the operation of the railways, and of lands disposed out of its grants or subsidies. Land held as a right of way by railway companies outside the limits of municipalities incorporated before February 21, 1895, which is occupied in buildings, &c., without such municipalities, together with the personal property, income and rolling stock of the companies, are to be assessed and taxed as real estate at the sum of \$10,000 per mile for the track, such track measurement not to include switches, spurs, sidings, &c., which are to be assessed at the sum of \$3,000 per mile. The terms of the general Assessment Act apply to the collection of taxes imposed. The Act does

not apply to street railways operated by electricity within municipalities, or to railways used exclusively for the carrying of logs and coal. In the terms of the previous Act the assessment of the right of way lands of railways was at \$3,000 per mile throughout.

Other Legislation.

Other Acts of interest to labour passed during the recent session were as follows:—

An *Act to amend the Health Act*, by which clauses are added to the original Act permitting the Provincial Board to appoint a commissioner to investigate into the sanitary condition of any locality and the cause and treatment of any outbreak of contagious disease. There is also added to the duties of municipal health officers the inspection of all logging, lumber, railway and mining camps in their districts with reference to the general sanitary condition of the same, more particularly in relation to their water supply.

The *Midway and Vernon Railway Company's Act*, 1901, is amended by a clause stating that the main line of the railway or a branch thereof must be completed to Kelowna on Okanagan Lake.

An additional expenditure of \$250,000 for the completion of the *New Westminster bridge* across the Fraser river, was authorized in a special statute, in addition to the sum of \$750,000 voted for the same purpose in 1902.

The *Horticultural Board Act* of the province is amended by the addition of clauses requiring a license to be taken out before the business of selling fruit trees or nursery stock within the province may be engaged in. The Provincial Board of Horticulture is given power to grant these licenses, and a bond of indemnity must be given by persons desiring to engage in the business, with the intention of providing against the importation of infected or inferior fruit trees or nursery stock. The license is to be for one year, and is to be issued at a fee of \$5, subject to cancellation by the Board of Horticulture for violations of the provisions under which it was granted.

(10) An Act to amend the Revenue Tax Act 1901.

(11) An Act to assess, levy and collect taxes on the property of railway companies.

A maximum fine of \$50 is imposed for selling fruit trees or nursery stock without a license. Dealings in green-house plants, conifers, bulbs, shade and ornamental trees, and herbaceous bedding plants and perennials are declared exempt from these provisions.

An act was passed enabling the city of Vancouver to expropriate the bed and foreshore of False Creek for the purpose of reclaiming the same, and constructing streets, docks, harbours, &c., thereon. Provision was also made for the arbitration of cases of disputed valuation.

The incorporation of additional societies under the *Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Act* without the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council is forbidden by a special Act. The new Act also sets a limit upon the amount of public aid which may be granted to such societies, providing that it must in no year exceed

double the amount of the subscriptions paid in by members.

Workmen's Compensation Rules.

Under date of February 16, a series of rules were issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of British Columbia, to take effect under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1902, with reference to any matter or proceeding for which regulations may be made under the Act, and generally for the purpose of carrying the Act into effect. The rules are largely of a technical nature, and refer in great part to the procedure which must be followed by parties in the arbitration of matters in dispute. The application for arbitration proceedings, the appointment of an arbitrator, the fixing of a day and place for the arbitration proceedings during the course of the arbitration, the apportionment of costs, the enforcement of the award, and various matters of a similar nature, are dealt with at length.

MANITOBA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1904.—THE FACTORIES ACT AMENDMENT.

THE Provincial Legislature of Manitoba, which opened on January 7, prorogued during the second week of February. Among the various Bills assented to was 'An Act to amend the Manitoba Factories Act,' which is of special interest to employers and employees. The various changes introduced by this legislation in the law as previously existing* are briefly as follows:—

Definition of the term 'Factory'.

Under the previous Act, the term factory was defined as 'any building, workshop, structure or premises,' falling within certain limits specified in an appended schedule, provided two or more persons were employed therein. The present amendment requires five or more persons

to be employed before such a building may be considered a factory within the meaning of the law.

Under a clause further defining certain exemptions from provisions of the Act, in the case of buildings where steam, water or other mechanical power is not used in manufacturing, the term 'factory' is now limited to places of this class where young girls are employed at home, whereas previously it referred also to buildings in which more than four persons were employed.

Definition of the term 'Child'.

The term 'child,' under the provisions of the original Act, was stated to mean a person under the age of 16 years. It now is held to mean a male person under the age of 14 years or a female person under

* Revised Statutes Manitoba 1902, chapter 62.

the age of 15 years. 'Young girl,' similarly, was formerly understood as indicating an age of 16 years or upwards and under the age of 18 years. It is now understood as meaning 14 years or upwards and under the age of 18.

Hours of Labour,

An important change is also made in the regulations governing the number of hours for which young girls and women may be employed in factories. Previously these were limited to eight in any one day and 48 in any one week; this limit is now extended to nine in any one day and 54 in any one week. Moreover, in the case of the exemptions to these provisions, allowable at the discretion of the factory inspector, no women or young girls can be employed before seven in the morning or ten in the evening. And whereas formerly women and young girls under the operation of the exemption above referred to, could not be employed for more than ten hours in one day or 60 hours in one week, they may now be employed 12½ hours in one day and 72½ hours in any one week.

Various changes in the schedules appended to the Act are made in accordance with the changes in the definitions of terms and regulations governing hours for women and young girls, above referred to.

The holiday provision abolished.

A further change has reference to the operation of factories on holidays. It was previously illegal for any factory to be opened or to employ any person on its premises on any statutory or legal holiday without the express permission in writing of the factory inspector. Violation of this provision was punishable with a fine of \$30. This clause is now entirely abolished.

General Effect of the Amendment.

It will be seen from the above that the general effect of the amendment is to relax somewhat the stringency of the original measure both in the general application of the Act and in its reference to particular classes of employees.

The Act went into force on the day it was assented to, viz., February 8.

THE GUELPH CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Ltd.

The leading facts set forth in the following article were supplied to the Department of Labour by Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* at Guelph, Ont.

DURING the month of December, 1903, the initial steps were taken in the organization at Guelph, Ont., of a co-operative association of workingmen, which, on January 18, 1904, was formally incorporated under the title of 'The Guelph Co-operative Association, Limited,' with the object of carrying on, either by wholesale or retail, on a co-operative basis, certain duly specified trades and businesses.

The association was the immediate outcome of a resolution passed by the Trades and Labour Council of Guelph at a meeting held on December 11, 1903, when, by a unanimous vote of the members, the forma-

tion of an organization of the kind was decided upon for 'the benefit of the community in general.' As yet the association has not got beyond the formal act of incorporation, the election of the first board of trustees and a canvass by the board for stock.

Origin of the Movement.

Dissatisfaction among the working people of Guelph, with regard to the prices charged and certain methods pursued by the master bakers of the city, found expression in 1902 in a resolution, passed at a meeting of the Guelph Trades and Labour Council, appointing a special committee of investigation into the local prices of bread and meat. A complaint had been made that bread was sold at a higher price

in Guelph than was asked by the same dealers for the same commodity in the surrounding country towns and villages. after the additional expense of shipping by stage had been incurred. The committee found that the conditions were as stated, but suggested no remedy.

In the spring of 1903 a further resolution was passed by the council, drawing the attention of the chief of police to the fact that the by-law of the city requiring the weight of a large loaf of bread to be four pounds was being constantly violated, the police having on several occasions confiscated bread for being short in weight. The master bakers obtained an amendment to the by-law whereby, while the regulation weight of plain white bread should remain at four pounds per large loaf, fancy bread might be sold in three-pound loaves, provided it was stamped with the name and weight. In the meantime, the price went up from 10 to 12 cents for the four-pound loaf.

Again, in the fall of 1903, a further motion relating to the price of bread was introduced in the Trades and Labour Council calling for the appointment of a special committee of investigation on the charge that 12 cents were being asked for the three-pound loaf of bread, which was in many cases very little different from the ordinary loaf, except in shape and name. The committee reported that they could see no way of remedying these different grievances except by starting a bakery on a co-operative plan. The suggestion was, as above stated, unanimously accepted by the council, and authority was thereupon conferred on the committee to consult a solicitor with regard to the matter, thirty-one of the members present at the meeting agreeing to subscribe \$10 of capital stock to ensure the success of the undertaking. The number of the committee was later raised to seven, these becoming the original incorporators and first board of trustees of the new co-operative association.

Co-operative Association Organized.

The association was organized under the terms of the provincial Act 'respecting co-operative associations,'* the various trades and businesses in which the association contemplated engaging being enumerated, as follows:—(1) bakery and confectionery; (2) groceries; (3) dry goods; (4) boots and shoes; (5) hardware (6) stoves and tinware; (7) butchering; (8) coal and wood; (9) stationery and wall paper (10) cigars and tobacco; (11) restaurant and eating houses, and generally such businesses as are permitted by the statute. It is understood, however, that as an initial step the conducting of a bakery business alone will be undertaken. The number of shares issued was to be unlimited, and the capital was to consist of shares of two dollars each, or of such other amount as may from time to time be determined upon under the rules of the association. The number of trustees to whom the management of the association is entrusted was fixed at seven, and the city of Guelph was named as the locality to which the operations of the association are to be confined. The intention of the trustees, it is stated, is to conduct the association on the most economical basis possible and with the end of securing as large a profit as possible in dividends to the shareholders from their purchases.

Rules and Regulations.

In the Act above cited as governing the formation of co-operative associations, before a society of the kind is permitted to commence operations, a set of rules must be agreed upon for the regulation, government and management of the business contemplated, including within their scope such matters as the convening of meetings, auditing of accounts, withdrawing of members, application of profits, appointments of officers and other considerations. A brief statement of the more important rules adopted by the Guelph association is as follows:—

A *board of trustees*, consisting of seven members, elected in the first instance by

* Revised Statutes Ontario, chapter 202.

ballot by the persons desirous of forming the association, are to have general charge and control of the affairs of the association. They are to select a president and a vice-president of the association annually from among themselves, the former to preside at all meetings of the trustees and of the association, and to advise with and render such assistance to the management of the association as may be within his power. The trustees are also entrusted with the appointment, from among the shareholders, of a secretary, treasurer and manager, the two latter, and every other person appointed to an office involving the handling of money or merchandise, being required to give security.

The duties of the secretary and treasurer, as laid down in detail in the rules, are of the ordinary character. The *manager* is given charge of the entire plant and merchandise of the association and is held responsible therefor. He is to keep a full set of commercial books, open at all times to inspection by the trustees or any officer of the association. He must take stock of the assets of the association at least once every month and make an exhibit of the same to the trustees or officer, if so required, handing over to the treasurer all monies received by him on behalf of the association. Free access must also be allowed by him to all books, stock sheets, &c., on the part of any auditor appointed by the trustees. He must also see that fire insurance has been placed upon the assets of the association to their full insurable value.

To the board of trustees is left the fixing of the salary or wages to be paid to these and other officers of the association.

With regard to the *allotment of stock*, no person is to be allowed to hold stock exceeding \$50. All stock must be paid for in cash on allotment, though if a greater amount than five shares are taken, the amount may be paid for in five equal monthly instalments of 20 per cent each. Shares are not transferable, except when fully paid up, and the transfer is then sub-

ject to the approval of the trustees, though stockholders removing from Guelph, or administrators of any deceased or insane members, may dispose of their shares as they see fit to persons approved by the trustees. The trustees, moreover, may forfeit shares and money paid thereon, upon which any call has remained unpaid after three months, the forfeited stock immediately becoming the property of the association. Stock certificates are only to be issued when shares are fully paid up. All stock must be entered and recorded in the stock-book, together with any transfers thereof.

The *annual meeting* of shareholders is to be held at Guelph on the second Monday in January of each year, when the report of the trustees for the past year is to be received and the board for the ensuing year elected. The trustees, however, may summon a general meeting of shareholders at any time, and the president may call a special meeting whenever required to do so in writing by at least 25 of the shareholders. Notice of such meetings, however, must be given by postal card to each of the members at least ten days in advance. Meetings of the trustees are at the call of the president, and are to be held as often as the business of the association requires, though the president must call a meeting on the joint written request of any four of the trustees.

The trustees are given power to expend or apply the *profits* of the association as they may deem proper. It is also left at their discretion to declare a dividend of the net profits of the association, to be payable at such times and in such manner as they may think proper. The appointment of an auditor and the filling of all vacancies occurring through the death of officers of the association are left in the hands of the trustees.

Provisions of the Ontario Act.

It may be of interest to notice in this connection some of the more important

provisions of the Ontario Act above referred to, under which co-operative associations may be incorporated. The binding power of such rules as may be determined upon by individual co-operative associations is emphasized (1) ; all monies payable by any member of such association in pursuance of such rules being recoverable as a debt (2). The Act places \$1,000 as the limit to which members may be allotted shares (3). In connection with the method of payment and transfer of shares, it is stated that no member is entitled to draw more than his proportionate interest on the paid-up portion of his shares (4). The liability of shareholders, similarly, is limited to the amount of the shares subscribed for (5). The business of co-operative associations must be on a cash basis exclu-

sively (6), though they may purchase land on credit for the purpose of carrying on business(7). The misapplying of funds by an officer or member of a co-operative association is punishable, before two justices of the peace, with the repayment of the money or securities improperly applied, together with a further sum not exceeding \$80, with costs not exceeding \$4. The alternative is imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months (8). Disputes between members and trustees or officers of co-operative associations must be decided by arbitration (9), and a general statement of the funds and effects of the association, number of shareholders, &c., must be made each year by the trustees to the Provincial Secretary (10).

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----------|--------|--------|
| (1) | R.S.O., | Chap. 202 | sec. 5 | and 6. |
| (2) | " | " | " | 6 |
| (3) | " | " | " | 9 |
| (4) | " | " | " | 10 |
| (5) | " | " | " | 11 |

- | | | | |
|------|---------|------------|----------|
| (6) | R.S.O., | Chap. 202, | sec. 16. |
| (7) | " | " | " 17. |
| (8) | " | " | " 18. |
| (9) | " | " | " 19. |
| (10) | " | " | " 20. |

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A report of considerable interest to employers and employees in Canada as well as in the United States has just been issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Last June, a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives of that state, authorizing the appointment of a committee of five persons to examine and consider the laws of the commonwealth and any proposed laws and amendments concerning the legal relations of employer and employee, and especially concerning the liability of the employer for injuries received by the employee in the course of his employment, the conduct of strikes and lockouts, the authority of the courts to issue injunctions in cases of strikes, the matter of blacklisting, schemes of industrial partnership, and schemes of industrial courts. The committee recently issued its report, which covers a wide field of inves-

tigation.* It is divided into six parts dealing respectively with profit sharing; arbitration; attachment and assignment of wages; hours of labour, including employment of women and children, and sweatshops; employers' liability; and blacklisting, intimidation, boycotts, and injunctions in labour disputes.

Profit-Sharing.

The committee reported unfavourably on a Bill making profit-sharing compulsory in companies with gross profits of over 15 per cent on their capital. The committee states its belief that systems of profit-sharing entered into voluntarily on private initiative may, and often do, prove of great value, notwithstanding that in practice the attempts which have been made to carry on business under such a system have met with varying success, but that if profit-sharing were made compulsory the burden on industry might be so serious that the provisions of the Bill would prove ineffective, and the outcome might be a decrease

* Report of Committee on Relations between Employer and Employee, State Printers, Boston, Mass., 1904, submitted in accordance with Resolve, approved June 5, 1903.

in wages in proportion to the extra profits added, so that the employee would only receive the amount that he had been earning previously. Another Bill, proposed as a substitute to this one, in which the compulsory feature was omitted, was also condemned on the grounds that mutual agreement may now give every advantage which the cumbersome machinery of State supervision is intended to secure, and that all legislation which has had any positive relation to the establishment either of rates of wages or of prices has worked to the injury of the public.

Arbitration.

Massachusetts has, at the present time, a State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which intervenes in disputes only when petitioned to do so by one or more of the actual parties to the controversy. A part of the Bill relating to compulsory profit-sharing also provided for compulsory arbitration before an industrial court. This portion of the Bill was condemned by the committee on the grounds that compulsory arbitration was opposed to individual liberty, that both employers and employees were against it, and that in many cases it would fail and only embitter still further the two parties to the controversy. It was recommended, however, that a law be enacted empowering the Governor to direct the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to investigate and report upon any controversy which in his opinion seriously affects, or threatens to affect, the general welfare.

It may be pointed out that this recommendation embodies the principle of compulsory investigation which is contained in the Act respecting railway labour disputes which was enacted by the Canadian Parliament in 1903.

Attachment and Assignment of Wages.

The difference between an attachment and an assignment of wages is pointed out, in that an attachment is a compulsory process whereby the wages of a workingman

are seized by a creditor by means of a writ served on his employer, while an assignment is a voluntary action on the part of a wage-earner, his future earnings being thus given as security for goods purchased by him. A complete exemption of wages from attachment is granted by the States of Pennsylvania and Louisiana, and a number of other States exempt wages earned during the preceding thirty to ninety days. By the law of Massachusetts, the amount of \$20 of wages is exempt from attachment, or of \$10, if the claim is for necessities of life. There is also a law providing for weekly payments of wages, which has the effect of making attachment processes amount to but little in Massachusetts.

Statutes of Massachusetts regulating assignments of wages have been enacted for the protection of tradesmen and the protection of wage-earners. The right to assign wages, which will become due under an existing contract, is recognized, but it is unlawful to assign wages which may accrue after a change of employer, since, until a contract is made, the employee has no interest in these wages. This principle, however, has been violated by means of unlimited powers of attorney, so that the future earnings of the debtor, without reasonable limit of time or amount, are placed in the hands of the holder of the power of attorney. In order to prevent evils that may arise from this practice, it is recommended in the report that legislation be enacted requiring that the assignment shall be executed in person by the assignor, and not by attorney, that it shall run for a period not exceeding two years, and must be for a debt contracted prior to or simultaneously with the execution of the assignment.

Hours of Labour ; Employment of Women and Children ; Sweat Shops.

The greater portion of this section is devoted to the consideration of child labour. The present Massachusetts law regulating the employment of children is as follows :—Children under fourteen

years of age are absolutely forbidden to work in factories, mechanical establishments, workshops or mercantile establishments. In other occupations they are forbidden to work in school hours, or between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. Illiterates under sixteen are obliged to attend night school, if they are employed during the day. The hours of children in factories are limited to 10 hours a day, or 58 a week. In mercantile establishments they are also limited to 58 per week, except during December. There are also special provisions forbidding the employment of children at dangerous occupations.

The ratio of child to adult labour in Massachusetts has decreased from one child to eighteen adults in 1892, to one to thirty-one in 1902. This change is ascribed not only to legislation, but also to improvement in machinery, public sentiment, and fluctuations in industrial activity.

With respect to legislation regarding the employment of children, the committee make the following recommendations :

That the age limit for the employment of children be raised from fourteen to fifteen years, providing that the State Board of Education considers it advisable to raise the compulsory school age to fifteen :

That children under fourteen be forbidden to work in business offices, telegraph offices, hotels or apartment houses, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or intelligence ;

That certificates for attendance at night schools, to enable them to work during the day, be withheld from minors under sixteen years of age who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in English ;

That the prohibition of the employment of children under sixteen years of age between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. be extended to all gainful occupations ;

That 58 hours per week be the maximum for women and minors in mercantile estab-

lishments at all times, not excepting December.

The following Bill is recommended for the prevention of the sweating system :

Every person, firm or corporation, hiring, employing or contracting with a member of a family holding a license under this section for the making, altering, repairing or finishing of garments or wearing apparel to be done outside the premises of such employer shall keep a register of the names and addresses plainly written in English of the persons to whom such work is given, and shall forward a copy of such register once a month to the chief of the district police.

Employers' Liability.

According to the Employers' Liability Act now in force in Massachusetts, employees are entitled to damages for injuries not exceeding \$4,000, and in case of death, their representatives may recover damages to the amount of not more than \$5,000, the amount of the damages to be decided by a jury. Objection is made to this law by both employers and employees, the former on the ground that the tendency of juries is to award liberal verdicts against them, and the latter on the ground that injured employees do not receive fair compensation, that they are denied speedy trials owing to the crowded dockets, and that they are forced to fight employers' liability insurance companies, not their employers, which discourages friendly relations between the workingmen and their employers.

In order to overcome these objections, the committee proposed a Bill, based on the British Workmen's Compensation Act. The chief features of the proposed Bill are the reference of the liability of the employers and the amount of compensation to an arbitrator instead of to a jury, and a more definite statement as to the amount of compensation which may be due in different cases. An employer and his employees may choose a committee to adjust matters in dispute, but if the committee is

not chosen, or if it fails to come to an agreement, the matter may be referred to a single arbitrator agreed on by the parties, or else appointed by any justice of the Superior court.

Blacklisting ; Intimidation ; Boycotts ; Injunctions in Labour Disputes.

The committee examined a Bill making every form of blacklisting unlawful, and providing that discharged employees shall, on request, receive statements in writing of the reasons of their discharge, but the opinion was given that it would be unwise to recommend the passage of this Bill.

With reference to intimidation, the provisions of the existing law were considered sufficient, which provide that 'No person shall, by intimidation or force, prevent, or seek to prevent a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of any person or corporation'.

No legislation is recommended with respect to boycotts, because the question of the liability of an individual member of a boycotting combination has not yet been specifically defined under common law, but the committee states its belief that the use of the boycott as a weapon in trade disputes has been carried to extremes which cannot be justified, and its use is often futile or unwise even from the standpoint of the interests of those who use it.

On the subject of the issuing of injunctions by courts of equity during times of

strikes, the members of the committee were divided. The use of these injunctions, which has increased greatly in the last ten years, is based on a theory stated as follows by the Supreme Court of the United States: 'Something more than the threatened commission of an offence against the laws of the land is necessary to call into exercise the injunctive powers of the courts. There must be some interference, actual or threatened, with property or rights of a pecuniary nature: but when such interferences appear, the jurisdiction of a court of equity arises.' One member of the committee is opposed to all injunctions in labour disputes, and another suggested a Bill to legalize all acts of bodies of men which are not directly connected with a breach of the peace, and which are neither criminal nor actionable at law, and which do not directly cause irreparable injury to property or persons of others.

The other members of the committee proposed the following Bill: 'No restraining order or injunction shall be issued against any person, association or corporation not named as a respondent in the same, except that when such order or injunction issues against an association or corporation or individuals named, it may be issued also against the officers, agents, attorneys and members of such associations or corporations, or against the agents or attorneys of such individuals, without naming the parties so designated.'

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

THE most noteworthy feature of the immigration movement during February was the large number of arrivals reported from Europe. As a general rule the winter months constitute a period of quiescence in this respect, immigrants preferring to defer arrival until the disappearance of the snow and the period of preparation for active agricultural operations.

There are other prospects for an immigration movement of exceptional activity

during the coming season. The continuance of the influx of American farmers into the North-west Territories is also considered assured, the newly organized Western Canadian Immigration Association, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota, having commenced a vigorous campaign for the securing of this class of colonists.

Among the arrivals of the month from Europe was a party of skilled working girls and women sent to Canada under the auspices

ces of the United British Emigration Society, London.

Return from Victoria, B.C., for the month of January show only 22 Chinese arrivals as a result of the imposition of the \$500 head tax on Chinese immigration.

The Movement in Ontario.

The following bodies have sent petitions to the Ontario Government asking for further encouragement of the immigration of farm labourers and mechanics to Ontario : County Council of Brant, North Oxford Farmers' Institute, Halton County Council, Town Council of Sault Ste. Marie, Norfolk Farmers' Institute, East Durham Farmers' Institute, Carleton County Council, East Algoma Farmers' Institute, South Brant Farmers' Institute, East Parry Sound Farmers' Institute, North Renfrew Farmers' Institute, Kent County Council, Norfolk County Council, East Ontario Farmers' Institute and Frontenac County Council.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario has issued a pamphlet setting forth in convenient form the advantages offered to land seekers in Northern Ontario. The pamphlet is prepared so as to serve as a guide to intending settlers.

Japanese Immigration.

At the late session of the British Columbia Legislature a select committee was appointed to inquire into the workings of the British Columbia Immigration Act, 1903. The Act in question aims at the restriction of Japanese immigration by providing that each immigrant must be able to write out and sign in the characters of some language of Europe an application to the Provincial Secretary claiming exemption from the operations of the law. The government was charged with neglecting to properly enforce the Act by permitting Japanese who were unable to comply with the regulations of the law to enter the province on making a statutory declaration to the effect that they were travellers. After a full investigation, the committee

reported that there was no foundation for any charges of the kind specified, and that the Act has been enforced by the officials as well as possible under the circumstances.

Homestead Entries for January, 1904.

The following statement published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of January, 1904, as compared with the month of January, 1903.

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES FOR JANUARY.

| Agency. | 1904. | 1903. | Increase. | Decrease |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Alameda..... | 61 | 92 | ..... | 31 |
| Battleford..... | 88 | 12 | 76 | ..... |
| Brandon..... | 39 | 76 | ..... | 37 |
| Calgary..... | 163 | 74 | 89 | ..... |
| Dauphin..... | 27 | 38 | ..... | 11 |
| Edmonton..... | 156 | 169 | ..... | 13 |
| Kamloops..... | 10 | 5 | 5 | ..... |
| Lethbridge..... | 74 | 82 | ..... | 8 |
| Minnedosa..... | 10 | 18 | ..... | 8 |
| New Westminster | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Prince Albert..... | 78 | 89 | ..... | 11 |
| Regina..... | 223 | 234 | ..... | 11 |
| Red Deer..... | 62 | 85 | ..... | 23 |
| Winnipeg..... | 62 | 61 | 1 | ..... |
| Yorkton..... | 186 | 73 | 113 | ..... |
| Total | 1,240 | 1,109 | 284 | 153 |

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of homestead entries made during January, 1904, of 131.

The statement of entries made during the first seven months of the fiscal year 1903-04 is as follows :—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-JANUARY.

| Month. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| July..... | 3,438 | 2,622 | 816 | | Net increase |
| August..... | 2,288 | 1,904 | 384 | ..... |  |
| September..... | 1,845 | 1,416 | 429 | ..... |  |
| October..... | 1,958 | 2,142 | ..... | 184 | |
| November..... | 2,406 | 2,482 | ..... | 76 | |
| December..... | 1,570 | 1,640 | ..... | 70 | |
| 1904. | 1903. | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| January.. ... | 1,240 | 1,109 | 131 | | |
| Total | 14,745 | 13,315 | 1,760 | 330 | 1,430 |

Homestead Entries during 1903.

The accompanying table, presenting the returns of Homestead entries in Western

Canada for the calendar year 1903, is an important index to the progress of colonization in the West during the period named.

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING EACH MONTH, AT THE SEVERAL AGENCIES IN MANITOBA, THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1903.

| Agency. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Alameda | 92 | 52 | 92 | 185 | 211 | 355 | 289 | 227 | 162 | 195 | 173 | 90 | 2,123 |
| Battleford | 12 | 8 | 46 | 116 | 344 | 342 | 305 | 178 | 42 | 44 | 48 | 105 | 1,590 |
| Brandon | 76 | 112 | 78 | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 53 | 41 | 51 | 53 | 23 | 685 |
| Calgary | 74 | 127 | 156 | 373 | 237 | 240 | 251 | 209 | 206 | 201 | 177 | 132 | 2,383 |
| Dauphin | 38 | 23 | 60 | 39 | 70 | 64 | 47 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 34 | 31 | 484 |
| Edmonton | 169 | 173 | 290 | 465 | 343 | 414 | 311 | 271 | 252 | 229 | 153 | 174 | 3,244 |
| Kamloops | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 22 | 109 |
| Lethbridge | 82 | 97 | 150 | 248 | 129 | 180 | 185 | 109 | 126 | 101 | 65 | 71 | 1,543 |
| Minnedosa | 18 | 24 | 56 | 51 | 47 | 52 | 48 | 34 | 21 | 13 | 28 | 25 | 417 |
| New Westminster | 1 | ..... | 6 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| Prince Albert | 89 | 67 | 205 | 388 | 718 | 505 | 213 | 165 | 124 | 100 | 119 | 176 | 2,869 |
| Regina | 234 | 186 | 451 | 1,273 | 1,134 | 1,356 | 811 | 492 | 462 | 598 | 715 | 422 | 8,134 |
| Red Deer | 85 | 92 | 135 | 216 | 168 | 174 | 168 | 105 | 99 | 99 | 77 | 71 | 1,489 |
| Winnipeg | 61 | 91 | 111 | 159 | 100 | 137 | 120 | 76 | 62 | 81 | 92 | 68 | 1,153 |
| Yorkton | 73 | 109 | 483 | 2,204 | 551 | 809 | 632 | 328 | 214 | 215 | 654 | 158 | 6,430 |
| | 1,109 | 1,165 | 2,325 | 5,778 | 4,109 | 4,691 | 3,438 | 2,288 | 1,845 | 1,958 | 2,406 | 1,570 | 32,682 |

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the month of January, 1904, were as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS.

| Nationalities. | No. of entries. |
|---|-----------------|
| Canadians from Ontario | 186 |
| " Quebec | 15 |
| " Nova Scotia | 14 |
| " New Brunswick | 10 |
| " Prince Edward Island | 3 |
| " Manitoba | 27 |
| " North-west Territories | 27 |
| " British Columbia | 3 |
| Persons who had previous entry | 143 |
| Canadians returned from the United States | 19 |
| Americans | 359 |
| English | 135 |
| Scotch | 39 |
| Irish | 14 |
| French | 7 |
| Belgians | 3 |
| Swiss | 1 |
| Syrians | 1 |

| Nationalities. | No. of entries. |
|---|-----------------|
| Germans | 24 |
| Austro-Hungarians | 141 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders) | 1 |
| Icelanders | 8 |
| Swedo-Norwegians | 33 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors) | 26 |
| Mennonites | 1 |
| Total | 1,240 |

Representing 3,281 souls.

Of the total number of entries made during January by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 108 were from Dakota, 78 from Minnesota, 27 from Iowa, 23 from Wisconsin, 18 each from Kansas and Utah, 17 from Nebraska, 13 from Washington and 10 from Montana.

Lands Patented in January, 1904.

The following is an abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Terri-

tory, issued from the Department of the 1904, together with comparative returns for Interior during the month of January, the month of January, 1903 :—

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED DURING JANUARY.

| Nature of Grant. | January, 1903. | | January, 1904. | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | No. of Patents. | No. of Acres. | No. of Patents. | No. of Acres. |
| British Columbia Homesteads | 8 | 1,043·95 | 1 | 160·00 |
| British Columbia Sales | 1 | 40·00 | 3 | 240·00 |
| Commutation Grants | 2 | 245·10 | 1 | 26·10 |
| Homesteads | 260 | 41,045·69 | 454 | 72,245·96 |
| Manitoba Act Grants | 1 | 140·40 | | |
| Manitoba University | 1 | 160·00 | | |
| Military Homesteads | | | 1 | 320·00 |
| Mineral Rights | 2 | 58·55 | 1 | 83·50 |
| Mining Lands Sale | | | 3 | 58·65 |
| North-west Half-breed Grants | 41 | 8,700·39 | 32 | 5,684·35 |
| Railways :— | | | | |
| Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. | | | 1 | 20,480·00 |
| Calgary & Edmonton Ry. Co. | 45 | 31,174·96 | 1 | 2·80 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. Grants | | | 79 | 126,084·11 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. Nominees | | | 1 | 160·00 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds | 3 | 197·28 | | |
| Manitoba North-western Ry. | 15 | 254·57 | 12 | 2,322·28 |
| Manitoba South-western Colonization Ry | 1 | 160·00 | 39 | 9,032·45 |
| Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Saskatchewan Rd. & Steam-boat Co. | | | 6 | 2,105·07 |
| Saskatchewan & Western Ry. Co | 2 | 10·51 | | |
| Sales | 27 | 6,722·20 | 22 | 2,762·36 |
| School Lands Sales | 9 | 1,285·00 | 11 | 1,193·27 |
| Special | 13 | 316·12 | | |
| Yukon Territory Sales | 11 | 266·85 | 5 | 246·38 |
| Yukon Territory Special | 1 | | | |
| Totals | 443 | 91,821·57 | 673 | 243,207·28 |

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1904.

The following article intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour conditions is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Departments of Trade and Commerce, Canada, and on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals.

OF the general trade situation throughout Canada during the month of February, it may be said that the latest foreign trade reports presented a satisfactory showing as compared with 1903, and, taking seasonal conditions into account, with the previous month. Trade prospects within the empire were of an expanding nature ; domestic trade, in spite of the serious drawback occasioned by the unusually cold and stormy weather, reflected a healthy tone and afforded a promising outlook. Refer-

ence in detail to conditions in these various branches is as follows :—

Foreign Trade Returns.

As will be seen from the accompanying tables, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs, the trade of the Dominion showed an increase in the value of imports entered for consumption during the month of January and during the first seven months of the present fiscal year, but a decrease in the value of exports during both of the periods named, the decline under the latter heading being attributed largely to the cold and stormy weather which prevailed throughout the month and which interfered with the movement of freight to a serious degree. A comparison

of the aggregate returns shows an increase of over \$15,000,000 for the seven months. As compared with the month of December the returns, taking seasonal circumstances into account, are considered satisfactory, though showing a decline in both imports and exports.

With regard to the record in exports up to January 31, produce of the mines shows an increase of over \$2,000,000, while animals and their products show a decline of \$1,700,000; agriculture a decline of \$3,000,000; forest wealth a decline of \$1,000,-

000 and manufactures an increase of \$200,000.

There was some discussion during the month of the trade relations existing between Germany and the Dominion, more particularly in reference to the surtax at present imposed on German goods coming into Canada. Some interference was also reported in the trade in Canadian food stuffs with Japan, as a result of the outbreak of war between the latter country and Russia, though a report that commodities of this class were contraband of war was officially denied.

TABLE SHOWING VALUE OF CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1904.
IMPORTS.

| | MONTH OF JANUARY. | | SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY. | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1903. | 1904. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Dutiable goods..... | 10,173,676 | 10,855,154 | 74,755,777 | 85,245,209 |
| Free goods..... | 6,671,715 | 6,414,160 | 45,291,234 | 53,556,213 |
| Total..... | 16,845,391 | 17,269,314 | 120,047,001 | 138,801,422 |
| Coin and bullion..... | 217,722 | 203,666 | 3,056,837 | 3,346,098 |
| Grand total..... | 17,063,113 | 17,472,980 | 123,103,848 | 142,147,520 |
| Duty collected..... | 2,741,207 | 3,017,112 | 20,555,323 | 23,489,255 |

EXPORTS.

| | MONTH OF JANUARY. | | | | SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY. | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| The Mines..... | 2,460,068 | 10,257 | 1,982,885 | 15,174 | 20,873,685 | 134,366 | 22,508,035 | 142,237 |
| The Fisheries..... | 1,037,697 | 10 | 1,087,554 | 87 | 7,927,472 | 17,806 | 7,094,844 | 6,976 |
| The Forest..... | 1,125,587 | 515 | 1,071,005 | 144 | 24,733,533 | 17,956 | 23,079,384 | 264,104 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 4,705,292 | 14,755 | 3,654,049 | 13,398 | 49,884,087 | 453,935 | 46,150,417 | 338,719 |
| Agriculture..... | 4,419,557 | 381,982 | 3,130,587 | 37,771 | 25,936,363 | 5,558,625 | 24,973,179 | 7,697,454 |
| Manufactures..... | 1,582,246 | 151,144 | 1,337,662 | 134,992 | 11,216,316 | 1,334,650 | 11,425,967 | 1,461,475 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 10,752 | 73,202 | 682 | 35,201 | 66,209 | 511,081 | 16,552 | 280,071 |
| Total merchandise..... | 15,341,199 | 631,865 | 12,264,424 | 236,767 | 140,642,665 | 8,028,419 | 135,248,378 | 10,191,036 |
| Coin and bullion..... | | 15,624 | | 18,911 | | 300,345 | | 367,166 |
| Grand total exports..... | 15,341,199 | 647,489 | 12,264,424 | 255,678 | 140,642,665 | 8,328,764 | 135,248,378 | 10,558,202 |

A special *Canada Gazette* issued February 16 had a proclamation containing the following paragraph :

1. During continuance of hostilities no coal is to be supplied to warships of either of the belligerent powers, except on a written authority of the competent port authorities, specifying the amount of coal which may be supplied.

2. Before issuing any authorization for the supply of coal to any belligerent warship, the port authority shall obtain a written declaration duly signed by the officer commanding such warship, of the destination to which it is proceeding, and the amount of coal already on board.

Imperial Trade.—Reports of Commercial Agencies.

During the month of February the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, began the publication of a weekly bulletin containing the latest reports of Canadian commercial agents and the latest trade inquiries received. This form of publication was adopted with the intention of rendering the material in question more immediately available, and of thus affording business men in Canada the earliest possible intimation of important trade opportunities. The department has at present 12 commercial agents representing Canada in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the British West India Islands, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, France, and the cities of Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham, England. In addition to these, various Canadian agents in Great Britain and Europe are instructed to receive inquiries relating to trade matters. Hitherto the information derived from these sources has been published only in the monthly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, though the press of the country has been supplied with information earlier. Under the new arrangement information will be given to the public almost immediately after its receipt, the reports being sent to all trade journals and daily newspapers throughout Canada, and to individuals upon application. Reference to the contents of these weekly reports will be made under the present heading from month to month in the *Gazette*.

According to reports received by the Department of Trade and Commerce during

the month from a number of its commercial agents, the trade in Canadian butter and cheese with the British West Indies shows increasing returns with prospects excellent for still further advances in the near future, providing constant attention to quality and packing is maintained by exporters. Canadian cheese is finding a particularly ready market in Trinidad and Jamaica. A stimulus to trade will be given during the next three months by the resumption of banana shipments, though the hurricane of last August did much damage to this fruit. The federal elections in Australia are reported as having interfered somewhat with trade in that country. The Australian harvest, however, has been particularly abundant, and wool, butter and flour report exceptionally good markets. Canadian tobacco is growing in favour in Melbourne, and there are openings reported for exporters of carbide of calcium and for Canadian manufactured products in South Australia. The new preferential tariff schedule adopted by New Zealand admits Canadian goods covered by the schedule without any reciprocal action on the part of the Canadian Government and affords a field for further extension of preferential terms by negotiation. An increased trade of about \$1,500,000 might, on the authority of the agent, be secured in this connection. Canadian exporters, it is stated, would have good openings for the disposal of bicycles, boots and shoes, carriages, hardware, pianos, wrapping paper, ropes, rubber goods, gas and oil engines, and other goods. From Leeds, Eng., good openings for Canadian office furniture, fruit and cheese are reported, and Canadian butter is said to be steadily growing in favour. Canadian bacon and hams have also found an exceptionally good market recently in England. In Manchester, openings for Canadian heating appliances are reported. The situation in South Africa is said to require an immediate addition to the number of representatives of Canadian business interests there, prospects for trade in boots

and shoes, furniture, canned goods, agricultural implements and canned salmon being reported very promising.

British Meat Imports.

Some recently published statistics relating to British meat imports are of interest to Canada. The largest imports of bacon during 1903 came from the United States, the amount in cwts. reaching 2,893,507, a decrease of 390,348 cwts. Denmark ranked second with 1,496,100 cwts., an increase of 240,474, followed by Canada with 665,249 cwts., an increase of 202,762. Other countries totalled 102,131 cwts., an increase of 14,396. The United States also stands first in the quantities of hams, viz., 939,169 cwts., a decrease of 373,610, Canada following with 197,497, an increase of 33,467 cwts., or 20 per cent. Under the heading of pork, Holland, the United States and Belgium rank in the order named.

Domestic Trade.

The exceptionally unfavourable weather was the most prominent factor governing domestic trade conditions throughout Canada during the month. The severe cold, in bringing out-of-door employment in most localities to a standstill, together with the heavy snowfall and drifting storms which followed, in interfering with the movement of traffic on the railways and with industry in many other other forms, were influences which tended towards decreasing trade returns. On retail trade, particularly in the country districts, the effects were especially noticeable, farmers in many sections of the country being unable to reach their markets except with extreme irregularity. Wholesale trade, besides suffering from the reflection of these conditions, was also depressed by the blockade of freight on the railways, shipments being in many instances refused, or, where accepted, being delayed very considerably in transmission. Orders were also diminished, owing to the movements of commercial travellers being interfered with by conditions prevailing on the railways. Country remittances were

also somewhat slow, though the record of failures was satisfactory. Apart from these drawbacks, however, the general trade situation was healthy, with a good seasonable demand reported by most jobbing houses. Orders for building material, hardware and kindred lines were particularly active. The dry goods market was also satisfactory, in spite of the phenomenal rise and subsequent decline in the price of raw cotton, while in linens, woollens, silks, &c., the market continued firm, with a rising tendency. In groceries, the price of coffee showed a sharp advance. Dealings in Canadian securities were dull, with market movements narrow and showing a comparative absence of the speculative element. On the whole, the outlook for trade for the coming spring season is considered bright, more particularly in view of the upward tendency in the price of farm products, the high price of wheat, which reached the highest level during the month since 1898, and the reports of increased crop acreages and large settlement operations promised for the coming season in Western Canada.

The fortieth annual report of the People's Bank, of Halifax, N.S., for the year ended January 30, showed net profits of \$78,977.38 on a paid-up capital of \$996,392.59. The reserve fund of the bank now amounts to \$440,000.

In the three years ended December 31, the paid-up capital of Canadian banks increased \$11,426,125, while the reserve funds increased \$16,097,162.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Dominion, according to the latest official statement of the Department of Finance, amounted during January to \$5,381,350.93, or a total of \$40,317,813.20 for the first seven months of the current fiscal year. The total for the month shows a decrease of \$388,207.57 over December, 1903, and an increase of \$197,080.83 over January, 1903. For the first seven months of the fiscal year the increase amounts to close upon \$4,000,000.

The total expenditure for January was \$6,393,517.71, as against \$7,134,717.25 in January, 1903. For the six months the total expenditure was \$27,107,713.51, as against \$26,684,406.24 a year ago. The sum of \$1,466,418.83 was expended on capital account during the month, the chief items of which were as follows:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Railway subsidies.. . . . | \$883,050 00 |
| Public works, railways and canals. | 374,960 13 |
| Militia.. . . . | 79,424 41 |
| Bounty on steel and iron.. . . . | 65,158 79 |
| Dominion Lands.. . . . | 58,620 87 |

The total estimated expenditure of the province of Ontario for 1904 is \$4,657,909.76, including an item of \$451,475 for capital account and one of \$149,300 for colonization and mining roads. Other prominent items were: charges on Crown lands, \$256,793.34; agriculture, \$337,496; public institutions maintenance, \$941,642, and education, \$989,154. The assets of the province are placed at \$8,383,306 and the liabilities at \$5,834,141.

The Post Office Department, Canada, showed a surplus of \$395,268 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the Number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record,' issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of February.

In the month of November, 411 patents were issued in Canada. The inventions relating to the various means of locomotion numbered 51. There were 28 electrical inventions, 16 manufacturing machines, 9 new processes of manufacture, 20 agricultural machines and implements, 23 patents connected with the building trades, and 15 relating to metallurgical and mining industries. Among the miscellaneous inventions were 23 patents for office utilities, 8 systems of heating, and 8 patents with reference to different methods of lighting.

Inventions relating to locomotion.

The 51 patents relating to *locomotion* included one traction engine, two switches,

five brakes, four rails, five tires, and three car-couplers.

Among the inventions of this description there is a locomotive engineer's alarm, the purpose of which is to give warning when two trains are approaching each other.

Machinery.

Among the numerous machines for which patents were taken out, there were eight looms, and machines for the manufacture of brushes, thread and glassware. There were several inventions relating to the printing industry, among them being a printing press, a cylinder printing machine, ink-distributing mechanism, and a linotype leader.

As an indication of the efforts that are being made to supplant coal as a fuel for industrial purposes, patents were issued for five gas-engines, four explosive engines and one oil-engine.

Industrial Processes.

The nine industrial processes for which patents were taken out included several interesting and important ones. There were two methods of making fire-proof materials. One is the following process of making cotton goods non-inflammable. The material is impregnated with a solution of stannate of soda, then, after being dried, it is impregnated with a solution of titanium salt, and again dried. The titanium is then fixed by means of an alkaline bath, preferably of silicate of soda. It is finally washed, dried and finished as required.

The other process consists in manufacturing millboards and tiles out of asbestos, the means adopted being to pulp the asbestos in a solution of chloride of magnesium, adding thereto oxide of magnesium, pressing and drying the substance thus obtained, and treating it to a solution of silicate of potash or soda.

Other processes patented are concerned with the manufacture of cement, the treat-

ment of leather, the conversion of wood cellulose into fermentable sugar, &c.

Electrical Inventions.

Among the electrical inventions patented, there were three relating to lighting, two to telephones, and two concerning wireless telegraphy, which may be classed under this head. There were also a controller for electric motors, a storage battery, an electric furnace, an apparatus for electrical smelting, and an electro-therapeutic apparatus.

As a protection against accidents caused by electric wires, there is a patent for a means of protecting the exposed parts of electric switches, cut-outs, &c. This consists of an insulating block, fire and electric-proof, composed of several parts, each being complementally grooved so as to conceal and surround all portions of the electrical device. There are openings in some parts of the block, which permit the actuation of the appliance, and there is an arrangement to close these openings when necessary.

Inventions relating to Building Trades.

There were two patents for fireproof construction. The main feature of one is a network of wires or rods, fastened with hooks to supporting beams, and covered with a reticulated material; concrete is

then placed on top of the beams, rods and this material, and above that are placed alternate layers of felt paper and insulating material, and the floor is laid on top of them. The other patent consists of a fire-proof tower containing ventilating shafts, in connection with a system of water-pipes arranged in the ventilating shafts and within recesses in the floor of the building.

Other inventions relating to building are a device for removing shingles, a tiled flooring, and a storage house for breweries.

Metallurgical and Mining Inventions.

There were several important patents among the 15 relating to metallurgy and mining. The following were some of the new processes patented:—

A new method of arresting arsenic fumes from smelter gases consists in passing the gases containing the fumes through a filter, in which is placed some sulphide of calcium.

A method of converting copper consists in creating an intense heat in the molten matte by the introduction of air, then abstracting a portion of this heat by a cooling medium at the beginning of the blow, when the oxidation is rapid, and supplementing the heat by a flame at the end of the blow, when the oxidation fails.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signature of both parties during the month of February, together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule in each contract:—

Construction of a Wharf at Honora Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont., February 22, 1904, \$7,900.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Not less than the following rate:— |
| Contractor's foreman (carpenter)..... | \$3 00 per day of 10 hours. |
| Carpenters..... | 2 25 " " |
| Blacksmiths..... | 2 00 " " |
| " helpers..... | 1 50 " " |
| Ordinary labourers..... | 1 50 " " |
| Driver, with one horse and cart..... | 2 00 " " |
| " two horses and wagon..... | 3 00 " " |

Pile wharf at Pembroke, Renfrew county, Ont.; February 19, 1904; \$41,999.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Not less than the following : | |
| Contractor's engineer.. . . . | \$ 6.00 | per day. |
| “ foreman.. . . . | 4.00 | per day of 10 hours. |
| “ sub.-foreman.. . . . | 2.75 | “ 10 “ |
| Carpenters.. . . . | 2.25 | “ 10 “ |
| “ helpers.. . . . | 1.75 | “ 10 “ |
| Blacksmiths.. . . . | 2.25 | “ 10 “ |
| “ helpers.. . . . | 1.25 | “ 10 “ |
| Driver with one horse and cart.. . . . | 2.50 | “ 10 “ |
| Driver with two horses and wagon.. . . . | 3.50 | “ 10 “ |
| Ordinary labourers.. . . . | 1.50 | “ 10 “ |
| Timekeeper.. . . . | 45.00 | per month. |

Construction of an Armoury at Cobourg, Ont., February 24, 1904, \$35,550.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Not less than the following rate :— | |
| Foreman mason.. . . . | \$3 00 | per day of 9 hours. |
| “ bricklayer.. . . . | 3 00 | “ 9 “ |
| “ carpenter.. . . . | 2 50 | “ 9 “ |
| Carpenters.. . . . | 2 00 | “ 9 “ |
| Stone cutters.. . . . | 3 00 | “ 9 “ |
| Stone masons.. . . . | 2 70 | “ 9 “ |
| Bricklayers.. . . . | 2 70 | “ 9 “ |
| Plasterers.. . . . | 2 75 | “ 9 “ |
| Painters.. . . . | 1 75 | “ 9 “ |
| Plumbers and steamfitters.. . . . | 2 00 | “ 10 “ |
| Electricians.. . . . | 1 75 | “ 10 “ |
| Tinsmiths.. . . . | 2 00 | “ 10 “ |
| Blacksmiths.. . . . | 2 00 | “ 10 “ |
| Roofers.. . . . | 2 00 | “ 10 “ |
| Timekeepers.. . . . | 1 50 | “ 10 “ |
| Driver, with one horse and cart.. . . . | 2 00 | “ 10 “ |
| “ two horses and wagon.. . . . | 3 00 | “ 10 “ |
| Builders' labourers.. . . . | 1 50 | “ 10 “ |
| Ordinary labourers.. . . . | 1 35 | “ 10 “ |

Alterations and additions to Post Office and Building, Sydney, C.B., N.S., February 27, 1904, \$15,750.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Classe of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Not less than the following rate :— | |
| Contractor's foreman, bricklayer.. . . . | \$4 00 | per day of 10 hours. |
| “ mason.. . . . | 4 00 | “ “ |
| “ carpenter.. . . . | 2 50 | “ “ |
| Masons.. . . . | 3 50 | “ “ |
| Bricklayers.. . . . | 3 50 | “ “ |
| Builders' labourers.. . . . | 1 65 | “ “ |
| Stone cutters.. . . . | 3 50 | “ “ |
| Carpenters.. . . . | 1 50 | “ “ |
| Joiners.. . . . | 1 75 | “ “ |
| Stair builders.. . . . | 2 00 | “ “ |
| Plasterers.. . . . | 2 00 | “ “ |
| Painters and glaziers.. . . . | 1 50 | “ “ |
| Plumbers.. . . . | 2 50 | “ “ |
| Steamfitters.. . . . | 2 50 | “ “ |
| Sheet metal workers.. . . . | 1 75 | “ “ |
| Electrical wirers.. . . . | 2 25 | “ “ |
| Blacksmiths.. . . . | 2 00 | “ “ |
| Tinsmiths.. . . . | 1 75 | “ “ |
| Lathers.. . . . | 0 15 | cents per bunch. |
| Ordinary labourers.. . . . | 1 50 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Driver, with one horse and cart.. . . . | 2 00 | “ “ |
| “ two horses and wagon.. . . . | 3 00 | “ “ |
| Timekeeper.. . . . | 2 00 | “ “ |

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1904.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

THE Department of Labour has received notice of 225 accidents to workmen during the month of February in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 69 lives and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 125.

Compared with the previous month the returns show an increase of 31 in the total number of accidents, there being a decrease of 6 in the number killed and an increase of 37 in the number injured.

By industries and groups of trades the record was as follows :—

| Trade or industry. | Killed. | Injured. | Total. |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| Agriculture.. . . . | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Lumbering.. . . . | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Mining.. . . . | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| Building trades.. . . . | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Metal trades.. . . . | 5 | 27 | 42 |
| Woodworking.. . . . | .. | 9 | 9 |
| Railways*.. . . . | 26 | 34 | 60 |
| Miscellaneous.. . . . | 11 | 36 | 47 |
| General transport.. . . . | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| | 69 | 156 | 225 |

Nature of Fatalities and Injuries.

By reference to the detailed table of accidents published herewith it will be seen that some of the accidents of the month of February were in the nature of disasters, and resulted in very serious loss of life and property. A brief reference to the more prominent among these is as follows :—

Wreck on the Intercolonial Railway Line Near Milford, N.S.

On the morning of February 3, the Boston and Montreal express, otherwise known

as the Canadian Pacific Railway express, which left Halifax a short time previously, jumped the track near Milford station, about 40 miles west, while running at its ordinary speed of 35 miles an hour, and its five vestibuled cars rolled down an embankment 50 feet high, leaving the engine standing unharmed on the track, and became a mass of hopeless debris on the brink of the Milford river alongside the route. There were about forty persons on the train, thirty passengers and ten of a train crew. Of these one passenger and the train conductor were killed and all but four of the remaining number more or less severely wounded. Of the railway employees a car inspector, a baggageman, two brakemen and a news agent were injured. The accident was attributed to spreading of the rails due to the severity of the weather, but this was contradicted owing to the fact that the engine remained on the rails. Another reason invoked was faulty gearing beneath the cars, but this still remains unproved.

Collision on the Canadian Pacific at Sand Point, Ont.

A most disastrous railway wreck occurred on the Canadian Pacific Railway about two and a half miles west of Sand Point, Ont., a station 57 miles west of Ottawa, Ont., at five o'clock, on the morning of February 9—the weather being then bitterly cold, the thermometer registering many points below zero, when No. 7, the west-bound Soo train, collided head on with No. 8, the east bound Soo train. In the accident a railway engineer, a baggageman, two locomotive firemen, a news agent and two express messengers were killed, together with seven other passengers, and one railway engineer, a fireman and two railway mail clerks and fifteen other passengers injured, some of them dangerously. Orders had been given to the west-bound train to take the siding at Sand Point and await crossing there by the east-bound train, but

*No account is taken in this connection of accidents or fatalities happening to other than employees.

the engineer and the fireman of the former train, for reasons which no doubt will be brought out in the inquest, which commenced on February 18 and was continued to March 8, ran past the Sand Point station and a couple of miles west thereof collided with the east-bound train. The trains were then moving at about 30 miles per hour and the west-bound train received a greater momentum from the fact that after leaving Sand Point the road deflects considerably. The impact between the meeting trains was such that both engines telescoped and a second car belonging to each, in which the large number of fatalities and injuries occurred.

Other Accidents.

Other accidents of the month attended with fatal results to more than one person were as follows :—

The death of two farmers who, while driving home in a cutter, crossing a railway track, were struck by passing train.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

By industries and groups of trades the table shows the following record for the month :—

Agriculture.—The number of fatalities, 7, as compared with the total number of casualties in this group, is a very striking feature of the month's general record of accidents. Three were caused by being run down by a railway train; two by freezing to death; one by being crushed to death by the collapse of a cattle shed roof overburdened with snow and one by a large piece of timber which the victim was hoisting falling upon him, the hoisting chain having broken. The other injury on the list was due to the collapse of a cattle shed roof mentioned above.

Lumbering.—Seven of the 16 accidents in this group were fatal, four deaths being due to trees or limbs of trees falling on choppers; one by the explosion of dynamite cartridges which the person killed was

thawing; one to an attempt to couple railway cars and one to a man falling off and being ran over by a railway train on way home from shanties. Of the 9 non-fatal injuries three were due to axe slipping and severely cutting limbs of body, two by falling trees or limbs of trees; two were cases of saw-mill hands being crushed while working in a mill by heavy iron pipe falling on them and another of feet and hands being frozen while workman was driving home from a lumber camp.

Mining.—There were seven killed and twelve injured in this industry during the month. One of the fatalities occurred in Rossland, B.C., the miner falling out of a cage down a chute and being dashed against a set of timbers; in Springhill, N.S., also a miner fell down a chute and was killed; four fatalities occurred through the falling of coal, stone and frozen earth respectively, from roofs of mines and one death happened in New Aberdeen, N.S., by a miner being struck by a runaway train of cars in a coal mine. At Sydney, N.S., a miner had his head cut by coming in contact with a coal conveyer; workmen at Sydney Mines, N.S., and at Nanaimo received serious injuries by falls from roof of mines and another had two ribs broken by being crushed between a box and pit prop when jumping off after a trip; in Nanaimo, B.C., a miner received severe injuries by being crushed between a car and the wall of a mine; at Reserve Mines, N.S., a workman was badly crushed by being jammed between two coal cars; a fractured skull at Bridgeport, N.B., was caused by a miner being struck with a chain tongs, the chain breaking; three miners at Glace Bay N.S., were injured by the explosion of a delayed blast; two drillers at Niagara Falls, Ont., were severely injured by striking unexploded dynamite cartridge with their picks.

In connection with mining accidents it might here be said that during the year ended September, 1903, there were thirty fatal and sixty-four non-fatal accidents in the collieries of Nova Scotia, a total of

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA, STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES F, No. 5.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------------------------|--|
| <i>Agriculture—</i> Farmer Farm hand Farmer | Huntsville, Ont. | Feb. 15 | 1 | 1 | Severely injured | By collapse of roof of cattle shed through weight of snow. |
| | Robey, Man. | " 16 | 2 | 2 | | " " " " " " |
| | " | " 20 | | | | While driving home from market was struck by a train at crossing. |
| | Moosomin, N.W.T. | " 22 | 1 | 1 | | While driving home frozen on road. |
| | Warton, Ont. | " 28 | 1 | 1 | | While hoisting timber in barn it fell. |
| Agricultural labourer | Galt, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | | Sent by employer on errand some distance; found frozen to death. |
| | St. Cyrille, Que. | " 20 | 1 | 1 | | While walking railway track struck by passing train. |
| | Port Arthur, Ont. | " 15 | 1 | 1 | | By explosion of dynamite while thawing some near stove. |
| | Victoria, B.C. | " 22 | 1 | 1 | | In attempting to couple cars. |
| | Marshall, Ont. | " 1 | 1 | 1 | Foot seriously cut. | By slipping of axe. |
| " " | Sidney, Ont. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | While cutting wood struck on head by falling limb. |
| | Fourth Lake, N.S. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | | By a falling tree. |
| | Woodville, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | Leg broke in three places. | By fall of a limb of a tree while walking in bush. |
| | Burling, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | | By fall of a tree while chopping. |
| | Stemba, Man. | " 6 | 1 | 1 | | " " " " " " |
| " " | Portneuf, Que. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | Foot cut. | By slipping of axe while chopping. |
| | La Providence, Que. | " 24 | 1 | 1 | Loss of left forearm. | While chopping axe slipped almost completely severing forearm, which was afterwards amputated. |
| | Milltown, N.B. | " 23 | 1 | 1 | Several ribs broken. | By fall of tree. |
| | Kiskisno, Que. | " 2 | 2 | 2 | Seriously crushed. | By fall of a heavy iron pipe while working in saw-mill. |
| | Plympton, N.S. | " 24 | 1 | 1 | | While returning from lumber camp on railway, fell from car and was run over by train. |
| " " | Buckham, Ont. | " 17 | 2 | 2 | Feet and hands frozen. | While driving from lumber camp father and son had feet and hands frozen. |
| | Sydney, N.S. | " 2 | 1 | 1 | Head injured. | By coming in contact with coal conveyer in mine. |
| | Roseland, B.C. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | While descending in cage fell down shaft and was killed by being dashed against a set of timbers. |
| | Ladysmith, B.C. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | By fall of coal. |
| | Black Lake, Que. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | While working in asbestos mine pit was struck on face and chest by large piece of frozen earth and killed. |
| " " | Nanaimo, B.C. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | By fall of stone from roof of mine. |
| | Sydney Mines, N.S. | " 9 | 1 | 1 | Serious injury to spine. | Fell down a chute. |
| | Springhill, N.S. | " 10 | 1 | 1 | Two ribs broken. | Caught between box and pit prop. |
| | Sydney Mines, N.S. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | Seriously injured. | Crushed between car and wall of mine. |
| | Nanaimo, B.C. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | | |
| <i>Lumbering—</i> Shanty cook Lumber inspector Chopper | Port Arthur, Ont. | " 15 | 1 | 1 | | By explosion of dynamite while thawing some near stove. |
| | Victoria, B.C. | " 22 | 1 | 1 | | In attempting to couple cars. |
| | Marshall, Ont. | " 1 | 1 | 1 | Foot seriously cut. | By slipping of axe. |
| | Sidney, Ont. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | While cutting wood struck on head by falling limb. |
| | Fourth Lake, N.S. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | | By a falling tree. |
| " " | Woodville, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | Leg broke in three places. | By fall of a limb of a tree while walking in bush. |
| | Burling, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | | By fall of a tree while chopping. |
| | Stemba, Man. | " 6 | 1 | 1 | | " " " " " " |
| | Portneuf, Que. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | Foot cut. | By slipping of axe while chopping. |
| | La Providence, Que. | " 24 | 1 | 1 | Loss of left forearm. | While chopping axe slipped almost completely severing forearm, which was afterwards amputated. |
| " " | Milltown, N.B. | " 23 | 1 | 1 | Several ribs broken. | By fall of tree. |
| | Kiskisno, Que. | " 2 | 2 | 2 | Seriously crushed. | By fall of a heavy iron pipe while working in saw-mill. |
| | Plympton, N.S. | " 24 | 1 | 1 | | While returning from lumber camp on railway, fell from car and was run over by train. |
| | Buckham, Ont. | " 17 | 2 | 2 | Feet and hands frozen. | While driving from lumber camp father and son had feet and hands frozen. |
| | Sydney, N.S. | " 2 | 1 | 1 | Head injured. | By coming in contact with coal conveyer in mine. |
| <i>Mining—</i> Miner | Roseland, B.C. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | While descending in cage fell down shaft and was killed by being dashed against a set of timbers. |
| | Ladysmith, B.C. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | By fall of coal. |
| | Black Lake, Que. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | While working in asbestos mine pit was struck on face and chest by large piece of frozen earth and killed. |
| | Nanaimo, B.C. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | | By fall of stone from roof of mine. |
| | Sydney Mines, N.S. | " 9 | 1 | 1 | Serious injury to spine. | Fell down a chute. |
| " " | Springhill, N.S. | " 10 | 1 | 1 | Two ribs broken. | Caught between box and pit prop. |
| | Sydney Mines, N.S. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | Seriously injured. | Crushed between car and wall of mine. |
| | Nanaimo, B.C. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | " | " | | | | |
| | " | " | | | | |

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|
| " | New Aberdeen, N.S. | " | 26. | 1 | Struck by runaway trip in mine. |
| " | Reserve Mines, N.S. | 1 | 26. | 1 | Jammed between two coal cars. |
| " | Bridgeport, N.S. | 26. | " | 1 | By chain tongs, chain broke. |
| " | Glace Bay, N.S. | 29. | " | 1 | By fall of coal from roof of mine. |
| " | " | 27. | " | 3 | By unexpected explosion of a shot that had hung fire. |
| Drillers | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " | 29. | " | Severe injuries to face and body. |
| " | " | " | 29. | 2 | Severely bruised. |
| Mule driver. | Nanaimo, B.C. | " | 12. | 1 | Struck pick on unexploded dynamite cartridge in rock which exploded. |
| Building Trades— | " | " | " | " | Crushed between car and props, owing to a balky mule. |
| Plumber. | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 8. | 1 | While unloading radiators horse started. |
| Carpenter. | St. John, N.B. | " | 1. | 1 | From column swung and jammed hand against post. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 11. | 1 | Elevator loaded with coal had reached 8th story of building where two workmen tried to board it. It fell to ground (125 ft.), one workman killed, the other severely wounded. |
| " | " | " | " | " | Drawn between knives of planer. |
| " | Milltown, N.B. | " | 19. | 1 | Fell from roof of verandah. |
| Painter. | Vancouver, B.C. | " | 15. | 1 | Fell from scaffold while working. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 13. | 1 | Fell from ladder while working, a distance of 12 feet. |
| " | Peterborough, Ont. | " | 17. | 1 | By escaping steam from boiler. |
| Metal Trades | Sydney, N.S. | " | 2. | 1 | Snow and ice fell on him from roof of factory while he was superintending re-piping of boiler. |
| Assistant engineer. | North Sydney, N.S. | " | 12. | 1 | Arm caught while handling heavy steel plates. |
| Stationary engineer. | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " | 1. | 1 | Caught in cog wheel. |
| Farman, structural iron worker. | Montreal, Que. | " | 3. | 1 | While working on crane struck by arm of another crane and fell 35 feet. |
| Machinist. | Toronto, Ont. | " | 4. | 1 | Struck by iron hook on loom in wire fence factory. |
| " | Walkerville, Ont. | " | 5. | 1 | Smock caught near shoulders in cogwheel of lathe and nearly strangled workman. |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | " | 5. | 1 | While carrying ladle of babbit metal workman tripped and dropped ladle in some water, causing metal to fly back. |
| " | Toronto Junction, Ont. | " | 5. | 1 | Caught in roller of hay cutter. |
| " | Vancouver, B.C. | " | 6. | 1 | While repairing a vat it became displaced and fell on workman. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 17. | 1 | While hoisting material chain slipped and workman was caught by same. |
| " | Kingston, Ont. | " | 20. | 1 | Stepped into bed of iron planer; the moving machinery caught leg and broke it. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 23. | 1 | Big electric crane passed over left hand crushing it badly; amputation may be necessary. |
| " | Dundas, Ont. | " | 24. | 1 | While working on derrick, swinging a large piece of steel, the boom broke and fell with load on workman, crushing him to death. |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " | 26. | 1 | First finger and joint of right hand crushed by drop hammer. |
| " | " | " | " | " | While emptying molten metal in ladle it came in contact with water and exploded. |
| " | " | " | " | " | While carrying ladle of molten metal a companion let piece of cold metal fall into it and explosion ensued. |
| Moulder. | Toronto, Ont. | " | 23. | 1 | Hand hurt. |
| " | Moncton, N.B. | " | 11. | 1 | Lost right eye and injured left. |
| " | Point St. Charles, Que. | " | 22. | 1 | Hands and face burned. |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY—Continued.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|----------|--|--|
| <i>Metal Trades. Con.</i> | | | | | | |
| Moulder | Toronto, Ont. | Feb. 9 | 1 | 1 | Foot burned | Molten iron splashed over from mould. |
| " | " | " 4 | 1 | 1 | " | Molten iron upset out of ladle. |
| Tinsmith | Berthierville, Que. | " 23 | 1 | 1 | Lost two toes. | While repairing roof of house ladder fell, causing fall of workman. |
| Rolling mill employee. | London, Ont. | " 18 | 1 | 1 | Head cut and leg broken | While handling boiler plate a large piece fell on left foot. |
| Implement factory hand. | Hamilton, Ont. | " 10 | 1 | 1 | Eye pierced, may lose sight | While at work, fell from 2 story building, striking joist in descent. |
| Saw works employee. | " | " 11 | 1 | 1 | Thumb crushed | Fell from ladder; died 3 weeks later from effects of fall. |
| Elevator works employee. | Oshawa, Ont. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | Foot burned | While working at steam drop. |
| Machinist implement worker. | Toronto, Ont. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | Third finger crushed | By molten iron splashing from ladle. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 23 | 1 | 1 | Right hand bruised | While operating drop hammer. |
| " | " | " 21 | 1 | 1 | Right foot bruised | While making hooks. |
| " | " | " 4 | 1 | 1 | Fingers crushed | While helping to unload pulleys. |
| " | " | " 3 | 1 | 1 | " | A hammer slipped and caught fingers. |
| " | " | " 2 | 1 | 1 | " | While pulling patterns fingers caught between patterns and plate. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | Loss of right thumb | Tried to climb elevator cable and hand was thrown into sheave. |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " 13 | 1 | 1 | Right foot squeezed | Caught between track bed and sill of truck. |
| " | Kingston, Ont. | " 22 | 1 | 1 | Right forearm broken | While working arm was struck by rapidly revolving wheel. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 29 | 1 | 1 | Eye injured. | While working in Canada Screw Works piece of screw flew into eye. |
| Electrical worker | Peterborough, Ont. | " 15 | 1 | 1 | Left arm burned | While pulling out motor switch it arched across causing a flash. |
| " | " | " 18 | 1 | 1 | Back strained. | Slipped from ladder. |
| " | St. John, N.B. | " 17 | 1 | 1 | Face cut. | Shifting pole when trolley was off. |
| employee. | Deschenes, Que. | " 16 | 1 | 1 | Internal injuries. | While cutting anchor ice at power house fell into Ottawa river and drowned. |
| " | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | " 9 | 1 | 1 | Thumb almost blown off. | Fell from telegraph pole. |
| Fireman | North Sydney, N.S. | " 1 | 1 | 1 | Hand badly cut. | Explosion of gauge glass on boiler. Cape Breton Electric Co. |
| Oilier | Sydney, N.S. | " 2 | 1 | 1 | Foot cut. | Caught in balance wheel making 1,200 revolutions a minute. |
| Woodworking Trades— | Three Rivers, Que. | " 6 | 1 | 1 | Hand injured | While feeding hard wood to circular saw, hand slipped and had fingers badly mutilated. |
| Factory hand. | Montréal, Que. | " 6 | 1 | 1 | Third and fourth fingers of left hand. | While at work in factory. |
| " | Quebec, Que. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | Third and fourth fingers of left hand. | Thumb and part of hand cut on Universal Woodworker. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " 17 | 1 | 1 | " | On machinery in packing box factory. |
| " | " | " 17 | 1 | 1 | " | Fingers lacerated while operating a buzz planer. |

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|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|----|---|--------------------------------|---|
| " | St. John, N.B. | " | 18 | 1 | Loss of middle finger of hand. | Caught in cogs of machinery. |
| " | Ottawa, Ont. | " | 19 | 1 | Loss of right hand. | Cut off in buzz planer. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 23 | 1 | Left hand hurt. | Lower joint of thumb of left hand fractured. |
| " | " | " | 23 | 1 | Thumb of left hand bruised. | Caught in machinery. |
| Railway Service— Conductor. | Milford, N.S. | " | 3 | 1 | | In wreck of west bound I. C. R. train. |
| | Farnham, Que. | " | 11 | 1 | | Killed by overturning of a van. |
| | Moncton, N.B. | " | 14 | 1 | Sprained ankle. | In stepping from car. |
| | Bridgeburg, Ont. | " | 2 | 1 | Severely scalped. | In a collision between light engine and 'triple header.' |
| | London, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | Became insane. | As result of collision in which his fireman was killed. |
| " | Ingersoll, Ont. | " | 8 | 1 | Dangerously injured. | Through ice on track engine run off; engineer pinned beneath engine. |
| " | Sand Point, Ont. | " | 9 | 1 | | In head-on collision between east and west bound C. P. R. passenger trains. |
| Brakeman. | Winnipeg, Man. | " | 11 | 1 | Lost foot. | Slipped and fell under engine wheel. |
| | Rat Portage, Ont. | " | 4 | 1 | Knee and leg injured. | Bringing in disabled car, leg caught in brake beam. |
| | Winnipeg, Man. | " | 22 | 1 | Right leg broke, &c. | Run over by train when shunting. |
| | Port Perry, Ont. | " | 22 | 1 | Bad cuts and bruises on head. | In collision. |
| | Milford, N.S. | " | 3 | 1 | Body injuries. | In wreck of west bound I. C. R. train. |
| Car Inspector. | Bridgeburg, Ont. | " | 2 | 2 | Scalded and other injuries. | Collision between light engine and 'triple header.' |
| | London, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | | A collision being imminent, jumped from engine, but was run over by train. |
| | St. Thomas, Ont. | " | 6 | 1 | Severe scalp wound. | Fell from water tank of engine, a distance of 16 feet. |
| " | " | " | 7 | 1 | | Engine and tender of freight broke in two, fireman fell between and was run over. |
| " | Ingersoll, Ont. | " | 8 | 1 | Dangerously injured. | Ice on track derailed engine; fireman pinned under engine. |
| " | Sand Point, Ont. | " | 9 | 2 | | In head-on collision of east and west bound passenger trains on C. P. R. |
| Baggage-man. | Paris, Ont. | " | 10 | 1 | Badly scalded. | Riding on engine when it collided with a 'triple header.' |
| | Fameystelle, Man. | " | 1 | 1 | Bodily injuries. | Tail-on collision; baggage in his car fell on him. |
| | Milford, N.S. | " | 3 | 1 | Head cut. | Wreck of west bound I. C. R. train. |
| | Sand Point, Ont. | " | 9 | 1 | | In head-on collision of east and west bound passenger trains on C. P. R. |
| Brakeman. | Welland, Ont. | " | 1 | 1 | | Fell from top of car, striking an interlocking switch. |
| | Bridgeburg, Ont. | " | 2 | 1 | Severely scalded. | Was riding on engine when it collided with 'triple header.' |
| | Elmira, Ont. | " | 2 | 1 | Arm broken & scalp wounds. | Accidentally thrown from train. |
| | Milford, N.S. | " | 3 | 1 | Leg broken. | In wreck of west bound I. C. R. train. |
| | " | " | 3 | 1 | Face and leg wounds. | In wreck of west bound I. C. R. train. |
| " | Agincourt, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | | While running alongside of engine, struck by another train and run over. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 6 | 1 | | Fell under wheels of car; died 2 days after. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 7 | 1 | | In getting out of way of one train at station, stepped in front of another and was run over. |
| " | Mattawa, Ont. | " | 12 | 1 | | While thawing water pipe under a car, train started and victim dragged 7 miles, dying a short time after being extricated. |
| | South Durham, Q. | " | 15 | 1 | | Coroner's jury declared death caused by being struck with deal, with which workman was trying to move car on to a switch, causing internal injuries resulting in death. |
| | Drumbo, Ont. | " | 18 | 1 | | Foot caught in frog and train ran over him. |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY—Continued.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Railway Service—Con.</i> | | | | | | |
| Brakeman..... | Port Lambton, Ont..... | Feb. 21. | 1 | | | Was in caboose of freight train which was run into by double engine of freight. |
| " | Strathroy, Ont..... | " 24. | 1 | | | Fell from top of train under wheels and was crushed to death. |
| " | Sherbrooke, Que..... | " 25. | 1 | | | Fell from top of car and was run over, dying on Feb. 28. |
| " | Guelph, Ont..... | " 26. | | 1 | Several ribs broken. | While coupling cars, caught between two coal cars. |
| " | Point St. Charles, Que..... | " 28. | | 1 | Cut head and bruises. | While signaling train, slipped and was struck by an engine. |
| " | " | " 28. | | 1 | Foot crushed. | While at work in G.T.R. yards. |
| " | London, Ont..... | " 28. | | 1 | Bone in foot broken, other injuries. | Thrown to ground from top of box car while train was shunting. |
| Yardmaster..... | St. Thomas, Ont..... | " 13. | 1 | | | Stepped from a yard engine in front of another which was being shunted. |
| Varhuan..... | Sydney, N.S..... | " 2. | | 1 | Leg and back injured. | Jumping from train, slipped on ice. |
| Car shop employee..... | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | " 14. | 1 | | Arm and hand crushed. | Working under a locomotive engine, jack slipped letting tender down. |
| Signalman..... | Toronto, Ont..... | " 10. | | 1 | | Fatally injured by falling head first from semaphore. |
| Dining car hand..... | Rutberglen, Man..... | " 10. | 1 | | | Run over by train. |
| " | Reinfrew, Ont..... | " 12. | 1 | | | While getting something from box under car arm got caught and he was dragged 27 miles under car. |
| " | Spanish River, Ont..... | " 28. | | 1 | Foot scalded. | In run off of train bound west at Spanish River. |
| Section man..... | Garwood, Man..... | " 3. | | 1 | Head injured. | Train pitched into a rear train. |
| " | London, Ont..... | " 11. | | 1 | Face badly cut. | While at work near turntable fell into turn pit. |
| " | Glace Bay, N.S..... | " 21. | | 1 | Head crushed. | Caught between two doors of round house. |
| " | Sherbrooke, Que..... | " 22. | | 1 | Dangerously wounded. | While at work on road was struck by a passing train and was thrown a great distance. |
| Truckman..... | Brantford, Ont..... | " 16. | | 1 | Head cut, otherwise hurt. | Shunted car struck one he was loading, displacing material which fell on him. |
| News agent..... | Milford, N.S..... | " 3. | | 1 | Head and shoulder injured. | Wreck of west bound train on I. C. R. |
| Railway mail clerk..... | Sand Point, Ont..... | " 7. | 1 | | | Head-on collision between east and west bound train on C.P.R. |
| Express messenger..... | " | " 7. | 2 | | | " " " " " " |
| Railway employee..... | " | " 3. | | 1 | Back and face injured. | Train pitched into a rear train. |
| " | Ontonment, Que..... | " 6. | | 1 | | Walking on snowbank between two tracks, slipped and fell under moving train. |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i> | | | | | | |
| Merchant..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 23. | | 1 | Broken leg. | Fell on slippery walk outside his store. |
| Light housekeeper..... | Lingan, N.S..... | " 15. | 1 | | | While on trip from his lighthouse, fell over 90 ft. cliff with rig and killed. |
| Chief of fire brigade..... | Glace Bay, N.S..... | " 23. | | 1 | Botly injuries. | Falling walls of building on fire. |

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Civic fireman... | Montreal, Que. | " | 9 | 1 | Foot hurt. | Thrown from reel going to fire. |
| " | " | " | 15 | 2 | Internal injuries. | Hurt at a fire. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 13 | 1 | Head cut, &c. | Through overturning of salvage wagon going to fire. |
| " | " | " | 17 | 1 | Internal injuries. | Inhaling of nitric acid fumes at fire. |
| Telegraph messenger | Montreal, Que. | " | 6 | 1 | " | " |
| Labourer. | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " | 1 | 1 | Leg badly crushed. | While crossing railway track after errand, run over by train. |
| " | Montreal, Ont. | " | 8 | 1 | " | By fall of ice in wheel pit. |
| " | St. John, N.B. | " | 5 | 1 | Left foot injured. | Pile of steel mould boards toppled over and caught his leg. |
| " | Montreal, Q. | " | 17 | 1 | Serious internal injuries. | Killed by falling from railroad car. |
| " | Peterboro', O. | " | 23 | 1 | Lost finger. | Run over by heavily laden truck. |
| " | Quebec, Que. | " | 24 | 1 | Thigh injured. | While cleaning snow from roof fell to street. |
| " | Niagara Falls, O. | " | 25 | 1 | Hand crushed. | While moving a stone. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 27 | 9 | Lost a hand. | While removing snow fell from roof of house to street. |
| Blaster in quarry. | North Bay, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | Severely injured. | While assisting engineer hand caught in pump. |
| Ry. construction employee. | Coleton, Que. | " | 1 | 1 | Head, neck and leg hurt. | By explosion of dynamite cartridge. |
| Chemical worker. | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 2 | 1 | Leg cut off below knee. | Explosion of powder and dynamite storehouse. |
| Coal yard employee. | Windsor, Ont. | " | 9 | 1 | Knee and shoulder hurt. | Killed by poisonous fumes from tank he was cleaning. |
| Newsboy. | Montreal, Que. | " | 6 | 1 | " | While working fell 30 ft. from roof of shed. |
| Factory hand. | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | " | 1 | 1 | Crushed a finger. | In jumping on street car, slipped and fell below car. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 10 | 1 | Left leg broken. | While installing automatic sprinkler, ladder broke and workman fell 12 ft. |
| " | St. Catharines, Ont. | " | 10 | 1 | Internal injuries. | Caught in cramping machine. |
| Paper mill operative. | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 9 | 1 | Back hurt. | While at work in cordage factory. |
| Cotton mill hand. | Bellville, Ont. | " | 10 | 1 | Foot hurt. | Struck on chest by truck in electric works. |
| Milkman. | Montreal, Que. | " | 18 | 1 | Collar bone broken. | Fell down shaft of elevator. |
| Well driller. | Essex, Ont. | " | 22 | 1 | Leg broken. | Was caught by elevator. |
| Penitentiary guard. | Kingston, Ont. | " | 20 | 1 | Leg broken. | Run over by freight train while crossing track to deliver milk. |
| Sup. of immigrant children. | Halifax, N.S. | " | 3 | 1 | Head cut. | Sleight, with cans in it, upset and fell on workman. |
| Commercial traveller. | Millford, N.S. | " | 3 | 1 | Ribs broken. | While at work chain holding oak block, weighing over 40 lbs., broke, and block fell crushing in skull. |
| " | " | " | 3 | 1 | Head cut. | While helping to fix electric light, fell 10 ft. |
| General Transport | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 4 | 1 | " | Fell down hold of Allan steamer <i>Barabara</i> , 60 ft., and was killed. |
| Delivery driver. | Sydney, N.S. | " | 2 | 1 | Body bruised. | In wreck of wreck bound train on Intercolonial Railway. |
| Coal heaver. | New Westminster, B.C. | " | 3 | 1 | " | " |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 4 | 1 | Hand crushed. | " |
| Coal driver. | Toronto, Ont. | " | 6 | 1 | " | Was kicked by a horse. |
| Transfer. | New Annan, N.B. | " | 6 | 1 | " | Fell from coal pit into coal pocket. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 3 | 1 | Leg crushed. | Struck with heavy bucket while loading coal on steamer. |
| " | Essex, Ont. | " | 20 | 1 | Head cut and internal injuries. | While backing coal wagon. |
| " | Sheffield, Ont. | " | 22 | 1 | " | Struck by railway engine while loading horse over crossing. |
| " | St. George, Ont. | " | 23 | 1 | " | Killed while handling logs, alone at time. Body found with log across neck. |
| " | " | " | 23 | 1 | " | While unloading stove from wagon, same fell on him. |
| " | " | " | 23 | 1 | " | Fell 5 feet off a load of wood. |
| " | " | " | 23 | 1 | " | While teaming wood, load upset and fell on workman, breaking neck. |
| " | " | " | 23 | 1 | " | While driving sleigh, with filled oil tank on it, it slipped on icy road and rolled over on to two drivers. Injuries not fatal. |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY—*Continued.*

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>General Transport—Con.</i> | | | | | | |
| Teamster..... | St. John, N.B..... | Feb. 25..... | 1 | 1 | Right leg broken..... | Fell between shafts of vehicle, and a case of oranges fell on workman. |
| Dredgeman.... | Langley, B.C..... | " 13..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | Fell off dredge and was drowned. |
| Accidents Happening in Previous Months, but only Reported to Department in February. | | | | | | |
| <i>Mining</i> | | 1903. | | | | |
| Miner..... | Dawson, Y.T..... | Dec. 12..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | While working in drift, 70 feet under ground, a mass of frozen earth fell on workman. |
| " | Sandon, B.C..... | 1904. |  |  | ..... | Fall of rock after firing a shot. |
| " | Springhill, N.S..... | Jan. 27..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | Smothered under coal in a chute. |
| Teamster..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 17..... | 1 | 1 | Left knee injured..... | While piling lumber on wagon, workman slipped and fell. |
| " | " | " 18..... | 1 | 1 | First right finger punctured..... | While lifting spruce tongue. |
| Machineist..... | Kingston, Ont..... | " 22..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | While oiling machinery, clothing caught in shaft and whirled workman around. |
| " | Toronto, Ont..... | " 18..... | 1 | 1 | Hand badly bruised..... | While sharpening a tool, emery wheel burst, one of the pieces hitting hand. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 20..... | 1 | 1 | Neck burned..... | In pouring molten iron, some splashed on neck. |
| " | " | " 16..... | 1 | 1 | Right ankle bruised..... | Working at cushion hammer turned over on ankle. |
| " | " | " 30..... | 1 | 1 | Left leg burned..... | By molten metal splashing from ladle. |
| " | " | " 18..... | 1 | 1 | Right foot bruised..... | While oiling shearing machine. |
| " | " | " 19..... | 1 | 1 | Left foot burned..... | Hot iron splashed on it. |
| " | " | " 21..... | 1 | 1 | Two fingers cut..... | With knife on moulting machine. |
| " | " | " 24..... | 1 | 1 | Chin cut..... | Fell on pile of planks. |
| " | " | " 30..... | 1 | 1 | Lost end of finger..... | Caught between cogs of drill. |
| " | Brantford, Ont..... | " 19..... | 1 | 1 | Left foot burned..... | Hot iron splashed on workman. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 25..... | 1 | 1 | Right ankle burned..... | In pouring iron from ladle. |
| " | " | " 27..... | 1 | 1 | Right side bruised..... | While undoing a nut, slipped and fell on iron bungs. |
| " | " | " 5..... | 1 | 1 | Left eye injured..... | By hot scales from iron. |
| " | " | " 9..... | 1 | 1 | Right foot hurt..... | Struck against a nail. |
| " | " | " 12..... | 1 | 1 | Right hand crushed..... | While running trip hammer. |
| " | " | " 13..... | 1 | 1 | Left large toe bruised..... | While drilling a casting. |
| " | " | " 15..... | 1 | 1 | Right hand burned..... | Hot iron splashed on it. |
| " | " | " 20..... | 1 | 1 | Loss of first left finger..... | Caught while placing flash on machine. |
| " | " | " 20..... | 1 | 1 | Two fingers bruised..... | Hit by drop hammer. |
| " | " | " 7..... | 1 | 1 | Left leg bruised..... | Piece of lumber slid against it. |
| Factory hand..... | " | " 30..... | 1 | 1 | Burned..... | Train broke in two and portion collided, upsetting fire in car. |
| Ry. employee..... | Hosmer, Man..... | " 30..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |

ninety-four accidents. Of the fatal accidents in Pictou county two were caused by rakes and two by falls; a similar statement applies to Cumberland county. Of nineteen of the non-fatal accidents reported for these two counties eight were occasioned by rakes, boxes, &c., and five from falls. In Cape Breton county eight fatal accidents were caused by cages, buckets or boxes; five by explosions and three by falls, while of the non-fatal fifteen were brought about by boxes and twelve by falls. Thus, it will be seen that of twenty-six fatal accidents in the counties named twelve were from rakes, &c., and seven from falls. In Pictou county about 350,000 tons of coal were produced per each life lost, in Cumberland 247,000 tons and in Cape Breton 206,060 tons. For the whole province the average was 215,000 tons per life lost.

Building trades.—One workman was killed and seven injured in this branch. The fatality was that of a carpenter at Montreal, Que.; an elevator was used for hoisting material and had reached the eighth story of a building *filled with brick*, two carpenters boarded it and it commenced falling. A fellow workman on one of the flats while the elevator was descending snatched one of the workmen from it but the other fell with it to the ground, a distance of over 125 feet, and was killed. The other workman was also severely injured. Three of the injuries were caused by falling from the roof of a verandah and ladders respectively; a carpenter at St. John, N.B., hurt his hand by having it jammed between an iron column and a post; and a plumber had his thigh bruised while unloading radiators from a rig, the horse starting off.

Metal trades.—The metal trades rank third on the list in the number of casualties during February, forming a total of forty-two, though fortunately the fatalities in this branch only number five; one was the case of a workman at Niagara Falls, Ont., who was killed through the boom of derrick breaking and a large piece of steel falling on him; a tinsmith at Berthier-

ville was killed while repairing the roof of a house, the ladder slipped and he fell; the third fatality was the case of a man who fell from a ladder two weeks ago and injured himself to such an extent as to cause his death on February 11; one fatality happened to an electrical worker at the powerhouse, Deschene, Que., who fell into river and was drowned, and an oiler at Sydney, N.S., was caught in a *balance* while making 1,200 revolutions per minute and was whirled to death. Of the non-fatal accidents six were caused by the splashing of molten metal which the workmen were carrying, one by snow and ice falling from a building near which the workman was superintending the in-piping of a boiler. There were two cases of fracture of the skull, one from being struck by the arm of a crane and another by being struck by an iron hook on a loom. A particular accident, which was nearly accompanied by fatal results, was that of a workman's smock becoming entangled in a cog wheel and nearly chcking him to death. In addition to the above there were many minor accidents of more or less gravity, severe bruises, &c.

Woodworking trades.—There were fortunately no fatal accidents in this branch during February and only nine non-fatal accidents, none of these, as may be gathered from the list, being such as to endanger life, consisting principally of injuries to fingers or hands by coming into contact with machinery.

Railway service.—During February the railway service came first among the different distinct groups of trades as being the most hazardous with sixty casualties to workmen of which twenty-six were fatal. The wreck on the Intercolonial Railway at Milford, N.S., and the collision on the Canadian Pacific at Sand Point, Ont., above referred to, were responsible for twelve of the fatalities and eight non-fatal injuries. Of the other fatal accidents a conductor was killed at Farnham, Que., by the overturning of a van; a fireman, at London, Ont., seeing a collision imminent

jumped from his engine but fell back under the wheels of his train and was killed; the engine and tender of a freight train at St. Thomas, Ont., broke in two, the fireman fell between and was killed; a brakeman at Welland, Ont., fell from top of car and landed head first on an interlocking switch which killed him; a brakeman at Agincourt, Ont., while running east alongside of his engine was struck by a west-bound train and run over; a brakeman at Montreal, Que., fell under wheels of train and died two days after from injuries received; at Toronto, Ont., a brakeman, while getting out of way of one train stepped in front of another and was run over; a brakeman at Mattawa, Ont., was thawing water pipe under a car when train started and he was dragged a distance of seven miles, dying a short while after being extricated; at South Durham, Que., a brakeman was killed by being struck with a piece of deal with which he was trying to move a car on to a siding; while shunting at Drumbo, Ont., a brakeman's foot got caught in a frog and he was run over by train; at Port Lambton, Ont., a double engine crashed into a caboose in which a brakeman was and killed him, a brakeman at Strathroy, Ont., fell from the top of a car, rolled under the wheels and was crushed to death; a casualty of a similar kind occurred at Sherbrooke, Que., a brakeman again being the victim; a yardmaster at St. Thomas, Ont., stepped from one yard engine in front of another engine being shunted and was run over; a signalman at Toronto, Ont., was fatally injured by falling head first from a semaphore; a dining car hand at Renfrew, Ont., while getting something from a box under car, got his arm caught and he was dragged 27 miles under car, the body being frozen stiff when discovered. A glance at the above described fatalities will show that the occupation of a brakeman is one of the most dangerous of the railway classes of employment, it having furnished nine out of the twenty-six fatal accidents, locomotive fire-

men coming next with four. Of the non-fatal accidents, numbering thirty-four, in one case an engineer at London, Ont., became insane through the effects of a collision in which his fireman was killed. Three of the accidents were of a dangerous nature and may still have fatal effects, twenty-three were severe but not necessarily fatal and the balance were accidents of a comparatively slight nature.

In connection with industrial accidents to railway employees it may here be mentioned that for the year ended June 30, 1903, there were ninety more fatalities on the Canadian railways than in the previous year. The records of fatalities for the two years were as follows:—

| Year. | Passen- gers. | Em- ployees. | Other persons. | Total. |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1901-02.. . . . | 19 | 146 | 165 | 330 |
| 1902-03.. . . . | 53 | 186 | 181 | 420 |

On electric railways nine passengers were killed in 1903, as against eight in 1902.

General transportation.—Five fatalities and twelve serious injuries were reported under this heading. Of the fatalities a coal heaver at New Westminster, B. C., was struck by a heavy bucket while loading coal on steamer and was killed; in Toronto, Ont., a teamster while leading a horse and rig across a railway crossing was struck by an engine and killed; death came to a teamster at New Annan, N.B., while hauling logs. He was alone at the time and when the body was found a log lay across his neck; a teamster at Sheffield, Ont., was also killed by his load upsetting, falling upon him and breaking his neck; and a dredgeman at Langley, B.C., fell off the dredge and was drowned. Of the fourteen non-fatal accidents eight were of a serious nature and six of a slighter kind.

Miscellaneous.—There were thirteen fatalities and thirty-eight injuries reported under this heading. Before proceeding to go into any detail of individual fatalities or accidents it may be well to mention one accident in particular in which one loss of life occurred and seven were injured. This

was a small fire in the Toronto Engraving Company's premises, Toronto, Ont., at which eight firemen, engaged in combatting the flames, inhaled the fumes of nitric acid. This resulted fatally in the case of one of the firemen and the others are still under treatment. Of the fatal accidents one was that happening to a lighthouse-keeper at Langan, N.S., who, while driving from his light, fell over a ninety-foot cliff with his rig and was killed. An electrical employee at Deschenes, Que., while cutting anchor ice near the power-house, fell into the Ottawa river and was drowned. A telegraph messenger at Montreal, while crossing a railway track after an errand, was run over by a train. An oiler in a power-house in Sydney, N.S., got caught in a balance wheel making 1,200 revolutions per minute and was killed. A mass of ice in a wheel pit at Niagara Falls, Ont., fell on a labourer and killed him. At Galt, Ont., a chore boy sent on an errand, some distance into country, was afterwards found frozen to death. A labourer in Montreal, Que., was killed by falling from a railway car. An employee in the chemical works at Capelton, Que., while cleaning an acid tank, was overcome and killed by the poisonous fumes emanating therefrom. A milkman at Belleville, Ont., while crossing the track to deliver milk, was struck and run over by a freight train. A well-driller at Essex, Ont., while at work, the

chain holding an oak block weighing over 40 pounds, parted and the block fell crushing in his skull. A lady superintendent of immigrant children fell down the hold of the Allan ss. *Bavarian* at Halifax, N.S., a distance of 60 feet, and was instantly killed.

In addition to the fatal accidents, in the trades coming under the heading 'miscellaneous' thirty-eight injuries of more or less gravity have been received. The chief of the fire brigade at Glace Bay, N.S., was severely injured internally by the falling of a wall at a fire and four firemen in Montreal were at different times hurt while in the pursuit of their calling. Of the other injuries three were to employees of electric companies, one to a stationary engine fireman, six to labourers, one to a blaster in a quarry, three to railway construction employees at North Bay by the explosion of a powder and dynamite storehouse; one to an employee in a coal yard; one to a newsboy at Windsor, Ont., by being struck by a street car; four to factory hands in different localities; one to a paper mill operative; one to an employee in a cotton mill; one to a milkman in Montreal, Que., his sleigh containing cans upsetting and falling on him, and one to a penitentiary guard at Kingston, Ont., who, while helping to fix electric light, fell into a duct, a distance of ten feet, and broke his leg.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

THE month of February was comparatively free from industrial disturbances throughout the whole of Canada. Only two disputes, which began before February 1, remained unsettled at the beginning of the month. These were a dispute affecting papermakers at Hull, P.Q., and a strike of coal-pit drivers at Sydney, N.S. Only five new disputes of importance took place, and none of them materially affected in-

dustrial conditions beyond the establishments immediately concerned. Four of these affected international trade organizations, and in the remaining one the employees belonged to no trade organization.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and Magnitude.—The magnitude of the new disputes of the month was

as follows in respect to the number of working people involved :

| Magnitude. | Number of Disputes. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| From 6 to 25.. | 2 |
| From 25 to 50.. | 1 |
| From 50 to 100.. | 2 |
| Total.. | 5 |

The number of new disputes in February was four less than in January, and seven less than in February, 1903. Taking the first two months of each of the two years, there were 17 disputes in 1903, compared with 14 in the present year.

Loss of time in working days.—It is impossible to estimate very accurately the loss of time caused to employees by trade disputes in February, owing to the fact that with regard to the disputes affecting papermakers at Hull, Que., the company gradually resumed operations, taking back at different times the working peoples indirectly affected, and, on the other hand, a number of the papermakers left the place in the course of the month to seek work elsewhere. Omitting this dispute, the loss in the remaining five to working people directly affected amounted to 1,029 days, and to those indirectly affected the loss was 1,331 days. In the case of the dispute at Hull, Que., the loss to those *directly* affected may be estimated at about 4,500 working days, and to those indirectly affected the loss was about 3,200 working days. Taking these figures, the total loss to labour was approximately 14,555 working days, as compared with 16,560 days in the previous month.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by the new disputes of the month :—

| Trades. | Number of Disputes. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Metal.. | 1 |
| Woodworking.. | 1 |
| Clothing.. | 1 |
| Food Preparation.. | 1 |
| Papermaking.. | 1 |
| Total.. | 5 |

Localities affected by disputes.—Four of the new disputes took place in the prov-

ince of Ontario, at Toronto, St. Catharines and Niagara Falls, and one in the province of Quebec, at Montreal.

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month :—

| | |
|---|---|
| For increase in wages and other changes.. | 1 |
| Against reduction in wages.. | 1 |
| Against increase in hours of labour.. | 1 |
| Against discharge of employees.. | 1 |
| Against employment of particular persons.. | 1 |

Methods of settlement.—Of the seven disputes which were in existence during the month, four were definitely terminated, and in one the company claimed to be no longer affected. Two remained unsettled at the end of the month. Two disputes were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned; in one case the former employees were replaced by new men, and in another the men's demands were granted without negotiations.

Results of disputes.—One dispute ended wholly in favour of the employees, and one in favour of the employers. A compromise was effected in the other two disputes which were terminated in the course of the month.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The two disputes which began prior to February 1 and were in existence during the month were those concerning the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, Que., and a strike of the coal-pit drivers of the Dominion Coal Company at Sydney, N.S.

There is little to say regarding the dispute of papermakers of the E. B. Eddy Company. In reply to an official communication from the department the company stated that they re-commenced operating the paper mills as open mills on Thursday, January 14, and that they have run them satisfactorily since. During the month many of the papermakers who had stopped work left the place and sought employment elsewhere, but the dispute was not officially declared off.

Strike of Coal-Pit Drivers at Sydney, N.S.

On January 29 a strike was declared by about 40 pit drivers employed at No. 2 colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, at New Aberdeen, N.S. The cause of the dispute was a notice issued to them on the previous day to the effect that, beginning on February 1, driving would be paid for at the uniform rate of \$1.38 per day. Under the system of scoring, or payment by the cartload, which had been in force, their earnings were said to have been considerably more than that when the pit was running at its highest capacity. A few hours after the strike had begun, a conference was held between the strikers and the acting manager, but no settlement was effected. The drivers were informed that the change was made owing to a desire of the company to reduce the output, as more coal was being raised than could be disposed of, and with a diminished production, the driving could be done by boys instead of by young men. On February 1, an arrangement was reached whereby the older drivers were given other work at \$1.65 per day, and they were replaced by boys, paid at the rate of \$1.35 per day. On the following day work was resumed at the mine. For the three days, while the strike lasted, all the miners in the colliery, to the number of about 1,200 men, were compelled to stop work through the action of the drivers, and serious results would therefore have been felt if the trouble had been prolonged.

New Disputes.

The four new disputes of the month were strikes of structural iron-workers at Niagara Falls, Ont., garment workers at Montreal, Que., picture-framers at Toronto, and papermakers at St. Catharines, Ont.

On February 3, a strike was declared by structural iron-workers of the Jenckes Machine Company, of Niagara Falls, Ont., owing to a refusal of the company to grant their demand for higher wages and for the remedying of certain grievances. The dispute affected 75 men, and lasted until February 9, when it was settled by a com-

promise. The wages of some classes of labour were increased and a new scale of 'bonuses' for extra work was introduced. Several changes were also made after the strike in regulations governing the men. A number of the strikers did not return to the work. No trade organization was involved in this dispute.

On February 4, a strike of garment-workers, involving 26 men directly and 14 indirectly, was declared at Montreal. The dispute affected the firm of Messrs. Shapiro & Silver, contractors for Messrs. Weuer Bros. The cause of the trouble was the discharge of two men, whom, the employees alleged, were dismissed on account of their activity on behalf of the trade union. On the 15th of the month the two men were reinstated and the strikers returned to work.

On February 5, a strike was declared by beer bottlers employed at the brewery of Messrs. Reinhardt & Co., Toronto, seven men were involved in the dispute. It was alleged by them that the company had not adhered to an agreement made with their Union last May, that preference of employment would be given to members of the union. After being out for three days, the men returned to work, the firm having discharged the non-unionists, and given their promise to abide by the terms of the agreement.

A strike of picture frame workers of the Cobban Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, was declared on February 15, and was still in existence at the end of the month. About 21 employees, members of the picture frame workers' union, were involved in the dispute. The cause of the strike was a reduction in wages of about 20 per cent and upwards. Towards the end of the month an offer of a settlement was made by the company, but on February 27 it was rejected by the men, because it provided that certain non-union men with whom contracts had been signed were to be retained. No further action was taken during the month.

Lockout of Papermakers at St. Catharines, Ont.

On February 29, a lockout occurred at the works of the Kinleith Paper Company, of St. Catharines, Ont., which involved 82 employees, 57 men and 20 women, and, indirectly, 5 foremen. The cause of the dispute was the posting by the firm of a notice of their intention to return to the longer hours of labour which existed before May 1, 1903. On that date, the working hours had been changed from 71 to 66 hours per week for tower men, and from 58 to 55 per week for day hands. The change to the shorter hours was made by verbal agreement, and there was a difference of opinion as to the exact terms of this agreement between the company and its employees. The company's position is indicated in the following statement, which was given to the press on February 29:—

'In the spring of last year we put our mill on what is known as the short time. It was then expressly agreed by our employees that they would resume the longer hours at the expiration of six months if all the competing mills had not in the meantime adopted the shorter time. We accordingly expected them to keep faith with us. A similar agreement was made by another local mill and they some months ago resumed the longer hours.

'We have always treated our help with consideration and pay them the highest wages obtaining for the various classes of labour. Under the circumstances this breach of faith is unwarrantable.

'We posted notices of change of time two weeks ago to take effect last Saturday and received no intimation that it would not be complied with until Friday. We then posted notices, dismissing employees who did not report for duty according to the new schedule. These were paid off to-day. It will only be a matter of a few days and we will have the mill running full, as we have already a number of applications.

'We do not know if a strike has been declared or not, but we intend to manage our own business and will in future run an 'open mill.'

Kinleith Paper Company, Limited,

F. A. RITCHIE,

President.

The employees made the following statement in reply to the company:—

'With reference to the letter published in the city papers by the Kinleith Paper Co., we may say that we have not broken our part of the agreement of last May. Last May we signed an

agreement with the Company, agreeing that if all the paper mills had not agreed to adopt the short schedule within six months of May the First, we would be willing to go back to the long hours schedule. The six months were up the First of last November. All the competing mills had adopted the short schedule. Our part of the bargain was fulfilled. The Company agreed that after six months, the agreement would be made permanent.

The Lincoln mills are not making the same grade of papers as the Kinleith—they only manufacture wrapping and rope paper. Their men work all night Saturday till 5 o'clock Sunday morning, but they are paid double time for Saturday night. They also get a percentage on their earnings. The Kinleith Company promised us time and a half for overtime.

In conclusion, the Kinleith Company say that they gave us two weeks' notice. It was practically only three days, from Thursday till Monday. Under the circumstances we believe the company have not kept their agreement with us, or treated us fairly. The stand we have taken, we believe, is the only one we could take, and until there is a change in the attitude of the company, it is the only course we can pursue.

We would suggest that the company publish the agreement they made with us and let the public judge.

Reported Strike of Printers at Quebec.

A report was received by the department of a dispute at Quebec arising out of an agreement between the Master Printers' Association and the International Typographical Union, signed on January 23, by which the compositors received an increase in wages. The union stated that the dispute began on February 1 and affected two firms and 14 men. The firms denied the existence of any dispute, and stated that everything had been arranged in a friendly manner. From information received, it appears that a number of men were discharged after the increase in wages had been granted, and their dismissal was regarded by the union as a lockout. Owing to the conflicting accounts of this trouble, it has been omitted from the statistics given in this article.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of February, and which have been reported to the department.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 40.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No. of Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Result. |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | | Directly. | Indirectly. | | | |
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec | Hull | Papermakers | Increase in working hours | 1 | 200 | 500 | Jan. 9 | | Company claims to be no longer affected. A compromise. |
| Nova Scotia | New Aberdeen | Coal pit drivers | Reduction in wages | 1 | 40 | 1,200 | " 29 Feb. | 1 | |
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | Niagara Falls | Structural iron workers. | Demand for higher wages and changes in regulations. | 1 | 75 | | Feb. 3 | Feb. 9 | A compromise. Some strikers did not return. |
| Quebec | Montreal | Garment workers. | Discharge of employees. | 1 | 26 | 14 | " 4 | " 15 | Employees reinstated. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Brewery bottlers. | Employment of non-unionists. | 1 | 7 | | " 5 | " 8 | Non-unionists discharged. |
| " | " | Picture framers. | Reduction in wages. | 1 | 21 | | " 15 | " | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario | St. Catharines. | Papermakers. | Increase in hours of labour. | 1 | 86 | 5 | " 29 | " | No settlement reported at end of month. |

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1904.

The department has received notice of the following organizations having been formed during the month of February, 1904 :—

Nova Scotia—

Dominion No. 2—Redpath Lodge, P.W.A. (juniors).

New Brunswick—

Moncton—Trades and Labour Council.

Quebec—

Grand Mère—Trades and Labour Council.

“ Plumbers.

Montreal—Female Garment Workers.

Ontario—

Guelph—Sheet Metal Workers.

Sarnia—Printers.

Toronto—Masters and Mates.

Manitoba—

Winnipeg—Carpenters' District Council.

North-west Territories—

Frank, Alta.—Miners (branch of the United Mine Workers' of America). The members of this organization are seceders from the Western Federation of Miners.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY, 1904.

During the month of February, the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

| Nature of order. | Amount of order. |
|--|------------------|
| Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps, also type and brass crown seals.. . . . | \$ 300 58 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.... | 24 90 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post, marking and cancelling ink.. | 507 83 |
| Making and repairing post office scales. | 152 00 |
| Supplying mail bags.. . . . | 33 75 |
| Repairing mail bags.. . . . | 1,060 64 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags and fittings.. . . . | 54 45 |
| Making and repairing boxes, portable letter boxes and repairing Railway Mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes.. | 193 48 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.. . . . | 89 50 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform..... | 204 25 |

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during February, 1904 :—

DOMINION REPORTS.

Agriculture and Colonization.

Report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. Third Session, Ninth Parliament, 1903. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 484.

The following subjects came before the standing parliamentary committee on Agriculture and Colonization during the session of 1903 :—Canadian Fruits in European Markets, Breeding Pure Stock, Climate and Soil of the Yukon, Drainage of Farm Lands, Agricultural Development, Farm Products and Foods, Management of the

Bee-hive, Raising Fruits and Vegetables, the Farm Poultry Yard, Management of Live Stock, Forest Preservation and Propagation, Binder Twine Act of 1902, and Canadian Immigration in 1902.

In the final report of the committee, some statistics are given, showing the great agricultural development of Canada during the past few years. The export value of cheese and butter increased from \$12,700,000 in 1892 to \$25,300,000 in 1902, and the export value of pork and bacon increased from \$600,000 in 1890 to \$4,500,000 in 1896 and \$12,500,000 in 1902. The export values of all farm or food products from Canada were in 1890 \$24,000,000, and in 1902, \$80,000,000.

The evidence presented to the committee with reference to Canadian fruits deals largely with the apple trade in England. The bulk of Canadian fruit goes to Liverpool, Glasgow and London. There is practically an unlimited demand for good apples from Canada, but there is no sale for poor fruit. A good trade could be established in pears, if only large, sound specimens are sent, and also in peaches, if they arrive in good condition. An indication of the extent of the Canadian export fruit trade is shown in the statement that during the season 1902-03 there were 1,470 inspections under the Fruit Marks Act, and the number of packages in the lots inspected was 154,022. The number of shippers whose goods were examined in Montreal during that season was 308.

Post Office Department.

Report of the Postmaster General for the Year ended June 30, 1903. King's Printer, Ottawa. Pages, 513.

During the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1903, the revenue of the Canadian Post Office Department amounted to \$4,366,127.75, and the expenditure to \$3,970,859.64, leaving a surplus of \$395,268.11. Several reductions were made in the cost of postage. The domestic rate for newspapers was extended to many other British colonies, and Australia was added to the countries to which letters might be sent for two cents. The rate on newspapers and periodicals addressed from the offices of publication to subscribers within a radius of 300 miles was reduced from one-half of one cent to one-quarter of one cent per pound.

A fair indication of the prosperity of the country is shown by the transactions of the Post Office Savings Banks. The aggregate balance to the credit of depositors in this bank on June 30, 1903, was \$44,255,326.93, an increase of \$1,935,117.02 over the previous year. The average to the credit of each depositor increased from \$260.01 to \$264.96, and the number of accounts open

at the end of the year was 167,023, being 4,262 more than in 1902. The number of postal savings bank offices increased from 915 to 934.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Vital Statistics.

Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1902. King's Printer, Toronto. Pages, 258.

During the year 1902 the registered births in Ontario were 47,796, an increase of 1,735 over 1901. Comparing these two years, 30 counties show an increase of 2,344, and 14 a decrease of 609. The eastern counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont, Glengarry and Dundas show decreases. The greatest increases were 595 in York county, 413 in Algoma, Simcoe, 106, and Northumberland and Durham, 109. The birth-rate per thousand of population was 21.7. This is much smaller than the rate in England and Wales, which was 28.5 in 1891. Part of this difference is attributed to imperfect registration in Ontario. The percentage of deaths, however, is smaller in Ontario, having been 12.6 per thousand in 1902, compared with 16.9 for England and Wales in 1901.

The total marriages recorded for the year were 18,072, being 37 more than in 1901; the rate varied from 26.7 in the county of Essex to 5.3 in the Rainy River district, with an average of 16.4 per thousand for the whole province.

There were 27,864 deaths recorded in Ontario in 1902, compared with 29,608 in 1901. The death-rate of 12.6 per 1,000 in Ontario is lower than any of the countries in Europe, the next lowest being Norway with a rate of 14.9 and Sweden with a rate of 16. The death-rate in Quebec is 19.9 per 1,000. The average rate for the fourteen cities of Ontario was 15.8 per 1,000, which is lower than all but two cities in Great Britain, these two being Leicester with 14.9 and Southampton with 15.2 per 1,000. The mortality, compared with population, was

high at North Bay and Port Arthur, the reason given being that, as they are essentially railway terminal towns in a new district, persons dying by accidents are inevitably brought to them. With regard to the causes of death, there was a marked decrease of communicable or epidemic diseases, and a slight decrease of cancer. There were 1,597 deaths from tuberculosis in 1903, compared with 2,826 in 1901 and 2,164 in 1902, showing a progressive decrease.

With reference to the accuracy of the statistics quoted above, it is stated that the marriage returns may be regarded as absolutely complete, and also the death returns, except perhaps in cases where fatalities occurred in frontier districts, but the returns for births are not quite so trustworthy, although their registration has improved from year to year.

Health Statistics for 1903.

Monthly Bulletin No. 10 for December, 1903.
Issued by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

In a review of the returns received for 1903, the Secretary of the Ontario Board of Health states that there were 25,267 deaths from all causes during the year, out of an average population of 1,998,098, the death-rate being 12·6 per 1,000. Among the contagious diseases, the greatest mortality was due to tuberculosis, which caused 2,072 deaths, or 8·2 per cent of the total deaths reported. There were 820 cases of small-pox and 21 deaths, but this disease abated rapidly after the month of May, there having only been 109 cases and 2 deaths since the end of that month. Scarletina, from which there were 529 deaths out of 3,677 cases, was most prevalent during the first quarter of the year, but there was more diphtheria and typhoid fever during the last quarter.

Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Second Annual Report of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, to December 31, 1903. King's Printer, Toronto. Pages, 48.

In the second annual report of the Timiskaming and Northern Railway Commission, the total cost of this road, which is being constructed by the commission for the Ontario Government, is estimated at \$29,755 per mile, which is made up of \$18,000 per mile for grading, bridging, &c.; \$7,000 for rails, ties, telegraph line, track-laying, &c.; \$1,000 for terminals, sidings, stations, water-tanks, &c., and \$3,000 for rolling stock. During the year arrangements were made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for terminal facilities at North Bay. The report gives the terms of contracts which were signed for the supply of steel rails, locomotives, rail fastenings, flat and box cars, and railway ties.

In the contract for railway ties, a special provision was inserted for the protection of employees of the contractor who agreed to supply them, which was as follows:—

'Cash payments equal to about ninety per cent of the value of the ties so delivered shall be made to the contractor monthly on the written certificate of the engineer, that such ties have been so delivered and accepted and such evidence furnished as aforesaid. . . . The remaining ten per cent shall be retained until the final completion of the whole work to the satisfaction of the engineer, and until the engineer shall be satisfied that all wages of all workmen, labourers and servants of the said contractor and of all sub-contractors under him as well as the price of all ties purchased by the contractor from other parties have been duly paid, &c.

In the report of the medical doctor, covering the work done on the first sixty miles of the road, from November 1, 1902, to December 31, 1903, there were among the workmen six fatal accidents, which he considered comparatively few, considering the hazardous nature of the work. There were 22 cases of small-pox, none of which were fatal, and there were two outbreaks of typhoid fever. There was also a large number of cases of scurvy during the latter part of the summer among Italian labourers, who boarded themselves, but no deaths resulted from it.

The chief engineer reports that at the end of 1903 seventy-six miles of the road were graded and 56 miles of track were laid. A telegraph line was also completed

to the 57th mile. The line of 112 miles now under construction passes through a territory rich in timber, minerals and game, with only patches of agricultural land. An extension of 80 or 90 miles is proposed, which would pass through a comparatively flat country, from twelve to twenty miles wide, with a soil of fine clay loam, and at the northern end it would enter a great clay belt, containing about 16,000,000 acres of fertile soil. The timber growing on this territory consists of cedar, pine, tamarack and a great quantity of pulpwood. There are good prospects of mining development east of the clay belt, a copper mine having already been opened. There are also slate, building stone, and other minerals.

Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions.

Annual Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions for the year 1903. King's Printer, Toronto. Pages, 96.

The third annual report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions, which is published by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, contains addresses delivered at the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, which was held at Toronto on February 18 and 19, 1903, reports of expert judges who placed awards on the different kinds of live stock at the fall fairs in 1903, and some press reports of exhibitions where educational features were the chief attractions. An appendix is added to the report, containing notes on early agricultural societies and fairs collected by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in continuation of articles that appeared in the appendix to last year's report.

The advisability of abolishing attractions such as horse racing in connection with agricultural fairs, and making them of greater educational value, was discussed at the annual meeting of the association, and the speakers were all in favour of this step. This experiment was tried last year at the Whitby and Carleton county model fairs, and was reported to have met with success.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Labour Conditions in South Africa.

Reports of the Transvaal Labour Commission, London. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 81.

On July 2, 1903, a notice was issued by the Government of the Transvaal, South Africa, appointing commissioners to inquire what amount of labour is necessary for the requirements of the agricultural, mining and other industries of the Transvaal, and to ascertain how far it is possible to obtain an adequate supply of labour to meet such requirements from Central and Southern Africa.' After a full inquiry into the labour supply available in the whole of Africa, and the labour requirements of the Transvaal, the commissioners were unable to reach an unanimous conclusion, but they presented majority and minority reports, on the results of their inquiry.

The majority report, which is signed by eleven commissioners out of thirteen, deals at some length with the whole labour question of the Transvaal under the following headings: Historical introduction; Labour Requirements of the Transvaal; (a) Agricultural; (b) Mining; (c) Other Industries; (d) Railways; Analysis of the Labour Supply of the Various Countries included in the Area of Reference; Causes of Labour Scarcity; Suggestions to improve the Labour Supply; Observations upon some Aspects of the South African Labour Problem; Conclusion and Finding.

The finding of the majority of the commissioners is as follows:—(1) That the demand for native labour for agriculture in the Transvaal is largely in excess of the present supply, and as the development of the country proceeds this demand will greatly increase; (2) that the demand for native labour for the Transvaal mining industry is in excess of the present supply by about 129,000 labourers; (3) that the demand for native labour for other Transvaal industries, including railways, is greatly in excess of the present supply; (4) that there is no adequate supply of labour in Central

and Southern Africa to meet the above requirements. No solution to the problem was offered by the commissioners, although numerous proposals were discussed and examined.

The conclusions arrived at by the two commissioners who presented the minority report were: (1) That there is sufficient labour in Central and Southern Africa for present requirements, although effort will be required to obtain it; (2) that the present so-called shortage in the Transvaal is largely due to temporary and preventable causes; (3) that understanding future requirements to mean such as, if satisfied, will benefit the country as a whole, we consider there is also sufficient labour in the territories named above, for future requirements; (4) that in many ways the supply of native labour can be supplemented and superseded by white labour.

Seamen's Savings Banks.

Return relating to Seamen's Saving's Banks. London. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 5.

By the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, the British Board of Trade is authorized to conduct a savings bank on behalf of British seamen, the funds of which are invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The last annual return of the Board of Trade relating to these banks shows that the re-

ceipts for the year ended November 20, 1902, amounted to £105,396 19s. 11d. At the end of the year there were 5,947 depositors, to whose credit there was in the bank the sum of £251,226 7s. 10d. During the year ended March 31, 1903, there were issued 2,248 money orders for the amount of £31,474 0s. 2d. In that year, wages were received to the amount of £193,595 1s. for transmission home from British ports through Board of Trade offices, post offices and local marine boards, and from foreign ports the sum of £62,131 19s. 10d. was received.

Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries.

According to a report on 'Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries,'* recently issued by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, there are in the United States thirteen States in which there are free employment bureaus at the present time. The first one was established in Ohio in 1890. The other States in which they exist are Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The following table shows the work carried on by the free employment offices during the latest periods for which particulars were obtainable:—

| State. | Applications for Help. | Applications for Situations. | Positions filled. | For Year ended. |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Connecticut..... | 10,966 | 14,198 | 7,679 | Dec. 1, 1902. |
| Illinois..... | 47,497 | 44,900 | 40,181 | Oct. 1, 1902. |
| Kansas..... | 1,434 | 1,588 | 1,281 | Dec. 31, 1902. |
| Maryland..... | 681 | 644 | 203 | Dec. 31, 1902. |
| Minnesota..... | | | *5,175 | Dec. 31, 1902. |
| Missouri..... | 15,944 | 11,836 | 7,263 | Oct. 1, 1902. |
| Montana..... | 5,807 | 7,288 | 4,856 | (17 months). |
| Nebraska..... | 1,564 | 2,034 | 1,402 | (7 months). |
| New York..... | 4,106 | 5,903 | 3,662 | Dec. 31, 1903. |
| Ohio..... | 36,613 | 26,968 | 21,428 | Dec. 31, 1902. |
| Washington..... | | | *25,905 | Dec. 31, 1902. |
| West Virginia..... | 1,304 | 1,208 | 1,044 | May 15, 1902. |
| Wisconsin..... | 23,019 | 22,077 | 20,772 | (124 weeks). |
| Totals..... | 148,950 | 138,734 | 109,733 | |

* Not included in totals.

With the exception of Montana, all the States mentioned above conduct the business of employment agencies under their respective bureaus of labour and industrial statistics and have a special appropriation for the purpose. In the case of Montana, there are two free employment offices, conducted at the expense of the cities of Butte and Kalispel, which are required to make monthly reports to the State Bureau of Agriculture, Labour and Industry.

The percentage of positions filled to the number of applicants for situations for the eleven of the States furnishing information was 79'12. The smallest proportion was in Maryland, where only 27'93 per cent of the applicants obtained positions, and the highest proportion was in Wisconsin, where 94'09 applicants secured work.

Two free employment offices in the United States have been discontinued. These formerly existed in California and

Michigan. In neither State was there any special legal provision for their maintenance, but they had been conducted by the State bureaus of labour statistics, in connection with their other work. The free employment bureau in California, which had been maintained partly by the regular funds of the Labour Bureau, and partly by charitable donations, went out of existence in June, 1897. Free employment offices were established at Detroit and Grand Rapids by the Michigan Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics in 1891, but in 1902 there were practically no applications, as the demand for labour was so much in excess of the supply.

Free Public Employment Offices in other Countries.

The report contains returns from eight other countries with reference to free public employment offices. These returns are summarized in the following table:—

| Countries. | Period covered. | Applications for Situations. | Positions filled. | Percentages of Positions filled to Applications for Situations. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Austria... | August, 1903.. | 18,848 | 13,031 | 69'14 |
| Belgium... | October, 1903..... | 2,183 | 758 | 34'72 |
| Denmark... | One year, 1902..... | 35,822 | 19,348 | 54'01 |
| France... | 1st quarter, 1903.... | 19,687 | 12,160 | 61'77 |
| Germany... | August, 1903..... | 78,801 | 59,931 | 76'05 |
| Great Britain... | September, 1903.... | 3,563 | 1,108 | 31'10 |
| New South Wales... | One year, 1901-2.... | 4,886 | 5,389 | 110'29 |
| New Zealand... | One year, 1901-2.... | | 3,704 | |

It is pointed out that these returns do not admit of comparison with each other, on account of the different systems in vogue in the various countries. For example, in the case of Denmark, only the city of Copenhagen is included, but for Belgium an aggregate is given for all the offices subsidized by the communes or otherwise. The majority of applicants in New Zealand were furnished with employment on public

works, but no record was kept of those who applied but failed to secure work, as such figures were unreliable, owing to the fact that an applicant might be registered at several offices at the same time. In New South Wales, the positions filled exceed the number of applicants, the reason being that situations were found for many who had registered at the offices during the previous year.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

Interpretation of Benefit Societies' Regulations.

The interpretation of the regulations of benefit societies with reference to suspensions for non-payment of dues has been recently before the courts. A. C. B. instituted proceedings against the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America for the sum of \$60, being the amount claimed in connection with the death of his son, a member of the union. It appears that the deceased had fallen into arrears in July, 1903, and was suspended for not having paid his dues. He was reinstated, however, in October, having paid the reinstatement fee, and his dues were paid for September and October. He died on November 20, and was said to be in benefit standing at the time of his death. The principal question before the court was the interpretation of the expression 'benefit standing'—whether it meant sick benefit standing or simply death benefit standing. It appeared that a provision in the clause relating to sick benefits relieved the union from paying sick benefits to a member who had been suspended within six months of the time of the claim. The clause relating to death benefits seemed to be open to two readings. The plaintiff contended that it provided for the payment of \$60 funeral benefits to any member of the union 'in benefit standing,' and this benefit standing was not affected by the suspension clause or the reinstatement of a member. For the defence it was urged that there was connection with the suspension clause, and consequently the union refused to pay the \$60. At the trial Mr. Justice Monck reserved his decision, but has now given judgment for the full amount sued for.

The ruling in this case is somewhat similar in principle to a case decided in the province of Quebec in 1897 by Mr. Justice Pagnuelo (*Maille vs. l'Union des Ouvriers Boulangers*, R.J.Q., 12 S.C., 526). In this case His Lordship laid down the following principle with regard to the interpretation of these penalty clauses : 'That the deprivation of the benefits arising from the benefit society is a penalty which should be rigorously confined to the clearly defined cases, and cannot be extended by inference.'

(*Bishop vs. Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America Local No. 131*, Mr. Justice Monck, February 1904, Hamilton, Ont.)

Extension of Employers' Liability.

A recent decision in *Markle vs. Donaldson* by the Divisional Court, indicates a certain variance between the English Act on the subject of workmen's compensation and that of Ontario, with the effect of extending the liability of employers in this province. The case in point was as follows :—The plaintiff claimed damages for injuries which he sustained while in the employment of defendant as a carpenter, owing, as he alleged, to the negligence of defendant. Plaintiff was shingling a roof when the cleat upon which he was supporting himself gave way, and he fell to the ground and was severely injured. The court held that the cleat was part of the ways, works, &c., of the premises used in the business of the employer within the meaning of section 3, subsection 1, of the Workmen's Compensation Act; that there was evidence that it was defective in that it was not securely fastened; that the defective condition was the approximate cause of the injury, and that the defect was due to the negligence of the workman of defendants who did the work of putting on the cleats (the plaintiff not being one of the workmen employed in that work), and that there was evidence, therefore, upon which defendant might be found liable.

Order was accordingly made setting aside non-suit and directing a new trial.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the law affecting the liability of employers is carried further than it has yet gone. The learned judges point out that the provisions of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act are different from those of the English Act, and express the view 'that the legislature of this province intended to place upon the employer a higher duty towards his employee than it was thought right in England to place upon him, and to make him answerable, as far as the condition or arrangement of ways, &c., is concerned, for the negligence of any person, whether in his service or not, to whom he intrusts the duty mentioned in the subsection, in the performance of that duty, in the same way and to the same extent as he would have been answerable at common law had he taken upon himself personally the performance of the duty.' 'Where an appliance necessary for the safety of the workmen is required in the course of the work, and the employer directs any one to provide it ready for the use of the workmen, that person is one intrusted with the duty of seeing that the appliance is proper. This, no doubt, is a wide extension of the common law liability of the employer, but it is to be borne in mind that, if he is made liable, he has his remedy against the person he has employed.'

(Markle vs. Donaldson, Toronto, February 1904. Meredith C. J. McMahon and Teetzel, J. J.)

Common Law Action for Damages.

The Court of Appeal, on January 25, 1904, unanimously confirmed the jury's verdict in the case of Thomas H. Traplin, against the Canada Woollen Mills. This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while working in the defendant's mill at Hespeler,

owing to the fall of an elevator. The case was originally tried at Milton, and the jury, in answer to questions submitted by the judge, found in effect that the elevator was in a dilapidated condition of which the defendants were aware, and that although it was an elevator for lifting goods, yet the defendants permitted their workmen to use it and the plaintiff had used it with their knowledge. The jury found the damages in favour of the plaintiff, \$3,150, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff for that amount and costs. The case was carried to the Court of Appeal with the result above mentioned.

This case is of some interest inasmuch as under the The Workmen's Compensation Act the limit for damages which workmen may recover for injuries is \$1,500. In the present case, however, the plaintiff contended successfully that he was entitled to damages at common law, in which case there was no limit fixed.

(Traplin vs. Canada Woollen Mills, January 25, 1904, Court of Appeals, Toronto.)

In connection with the Grand Trunk Insurance and Provident Society, reference was made in the last number of the *Gazette* to several cases dealing with this subject. Among those referred to was that of Harris vs. the Grand Trunk Railway, and it was then said that the jury in that case had awarded \$400 to the plaintiff, notwithstanding the fact that he was a member of this society. Subsequently, however, Mr. Justice Britton who presided, dismissed the action, following the case of Holden vs. The Grand Trunk Railway, holding that members of the Grand Trunk Insurance and Provident Society have no other claim against the company.

APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
 DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS, 1904.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organizations. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Labour Organizations—Continued. | | | |
| <i>Quebec—</i> | | | |
| Aubrey | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Aubrey Div. No. 203. | R. Dooner | Aubrey, Que. |
| Farnham | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Richmond Div. No. 128 | H. K. Impey | Farnham, Que. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Eastman Lodge No. 134. | G. P. Truax | " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Missisquoi Lodge No. 371. | Angus Morrison | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Farnham Div. No. 187. | Frank O'Hara | " |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen of America, No. | F. W. Hobkins | " |
| " | Bro. of R. Freight and Baggage-men of America, No. 36 | Pierre Belanger | " |
| Grand Mère | Inter. Association of Machinists, St. Maurice Lodge No. 662 | Chas. Bellefeuille | " |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1744 | G. Comeau | " |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Sulphite Pulp and Paper Workers, No. 51 | J. E. Blanchard | " |
| " | Stationary Engineers and Firemen's Association | Alphonse Lavigne | " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, No. 610 | H. A. Ducloux | " |
| Hadlow Cove | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Drummond Div. No. 558 | William E. Turner | Hadlow Cove, Que. |
| Hadlow South | Inter. Bro. of Paper Workers, No. 38 | Harry Smith | Hadlow South, Que. |
| Hull | Inter. Iron Moulders of N. Ame., No. 229 | Ed. Lemay | Hull, Que. |
| Lévis | Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, No. 655 | G. L. Chabot | Box 78, Lévis, Que. |
| " | Marine Firemen's Assembly, K. of L | Art. Jolin | " |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen, No. 68 | W. K. Judd | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Lévis Div. No. 206 | F. X. Halle | St. David de Lévis, Que. |
| " | Order of Ry. Telegraphers, No. 64 | Thomas Sanson | Chaudière Junction, Que. |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Freight and Baggage-men of Ame., No. 68 | W. K. Judd | Pointe Lévis, Que. |
| " | National Ass'n of Marine Engineers, No. 53 | Eugene Belanger | Bienville, Lévis, Que. |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 380 | Theodore Carbonneau | Lanzon Village, Lévis, Que. |
| Lake Mégantic | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Atlantic Div. No. 228 | Wm. Vintinner | Agnes, Que. |
| Longueuil | Club National Ouvrier | Louis Trudeau | Longueuil, Que. |
| Masson | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, North Shore Div. No. 232 | Olivier Pelletier | Thurso, Que. |
| Montreal | Bricklayers Union, No. 1 | Joseph Monette, jr | 227 th Sangumet St. |
| " | Masons' Inter. Union of Ame., No. 2 | J. Lafontaine | 1047 St. Dominique St. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 134 | E. Bayard | 523 Sangumet St. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 1214 | John Dick | 267 th St. Catherine St. |
| " | Carpenters' National Union, No. 4 | Honoré Gravel | 375 Pavinan Ave. |
| " | Bro. of Painters and Decorators of America, No. 349 | J. C. Lavoie | 104 St. Timothée St. |
| " | Montreal Operative Plasterers' Union, No. 1 | J. M. Chabot | 505 Chamboord St. |
| " | United Ass'n of Fitters of Sprinklers of Fire Appliances, No. 195 | Gus. Lemone | 137 th St. Elizabeth St. |
| " | United Ass'n of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters of U. S. and Canada, No. 144 | J. B. Staton | 958 City Hall Ave. |

| | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Amal. Sheet Metal Workers, No. 116. | J. A. Beland. | 48 Labelle Ave. |
| Journeymen Stonemasons' Ass'n of N. Amc., No. 41. | J. S. Gervais. | 484 Laval Ave. |
| Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, No. 41. | W. C. Morris. | 18 Vallée St. |
| Granite Cutters' Union, No. 4. | Joseph Rogers. | 150 Ottawa St. |
| Builders Labourers' Protective Union, No. 1. | G. Martin. | 137 1/2 Ste. Elizabeth St. |
| Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Inter. Union, No. 153. | William Wilson. | 233 Elgin St. |
| Marble Cutters' Union. | F. A. Blount. | 137 1/2 Ste. Elizabeth St. |
| National Gravel Roofers' Union. | Joseph Despatie. | |
| Iron Moulders' Union of N. Amc., No. 21. | A. Mitchell. | |
| Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, Victoria Lodge, No. 111. | F. Rollege. | 49 Hallowell St. |
| Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, Mt. Royal Lodge, No. 224. | H. Batsford. | 1284 St. Hubert St. |
| Amal. Society of Engineers, No. 377. | Walker C. Baker. | 386 De Lorimier Ave. |
| Protective Ass'n of Stationary Engineers, No. —. | Alex. P. Belair. | 34 De Lorimier Ave. |
| Inter. Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, No. 152. | J. James Kerny. | 674 Drolet St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers, Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 134. | J. Mahoney. | 71 Chateauguay St. |
| Foundry Helpers and Labourers' Union, No. 10787. | J. Wells. | 188 Anne St. |
| Horseshoers' Union, No. 71. | John Fitzpatrick. | 257 Chaussée St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers (Mixed), No. 182. | John Chevaller. | 123 Barré St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 423. | T. W. Rothsay. | 3 Place Noville. |
| Operators Machine Woodworkers' Union, No. 1127. | F. X. Dufresne. | 31 1/2 Latour St. |
| Cabinet Makers' Union, No. 1084. | Joseph St. Jean. | 665 Berri St. |
| Union des Ebenistes, No. 78. | Ed. Berthiaume. | 127 Drolet St. |
| Pattern Makers' League of N. Amc. | Jane Robertson. | 137 1/2 Ste. Elizabeth St. |
| Fédération Canadienne des Tonneliers, No. 1. | Olivier Lefortmeun. | 137 1/2 Ste. Elizabeth St. |
| National Carriage Workers' Union, No. 10. | J. A. Roby. | 92 St. Hypolite St., Mile End, Que. |
| Inter. Woodcarvers' Union. | C. Soney. | |
| Jac. Cartier Inter. Typographical Union, No. 145. | C. Gelinus. | |
| Inter. Typographical Union, No. 176. | W. H. Edsell. | Box 734, Montreal. |
| Inter. Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 52. | J. Paquette. | 511 St. Hypolite St. |
| Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union, No. 33. | A. Poitras. | 178 Delisle St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Bookbinders, No. 91. | G. Garrau. | 611 St. George's St. |
| Photo. Engravers' Union, No. 9. | E. H. Farratt. | 16 Mackay St. |
| Montreal Newsboys' Union, No. 10952. | A. Mintz. | 106 Chenneville St. |
| Inter. Ass'n. of Steam Engineers, No. 209. | A. W. Walshe. | 758 St. Denis St. |
| Inter. Bro. Stationary Firemen, No. 44. | | |
| Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union, No. 80. | G. Brehm. | 136 Duke St. |
| United Garment Workers' of Amc. (Coat Pressers) No. 14. | L. M. Dupont. | 407 Wolfe St. |
| Garment Workers' Union, No. 209. | B. Sanders. | 98 Arcade St. |
| Female Garment Workers' Union, No. 38. | L. M. Dupont. | 261 Rivard St. |
| Fédération Canadienne des Cordonniers Machinistes, No. 2. | Lucien Depocas. | 165 St. Christophe St. |
| Fédération Canadienne des Cordonniers, No. 3. | Aldéric Ouimet. | 240 Ste. Elizabeth St. |
| Fédération Canadienne des Cordonniers, No. 8. | F. Lacombe. | 353 Visitation St. |
| Fédération Canadienne des Tailleurs de Cuir, No. 4. | M. D. Laroche. | 147 1/2 Ste. Catherine St. |
| Fédération Canadienne des Cordonniers, No. 1. | E. Chalifoux. | 23 Claude St. |
| Fédération Canadienne des Cordonniers, No. 10. | M. F. St. Amour. | Care of Nap. Honle, 191 Letour- |
| Inter. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 251. | A. Mathieu. | neux Ave., Maisonneuve, Que. |
| Inter. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 249. | Geo. Major. | 1342 Ste. Catherine St. |
| Inter. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 266. | A. Mathieu. | 1342 Ste. Catherine St. |
| Joint Council of Boot and Shoe Workers', No. 17. | Gédon Martel. | 511 Hambord St. |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organizations. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Quebec—Continued.</i> | | | |
| Montreal—Con. | | | |
| " | Inter. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (Lasters) No. 267. | A. Mathieu. | 1342 Ste. Catherine St. |
| " | Operators and Busters' Local Union, No. 134. | Benjamin Saunders. | 98 Arcade St. |
| " | Inter. Bakers and Confectioners' Union, No. 55. | L. Charbonneau. | 137a Ste. Elizabeth St. |
| " | Hebrew Bakers' Union, No. 48. | D. Gensel. | 360 Dorchester St. |
| " | Société Indépendante des Boulangers. | | 243 Maisonneuve St., Gareau Hall. |
| " | Amal. Butcher Workmen, No. 299. | J. M. Stanford. | 49a Richardson St. |
| " | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 58. | A. Gariépy. | Box 632. |
| " | Bro. of Leather Workers, Saddlers' Union, No. 43. | Ernest Villiotte. | 209 Aqueduct St. |
| " | Trunk and Bag Workers' Union, No. 11. | Alp. Riopel. | Farnham, Que. |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, West Farnham Div., No. 80. | J. H. Boyle. | 50 Charron St. |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, Mt. Royal Div., No. 75. | Thos. Anderson. | 2 Fortune St. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Pt. St. Charles Div., No. 89. | G. A. Kell. | 44 Centre St. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 15. | C. McCarthy. | 562 Clark St., Mile End, Que. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, St. Adolphus Lodge, No. 335. | Edw. Foley. | Blue Bonnets, Que. |
| " | Order of R. Telegraphers, No. 7. | P. D. Harel. | 488a Clark St. |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 506. | E. J. O'Byrne. | 279 Bourgeois St. |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, L. L. Feltier, No. 14. | W. E. Weegar. | 245 Frontenac St. |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Terminal Div., No. 190. | Charles Mills. | 93 Charron St. |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen, Shamrock III Lodge, No. 327. | F. C. Walker. | Outremont Jet., Que. |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen, Aberdeen Lodge, No. 182. | F. Shortley. | 1734 St. Denis St. |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen, Ste. Marie Lodge, No. 234. | E. Harrigan. | 10 Fabien Ave., Ste. Chénégonde, Que. |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Freight and Baggage of Ame., No. 70. | W. Lapointe. | 1242a Notre Dame St. |
| " | Checkers' and Shedmen's Union, No. 470. | W. McRobie. | 304 Bourgeois St. |
| " | National Ry. Clerks' Assn. Div., No. 27. | J. C. N. Gosling. | 503 Dorchester St. |
| " | Inter. Longshoremen's Assn., No. 373. | Fred. Parsons. | Sault au Recollet, Que. |
| " | National Assn. of Marine Engineers, No. 5. | O. L. Marchand. | 71 Bourget St., St. Henry, Que. |
| " | National Assn. of Marine Engineers, No. 52. | N. Ducap. | 381 Papineau Ave. |
| " | Union Ouvrière du Port de Montréal. | H. Gravel. | 1242a Notre Dame St. |
| " | Ship Liners' Union, No. 413. | H. Farad. | 163 Versailles St. |
| " | Montreal Hackmen's Union. | Sam. Thompson. | 68 Linsignan St. |
| " | Team Drivers' Inter. Union, No. 594. | H. St. Julien. | 354 Amherst St. |
| " | Glass Bottle Blowers' Assn. of U. S. and Canada, No. 18. | P. E. Whelan. | 76 Portion St. |
| " | American Flint Glass Workers' Union, No. 24. | Thomas Bates. | 68 Wolfe St. |
| " | Federated Assn. of Letter Carriers, No. 10. | Pierre Delorme. | 46 Frontenac St. |
| " | Broommakers' Union, No. 37. | Frank Vallée. | 1890 Ste. Elizabeth St. |
| " | Barbenders' Inter. League, No. 245. | Geo. Van de Velde. | 124 Windsor St. |
| " | Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Ass'n of Canada, No. 1. | W. Keighley. | |

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| Inter. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 56. | L. D. Thibault. | 1503 974. |
| Musicians' Benevolent Ass'n of Montreal. | F. Grignonwald. | 137 McGill College Ave. |
| Journemen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 455. | O. St. Maurice. | 137a St. Elizabeth St. |
| Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, No 69 | Albert Tessier. | 246 Beaudry St. |
| Wholesale Employees' Union, A. F. of L., No. 11019 | L. M. Dupont | 407 Wolfe St. |
| District Assembly, K. of L., No. 18 | J. H. Dodds. | 155 St. Urbain St. |
| Dominion Assembly, K. of L., No. 2486 | O. du Castel. | 1387 Ontario St. |
| Plessis Assembly, K. of L., No. 3227. | H. Gravel | 381 Papineau Ave. |
| Garment Workers' Assembly, K. of L., No. 2377. | P. Lévi. | 96 Pontiac St. |
| L'Union Ouvrière Nationale de Propagande. | L. N. Cadieux de Courville | 481 Laval Ave. |
| Harbour Carpenters' Assembly, K. of L., No. 2311 | J. A. Parquette. | 53 Marie Anne St. |
| Federation Protectrice du Travail National | A. L. Gareau | 53 |
| Federation Protectrice du Travail National des Femmes | J. Hellier. | Lachine, Que. |
| Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 292 | Arthur Marois | 70 des Commissaires St. |
| Unions des Briqueteurs (Maçons en briques) | Louis Mathieu. | 447 du Roi St. |
| United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 730. | Not to be published. | |
| Carpenters and Joiners National Union. | | |
| Stonecutters' Union of Quebec. | Elzéar Dion | 5 Hermine St. |
| Fraternité Nationale des Menuisiers de Québec | Win. Alf. Bertrand. | 231 Richardson St. |
| Painters' National Union | Geo. McMahon | 356 Champlain St. |
| United Ass'n of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, No. 400 | | |
| Int. Bro. of Machinists, No. 608 | Elzéar L'Heureux. | 394 St. Valier St. |
| Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 397. | Geo. Dumontier. | 8 Signai St. |
| Société des Ouvriers travaillant le bois | Thomas Cartier. | 42 Scott St. |
| Inter. Typographical Union, No. 302. | F. H. Marcoux | 250 St. Francis St. |
| Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 152 | W. P. Labelle | 425 St. Joseph St. |
| Cigar-makers' National Union, No. 1. | J. Ete. Lagace | 39 St. Ignace St. |
| Fraternité des Cardonniers Unis (Machinists). | Ferdinand Laroche. | 114 Hermine St. |
| Shoe Machine Workers' Union, No. 199. | F. N. Trépanier | 13 Lévis St. |
| L'Union Protectrice des Cardonniers Monteurs. | H. Pieard | 2 de Juncosville St. |
| Fraternité des Tailleurs de Cuir de Quebec | Joseph Julien. | 121 Victoria St. |
| Union Secourable des Cordonniers | Joseph Gagnon | 52 Ste. Catherine St. |
| L'Union Nationale des Boulangers. | Arthur Marcoux | 15 O'Connell St. |
| Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 465. | Le Secrétaire | Salle Patinoir. |
| Fraternité Nationale des Tanneurs et Corroyeurs | E. McKenna. | 15 Ste. Famille St. |
| Order of R. Conducteurs, Sudacoma Div. No. 130 | Alfred Beaudry | 165 Chapelle St. |
| Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Lahunière Div. No. 388. | J. H. Dandridge | 24 Letellier St. |
| Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Rock City Lodge No. 550. | Geo. Levesque | Robertval, Que. |
| Order of R. Telegraphers, No. 101 | J. Desrochers. | Quebec, Que. |
| Order of R. Trainmen, C. B. Robitaille Lodge No. 509. | J. Lambert | Villeray, Lévis, Que. |
| Order of R. Trainmen, T. A. Moreau Lodge No. 50. | V. Flacal | 101 Queen St. |
| Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 180. | A. H. Wein | 36 St. Stanislas St. |
| Bro. of R. Freight and Luggage-men of Ame., No. 67 | Oscar Marin. | Parliament Buildings. |
| Civil Service Ass'n of Province of Quebec. | W. J. Murphy | 221 St. Paul St. |
| Longshoremen's National Union | | |
| Order of Commercial Telegraph Operators | | |
| National Union of Coal Carters | | |
| Federated Ass'n of Letter Carriers, No. 5. | D. L. Augé | 236 St. Jean St. |
| Hotel and Restaurant Employees Ass'n of Canada, No. 2 | Richard Burke | Château Frontenac. |
| Association Bienveillante des Barbiers. | Homère Desplats. | 429 St. John St. |
| National Brewery Workers' Union, No. 1 | J. G. Blondin | 11 St. Anselme St. |
| Employés de Magasins. | Jos. A. Ampleman. | 82 Parent St. |

Pointe Claire
Quebec

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Local Organizations—Continued. | | | |
| Quebec—Cont.— | | | |
| Quebec | Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society, Section 1. | Alexander Askin. | 268 Champlain St. |
| " | Ship Labourers' Society, Section 2. | William Lee. | Pitchemin, Que. |
| " | Ship Labourers' Society, Section 3. | François Joncas. | Lévis, Que. |
| " | Ship Labourers' Society, Section 4. | Wm. Paul Harvey. | Lauzon Village, Que. |
| " | Ship Labourers' Society, Section 5. | David Blouin. | 126 Aqueduct St. |
| " | District Assembly, K. of L., No. 20. | J. B. St. Laurent. | 247 Massue St. |
| " | Maple Leaf Assembly, K. of L., No. 1160. | J. P. Stuard. | 75 Ste. Thérèse St. |
| " | Mechanics Assembly, K. of L., No. 10061. | Ed. Little. | 21 St. Réal St. |
| " | Montgomery Assembly, K. of L., No. 4003. | Thos. Enright. | 283 St. Stanislas St. |
| " | Papineau Assembly, K. of L., No. 713. | F. X. Trepanier. | 13 Lévis St. |
| " | Sillery Assembly, K. of L., No. 1007. | Jacques Robitaille. | Sillery Cove, Que. |
| Richmond | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, St. Francis Div. No. 142. | Geo. A. Pearson. | Box 96, Richmond, Que. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Star of the East Lodge No. 118. | R. T. McLeay. | Box 16, " " |
| Rivière du Loup | Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, No. 656. | Philippe Gauvreau. | Rivière du Loup, Que. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Pearson Div. No. 204. | Joseph M. Scott. | " " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Colonial Lodge No. 118. | Chas. Delisle. | " " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, A. C. Brown Lodge No. 539. | Alphonse Dionne. | " " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Riv. du Loup Div. No. 151. | J. E. Picard. | " " |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen of Ame., Lodge No. 256. | Edgar Rioux. | " " |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 13. | Michael Chenard. | " " |
| Ste. Anne de Bellevue | Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1584. | Patrick Paquin. | Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. |
| St. Evariste | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Tring Div. No. 293. | J. Paradis. | St. Evariste, Que. |
| St. Hyacinthe | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 108. | P. Messier. | Box 413 St. Hyacinthe, Que. |
| " | Fédération Canadienne des Cordonniers. | Wilfrid Bourque. | Box 412 " " |
| " | Textile Workers' National Union. | J. A. Rouleau. | Box 580 " " |
| " | Club National Ouvrier. | Nap. Samson. | Box 133 " " |
| St. Jean | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 1160. | James P. McQuillan. | St. Jean, Que. |
| " | Inter. Builders Labourers' Union. | Joseph Lanoureaux. | " " |
| Shawinigan Falls. | Labourers' Protective and Benevolent Union. | Herbert Schwager. | Shawinigan Jet., Que. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, No. 144. | H. N. Seely. | " " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, No. 669. | P. Clase. | " " |
| Sherbrooke | Bricklayers and Masons' Inter. Union, No. 3. | Joseph Tremblay. | Sherbrooke, Que. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 1681. | P. Blodeau. | " " |
| " | Journeyman Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 405. | Charles Chartrand. | " " |
| " | Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, No. 164. | Adolphe Lefebvre. | " " |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 325. | A. Pénise. | Box 634, Sherbrooke, Que. |
| " | Int. Bro. of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 370. | F. X. Delisle. | Sherbrooke, Que. |
| " | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 373. | " | Cookshire, Que. |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 226. | " | " |

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|----------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|
| " | Inter. Papermakers' Union, No. 92 | J. M. Downing | Shorebrook, Que. |
| Sorel | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 761 | Adélaïde Sévigny | Sorel, Que. |
| " | Int. Bro. of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 373 | Joseph Raymond | St. Joseph de Sorel, Que. |
| " | National Ass'n of Marine Engineers of Canada, No. 9 | A. L. de Martigny | Sorel, Que. |
| Valleyfield | Ass'n des Barbiers Coiffeurs | Bélant Malbouef, fils. | Valleyfield, Que. |
| " | Union Fédérale des Fileurs, No. 27 | Nap. Mathieu | " |
| " | Union Fédérale, No. 9 | Joseph Ladonédic | Weedon Station, Que. |
| Weedon Station | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Weedon Div. No. 138 | John Meenan | Windsor Mills, Que. |
| Windsor Mills | Inter. Bro. of Paper Makers, No. 92 | | |

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. IV—No. 10.

APRIL, 1904

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

OTTAWA, April 15, 1904.

A review of the legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament for the preservation of the health of employees on public works in unsettled and unorganized districts is given the place of chief prominence in the present number of the *Labour Gazette*. This legislation had its origin in certain objectionable circumstances which attended the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, under subsidy of the Dominion parliament, in 1897. These are referred to in some detail in the article, and a résumé given of the leading provisions of the Act passed and the regulations adopted for its enforcement. The relation of the Act to the health ordinances of the various provinces, under whose legislative control the subject of public health primarily falls, is also dealt with. The subject is one of special importance at the present moment, in view of the extensive railway constructions contemplated through vast unorgan-

ized districts in Canada in the immediate or near future.

Some important amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act of Nova Scotia were passed at the recent meeting of the legislature of that province, which prorogued on March 3. The amendments had chiefly to do with the granting of certificates to officials employed in mines, and more particularly to stationary engineers. A brief statement of the effect of the changes introduced is given.

In accordance with the plan announced in the February issue of the *Gazette*, the first of the series of quarterly reports on changes in the rates of wages and hours of labour in Canada appears in the present issue. The changes reported to the department during the winter season of 1903-04 are dealt with. Inasmuch, however, as a full statistical return of the December changes appeared in the January *Gazette*, prior to the adoption of the quarterly method of presentation above referred to, this material is not included, and the article, in consequence, is limited to the changes which took place in January and February.

Of the regular features of the *Gazette* the reviews of reports of departments and bureaus are of unusual number, owing largely to the reassembling of the Dominion parliament and of the different provincial legislatures. The monthly table of industrial accidents is also of greater length than any that has appeared in the *Gazette* since the adoption of this feature.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1904.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

EXCEPTIONALLY cold and stormy weather continued to cause general inconvenience to industry, the situation in this respect being, more particularly, during the first half of the month of March, even more unfavourable than during February. The province of Ontario, as before, was the section chiefly affected, though New Brunswick, Manitoba and the Territories were also visited by storms which caused considerable interruption to industry. The month, however, showed a marked increase in the activity of general employment over February, nearly all of the industries and branches of trade being affected, and in some cases, as will be seen by reference to the reports of correspondents, a very marked improvement being the result. As compared with the corresponding month of a year ago less favourable conditions in several occupations are shown. For example, bricklayers and masons are still generally idle, whereas a year ago they were for the most part employed, and the delay in the opening of navigation has also prolonged the season of idleness for a very large body of men at several important centres of industry. The damage to property, caused by snow and floods, as well as the loss of employment directly or indirectly attributable to the bad weather, has reacted unfavourably, retrenchments being already announced in certain branches of the railway service. On the whole, however, prospects for a successful summer season were generally favourable at the close of March.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

A noteworthy feature of March was the number of instances in which last year's schedules of wages and hours were renewed, in their entirety or with little material alteration, to cover the active season of 1904. The building trades in particular furnished several instances of this tendency, though in a number of important centres different branches of these trades had the subject of

new schedules under discussion, as, for example, the plumbers, carpenters and builders' labourers at Toronto, Ont., carpenters at Montreal, Que., painters at Quebec, Que., &c., without a final decision being reached at the end of the month. A new schedule for railway clerks in the employ of the I.C.R., was another important change under discussion. Of the changes reported to the department the general result was in the nature of an improvement in working conditions as the following enumeration will show :—

Change in wages.—Marine firemen in the employment of the Toronto Ferry Company, the St. Catharines Navigation Company and the Hamilton Steamboat Company, all with headquarters at Toronto, were increased from \$35 to \$40 per month. Firemen employed on the Dartmouth, N.S., ferry received an increase of \$1 per week on March 19. Picture framers at Toronto also received a new scale involving an advance in wages. Stonecutters at London, Ont., Brantford and Niagara Falls, Ont., received increases. Bricklayers at Guelph, to the number of 30, received an increase amounting to 25 cents per day, dating from April 1. Builders' labourers in Galt were changed on March 24 from a general rate of 18 cents per hour to one of 20 cents per hour for first-class men. Bricklayers at Sherbrooke, Que., had their schedule rearranged on the basis of a nine hour day, and painters in the same city also received a new rate of \$2 per day of nine hours. Carpenters at Peterboro, Ont., received an increase from 22½ to 25 cents an hour. A rearrangement of wages schedules involving increases was announced in the closing days of the month to effect employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., in April.

Change in hours.—At Guelph, Ont., 15 stone-cutters had their hours reduced from

nine to eight dating from April 1, and yardmen, yard engineers and yard foremen in the employ of the G.T.R. at Niagara Falls, Ont., received a reduction in hours with a corresponding reduction in pay. Coal men in the employ of the G.T.R. Belleville, Ont., were also granted shorter hours. At Victoria, B.C., painters were granted an eight hour day.

At Winnipeg, Man., a proposal that the early closing by-law, under which shopkeepers are compelled to close at 6 p.m., should be interpreted so as to allow of stores remaining open, from fifteen to thirty minutes after that hour for the convenience of the public, was declared by the Supreme Court to be contrary to the intention of the by-law which is framed under the Shops Regulation Act of the province.

The Cost of Living.

In spite of a general and marked decline in the price of wheat, prices of bread in a number of localities remained at the high level reached after the recent advance. At St. Catharines an increase from 12 cents to 13 cents per 4-pound loaf, and from 10 cents to 11 cents for the 3-pound loaf also occurred in March. At Toronto, however, the bakers, after a conference, decided not to raise prices while the erratic condition of the wheat market continued. In Montreal bread is now selling at 15 cents for the large loaf. At Brantford the 2-pound loaf went up from 5 cents to 6 cents, flour having advanced by \$1 a barrel during the last few weeks at that point. Towns and villages in the locality were affected in like manner. At Kingston bread is stated to be higher than in the last 40 years, viz., 12 cents per 3-pound loaf. The price of oatmeal has also gone up at several points in Ontario. Eggs show a marked decline from the high prices of February, though some scarcity was again reported towards the close of the month. Poultry was generally scarce and dear, and fish, especially lobsters, were high in price. A scarcity of houses of medium size and rentals was very widely marked, Montreal, Ottawa, St. Cath-

arines, Hamilton, Guelph and Winnipeg being the points at which the stringency was particularly felt. Throughout Nova Scotia also a house famine is reported from the leading industrial centres as a result of recent increases in the industrial population. New Glasgow, Amherst, Sydney Mines, Digby, Milton, the Annapolis Valley and the different colliery centres are named as the points at which the problem is most pressing, rentals being on a higher level than ever before reported.

The Weather Blockade in Ontario.

The situation in western Ontario resulting from unfavourable weather conditions, which have interfered with industry so seriously during the past winter season, showed little change in the first two weeks of March, the reaction upon the general market for labour being if anything intensified rather than diminished.* The weather continued exceptionally severe and stormy, the opening weeks of the month being characterized by two of the heaviest storms of the season, with the result that transportation on the railways was reduced to even greater straits than was the case in February, with the increasing depth of snow, the derangement of telegraphs, and the damage done to switches, semaphores, &c., by frost. The alternation of rain and snow, and of mild and cold weather, was a particularly injurious factor. The northern half of the peninsula lying between the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie was the sec-

* A special investigation into the effects of the weather blockade on industry throughout Canada during the months of January and February was made by the Department of Labour and the results set forth in the form of a special article which appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for March at page 187. As full and accurate information as possible was secured with regard to the situation, and an analysis of the various results presented under the headings of the several trades and industries, general social conditions, trade and commerce, conditions of employment, &c. Nearly all of the conditions therein portrayed were continued during the opening weeks of the month of March, and the reader is referred to the article in question for a full statement as to the extent to which industry was interfered with, reference in the present issue being in the main to new features which have developed during the course of the past month.

tion which suffered most severely, many of the towns in this portion of the country being shut off from communication for periods in many cases of from one to two weeks' duration. Between Owen Sound and Toronto, for example, railway traffic was at one time suspended for a period of seventeen days. New Brunswick and Quebec also suffered from storms and low temperatures, and in Manitoba and the Territories the worst storm of the season occurred on March 24 and 25. As was the case in February, the chief inconvenience resulting from this blockade on the railways was through the shortage of coal, which in a number of localities amounted to a famine in that commodity, causing factories to shut down, and resulting in much inconvenience and some distress in private life. Householders were in many cases compelled to share their supplies, and at Seaforth a number of families were forced to move temporarily into the town hall in order to economize fuel. In many cases, moreover, famines in other staple commodities were reported from different points in the district affected. Thus, at Kincardine coal oil and provisions of nearly every sort ran very short, causing much anxiety lest actual suffering should supervene. Much damage was done to property by the crushing in of roofs and falls of snow and ice were the cause of many accidents—some of them fatal. Particular inconvenience during the month was caused by the delays in transmission of the mails, delivery throughout the section chiefly affected having to be made by sleighs at a greatly enhanced expense to the service. There was, of course, great danger and suffering involved to the travelling public, and all classes suffered from the bursting of pipes and flooding of cellars. With regard to the general effect upon employment, the situation for labour during March, as compared with previous years, was rendered much worse by the delay caused in the opening of navigation, and the activity in the several branches of labour accruing from that circumstance, the ice fields in the great lakes being the most heavy and

extensive ever observed since ice reports have been issued by the weather bureau. The same backward conditions delayed operations in other industries, notably, in agriculture, fishing and the building trades. Retrenchments, moreover, undertaken by the railways in order to meet the large additional outlays occasioned by the weather were, at the end of the month, causing slackness in employment at Stratford, Toronto and other points on the Grand Trunk Railway. The number of extra men required for snow removal and street cleaning was very large.

Damage Caused by Floods.

As a new development of the month, from the standpoint of the effects of the weather on industry, the floods reported from certain localities, caused by heavy rain storms and the disappearance of the unusual accumulation of snow, are worthy of special mention. In several instances heavy loss of property has resulted from this cause and great inconvenience in ordinary traffic, the railways, roads and streets being practically impassable in many localities from washouts, sweeping away of bridges, &c. Probably the worst instance was recorded at London, Ont., where the River Thames rose to a point eleven feet above normal, being two feet higher than has been reported since the disastrous flood of July, 1883, at that point. Families were driven from their homes, and one fatality and much loss of property from flooded dwellings resulted, workmen being the class chiefly affected. Marieville, Bedford, St. Hyacinthe, and other localities in Quebec, and St. Mary's, Galt, Toronto, Port Burwell and Guelph were also localities at which damage was done by floods, washouts, &c. At Toronto Junction a freshet resulted in the breaking of the city water main, causing a water famine and the shutting down of several industries, and at St. Catharines, Brantford, Woodstock, Ingersoll, Chatham, Dresden, Wallaceburg and other points, several industries were compelled to close down owing to the flooding of the premises. The effect of the accumu-

lation of water on the tracks has also been severely felt by the railways, both steam and electric, the results being especially damaging when frost supervened. In some sections, more particularly in the counties of Essex and Kent, Ont., farmers have met with great loss and inconvenience. In the majority of towns and cities, however, the spring thaw proceeded slowly, and much damage, which would have been caused had a more rapid disappearance of the snow taken place, was avoided.

Other Interruptions to Industry.

No interruptions of a serious character, other than that caused by the weather, occurred to industry in Canada during March. The strike situation shows a great improvement over that of March a year ago, there being 11 trade disputes reported as in existence during the month as against 31 in March, 1903; an increase of 4 is shown over the returns for February. A few fires which affected employment were reported, though none were of great extent. In the list may be included the destruction of a large block of stores and warehouses at Collingwood, Ont.; the burning of the D. W. Thompson Casket, Furniture and Mattress Company, Toronto, on March 8, which was accompanied with considerable danger to the safety of employees; the partial destruction of the plant of the Eaton Brothers Brewing Company, at Owen Sound, Ont., on March 11; the destruction of the Maritime Nail Works at St. John, N.B., on March 11, which threw 85 men out of employment; a fire which occurred in the mule room of the Canadian Coloured Cotton Company at Cornwall on the 15th, and the destruction of the Baird Bros. Furniture Factory at Plattsville, Ont., on March 17.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment in the several trades and industries throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* for March, and by information collected by the depart-

ment from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Conditions considerably improved during March, though the continued severity of the weather in Ontario exercised a most injurious influence, the impassable nature of the roads preventing marketing and the work of cutting cordwood usual at this time of the year. Preparations for spring work, however, were begun, though the prolongation of the cold weather and the depth to which the frost penetrated the ground will make the opening of active operations very backward. Live stock has wintered well, but with an increased consumption of fodder. A scarcity of farm labour, moreover, has already caused anxiety in Ontario, and parties of immigrants arriving are being eagerly engaged. In Manitoba it is estimated that 100,000 men will be required to harvest the crop of 1904.

The winter apple trade of Nova Scotia finished an excellent season, the European markets having been uniformly favourable, and the increase in exports amounting to over 725,000 barrels.

Among important agricultural meetings of the month were the following:—

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick, held at Fredericton, N.B., March 22 and 23; about 100 delegates were present.

The Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association, Ottawa, March 18.

The Nova Scotia Good Roads Association, Truro, N.S., March 28, 60 delegates being present.

The Niagara Fruit Growers' Association held a series of meetings, at which demonstrations were given of improved methods of spraying, &c.

A National Association of Stock Breeders of Canada was organized at Ottawa on March 8.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

| City and District of Correspondent. | Agricultural Operations. | Fishing. | Lumbering (including Saw-milling). | Mining. | Manufacturing. | Railway Construction. | Building Trades. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>Nova Scotia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Sydney | Quiet. | Quiet. | Busy. | Active. Busy. | Active. Active. | Busy. | Quiet. *Active. |
| Halifax | | | | | | | |
| <i>Prince Edward Island</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | Busy. | Quiet. | | | Active. | Quiet. | *Active. |
| <i>New Brunswick</i> — | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | | Quiet. | Active. | | Active. | | Active. |
| <i>Quebec</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | Quiet. | | Busy. | | Active. | | Active. |
| Three Rivers..... | | | Busy. | | Active. | | Quiet. |
| Sherbrooke..... | Quiet. | | Busy. | Dull. | Busy. | | Active. |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | | | | | Busy. | | Quiet. |
| Montreal..... | | | | | Busy. | | Active. |
| Hull..... | | | Busy. | Quiet. | Busy. | | Dull. |
| <i>Ontario</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | Active. | | Active. | | Active. | | Dull. |
| Kingston | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. |
| Belleville | Quiet. | | Quiet. | Active. | Active. | | Quiet. |
| Peterborough..... | Active. | | | | Active. | | *Active. |
| Toronto..... | Dull. | | | | Active. | | Quiet. |
| Hamilton..... | Active. | Quiet. | | | Active. | Dull. | Quiet. |
| Niagara Falls..... | Quiet. | | | | Busy. | Quiet. | Dull. |
| St. Catharines..... | Quiet. | | | | Busy. | Quiet. | Active. |
| Brantford..... | | | | | Active. | Active. | |
| Guelph..... | Dull. | | | | Active. | Busy. | Quiet. |
| Stratford..... | Active. | | | | Busy. | | Quiet. |
| London..... | Active. | | | | Busy. | Busy. | *Active. |
| St. Thomas..... | Active. | | | | Active. | Quiet. | Active. |
| Chatham..... | Active. | | | | Active. | | Dull. |
| Windsor..... | Busy. | | | | Active. | | *Active. |
| <i>Manitoba</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | Active. | Busy. | Busy. | | Busy. | Active. | Active. |
| Brandon..... | Quiet. | | Quiet. | | Very busy. | | Quiet. |
| <i>British Columbia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Rossland..... | | | Quiet. | Busy. | | | |
| New Westminster..... | | Active. | Quiet. | | Busy. | Busy. | Active. |
| Vancouver..... | | Dull. | Quiet. | | | | Quiet. |
| Victoria..... | | Dull. | Quiet. | | Active. | | Active. |
| Nanaimo..... | | Active. | Dull. | Active. | Active. | | Dull. |

At various dairy conventions held in March the chief of the dairy division, Ottawa, made a strong appeal for the use of stronger cheese boxes. Boxes, he stated, should be made of heavier material and should be put together with greater care.

The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture shows exports of farm products

to have increased from \$80,705,184 in 1902 to \$99,420,195 in 1903.

The final crop bulletin of the Northwest Territories for 1903 was issued on March 22. It places the total wheat yield for the Territories at 16,111,569 bushels, or an average of 19 bushels per acre. For the

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 5.

[illegible]

* Butchers dull.

Bushels.

Fruit prospects in some parts of Ontario are also thought to have been injured by the severe weather, the fruit buds having been killed and field mice having been particu-

larly destructive. A deputation of western Ontario fruit-growers interviewed the Hon. Minister of Railways at Ottawa relative to permission being granted to the Dominion Express Company to do business over the Intercolonial Railway system so as to avoid transfers from one express to another at Montreal and thereby facilitate fruit shipments.

Fishing.

With the closing of the smelt and eel fishing season on the Atlantic conditions were rendered somewhat dull, rough weather having seriously interfered with the cod and haddock fleets. Preparations for the opening of the lobster and herring season, however, were actively proceeded with.

The experiment of curing Canadian herrings according to the Scotch plan, in order that they may compete with the Norwegian and Scotch herrings in the markets of the world, will be begun on May 1, six Scotch herring curers and their assistants having been brought out to superintend operations. Canso, N.S., has been selected for the test which will last about three months.

An interview between the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario and officers of the Dominion Department of Fisheries was held in March, and a number of regulations relating to close seasons, size and quantity of fish to be taken, use of dip nets and lights, exports of fish, &c., were agreed upon. A conference was also held at Detroit, Michigan, between representatives of the various states and provinces bordering on the great lakes for the purpose of securing uniformity of fishery regulations as between Canada and the United States. A plan was agreed upon, subject to the ratification of the governments concerned.

High prices for fish prevailed during March. The result of the rise in price of the cheaper grades of salmon will be to encourage the putting up of a large pack of these grades during the coming season. The wages question is already under discussion in British Columbia. The question of permitting the use of trap nets for the

taking of salmon was discussed at Ottawa during March.

Lumbering.

In eastern Canada the feature of the month was the closing of active operations in the woods and the return of the men from the shanties. A favourable season's work and satisfactory cuts were reported in Quebec and in New Brunswick; in Ontario the unusual depth of snow in the Ottawa valley hampered operations and increased expenses, as well as causing, in the case of some camps, a shortening of the season by two or three weeks. In the Lake of the Woods district, however, the cut is estimated as one-third larger than last year. The scarcity of men for the camps, which prevailed last autumn, also led to the employment of an unusual number of inexperienced hands with more or less injurious results. In all three provinces the work of preparation for the drives was begun almost immediately on the cessation of cutting, the men being engaged at exceptionally high wages. Low water and anchor ice caused interruption to saw milling in some localities for short periods. The number of logs hung up in the woods last year, which will be floated during the present season, however, will insure, it is expected, a busy summer's work for the mills, thus compensating for any local shortage in the cut. Lumber prices showed a tendency to stiffen, owing to the unfavourable circumstances attending the cut and the blockade of traffic on the railways. In British Columbia some severe losses of logs from booms were reported owing to rough weather along the coast. The stagnation, however, which has prevailed during the last few months in the lumber market, was somewhat relieved by the arrangement with regard to the North-west market arrived at as a result of negotiations between the C.P.R. Co., and the British Columbia Lumbermen's Association whereby there will be a decrease in the selling price in the territory affected, as a result of certain reductions in freight rates as well as in the prices quoted to retailers. Both the coast and mountain lumbermen

became parties to the agreement. Under the new rates freights on rough cedar, hemlock, spruce and all woods except fir will be reduced from 50c. per 100 lbs. to 40c., the rate now charged on fir, making a uniform price on all rough lumber. The cut made by lumbermen on rough lumber was \$1 per M. feet. The joint reduction in price and freight rates amounts to about \$3.50 per M. feet.

The Lumbermen's Association of Ontario held its annual meeting at Toronto on March 17. Resolutions favouring the preserving of young pine and the re-forestation of limits, as well as the better regulation of railway traffic so as to prevent car shortages and excessive rates, were passed. The statistical report of the secretary showed that the total production of mills in northwestern Ontario for 1904 would probably amount to 420,000,000 feet, as against 485,000,000 feet last year, and 510,000,000 feet in 1902. Stocks in pile at the mills are estimated at 150,000,000 feet, of which 100,000,000 feet are sold. Low grade lumber was reported as particularly scarce. Prices, it was stated, would certainly not decline, and would probably show an increase of 10 per cent over last year.

An agreement with the Dryden Board Mills Company, Limited, of Dryden, Ont., for the erection of a pulp and paper mill at Dryden, to have an output of 30 tons of pulp per day, and to employ 75 men continuously, the mill to be completed within two years, was presented to the Ontario legislature for ratification during the month. The company receives exclusive rights to certain limits and to the water power of Wabigoon Falls, near Dryden.

The Canadian Forestry Association held its fifth annual meeting at Toronto on March 11 and 12. The directors' report showed a growth in membership from 409 to 512. A number of papers were read by members on the subject of re-forestation and education in forestry.

The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association held its annual meeting at Winni-

peg, Man., on March 23, when the question of freight rates was discussed, officers elected, and other business transacted.

Mining.

In Nova Scotia employment at the collieries during March was active, double shifts working in several pits in anticipation of the opening of navigation. The outlook in the market has improved, and indications point to a heavy output from the collieries during the coming season. In British Columbia active conditions continued at the collieries both on Vancouver Island and in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. Metaliferous mining was also buoyant, the outputs having increased, and many additions being made to the staffs of employees, especially in the Rossland camps, where heavy increases were made in the pay rolls of different companies. A rich strike in high grade copper ore was reported from Oyster Harbour, Vancouver Island, B.C.

The annual report of the Dominion Coal Company showed a satisfactory year, in spite of the loss caused by the fire in Dominion No. 1. The total output amounted to 3,147,766 tons, as compared with 3,174,227 tons last year. The earnings, however, were only \$1,756,023, as compared with \$2,154,955.99 last year, the falling off being accounted for by the increased cost of material and the closing down of Dominion No. 1, necessitating the working of the other mines at high pressure and increased cost in order to cover contracts. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's report shows a large increase in business for the last year, the company being now the second largest producer of coal in Nova Scotia. The profits were \$200,000 higher than in any previous year in the company's history, amounting to \$859,397.19.

A decrease of one per cent in the total mineral production of Canada during 1903, as compared with 1902, is shown by a preliminary statement issued by the Geological Survey Department. Gold, copper, nickel, silver and iron were the more im-

portant metals produced, in the order named. According to the report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for 1903, the total value of mineral products raised in Ontario during the year was \$12,797,444. Some 10,588 men were employed in the Ontario mines, at wages aggregating \$4,200,-373.

The preliminary steps were taken at Petrolea, Ont., on March 4, for the formation of an association for the protection of the interests of Canadian oil producers. The incorporation of the Canada Consolidated Oil Company was reported in March, being an amalgamation of four Canadian oil companies previously in existence. The capital of the new company will be \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares. The head office will be in Toronto. The four companies included are: The Grant-Hamilton Company, Toronto; the Canadian Oil Refining Company; the Canadian Consolidated Company, and the Sun Manufacturing Company of Hamilton.

Manufacturing.

Weather conditions during the greater part of the month were particularly unfavourable, reproducing in Ontario many of the worst features of February, as a result of the blockade on the railways. Coal shortages caused many factories to shut down completely or to continue on short time. In other cases the inability to market finished products caused much embarrassment. In addition to these difficulties, floods in several localities caused a cessation of work. Apart, however, from these considerations the industry reported very active conditions with a good market for products, and prospects for trade and for the development of manufactures in western Canada particularly bright.

A deputation representing the beet sugar industry waited upon the Premier of Ontario during March, with the object of having the bounty allowed by legislation, which expires with the forthcoming season, extended for a longer period. The industry, it was contended, was a most favour-

able one for the farmers and in the end would be profitable though it had met with unusual initial difficulties. The Premier later gave notice in the legislature of a resolution to increase the fund by \$150,000 during two further years. Of the four factories existing in Ontario the one at Wiarton has gone into liquidation, while that at Dresden is not in operation, owing to the difficulty of securing beets as a result of the proximity of the Wallaceburg factory.

An improvement in conditions in the steel-making industry was noted during the month, especially at Sydney, N.S., where the construction of a steel rail mill was being favourably considered. The first annual report of the Montreal Steel Works, Limited, showed a net profit of \$105,584.86 as a result of the year's operations.

The purchase of the plant of the Locomotive and Machine Company, situated at Longueuil, near Montreal, by the American Locomotive Company, was concluded on March 8. It was announced that the plant would be immediately put in shape to build from 150 to 200 locomotives a year and that it will, when in full operation, employ 2,000 hands. The works include a large plant for the manufacture of structural steel bridges which will also be operated.

A large real estate transaction was reported at Niagara Falls, Ont., resulting in the transfer of 2,500 acres of land lying between the Falls and Chippewa and including a water frontage. The land transferred includes nearly every available factory site within some distance of the Electric Power Development Works. It is proposed to lay out the eastern section of this tract in factory sites and the western section as a town site. The corporation making the purchase is capitalized at \$5,000,000.

Plans for the organization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company were completed during March. The Premier of Ontario introduced a Bill into the legislature guaranteeing the bonds of the new

company up to \$2,000,000, the company agreeing to complete the Algoma Central Railway as far as the Canadian Pacific Railway, to operate it for the accommodation of passengers and freight, to paying off the Speyer loan and other liabilities, to reimburse the banks for money advanced to pay workmen's wages, to organize a company to carry on the works at Sault Ste. Marie and elsewhere, and to guard the province against loss from its guarantee. The Lake Superior Corporation, under which title the Canadian Improvement Company will underwrite the new company, is capitalized at \$40,000,000 with \$10,000,000 first mortgage bonds and \$3,000,000 income bonds additional. The entire assets of the former company are taken over at a cash valuation of \$8,000,000.

Transportation.

The chief feature of March, as above stated, was the demoralization of the railway service in western Ontario in the opening weeks of the month, as a result of the heavy storms and the exceptionally cold weather. Conditions in this respect were much worse than in February owing to the cumulative nature of the difficulties with which the railways were called upon to contend. Cuttings were filled with snow to a depth never experienced before, and the alternation of thaws and frosts caused an accumulation of ice on the tracks which was exceedingly obstructive to traffic and difficult of removal. The result was an interruption of general traffic even worse than was reported in February, trains being stalled or cancelled for days at a time in nearly every portion of the territory affected. This, in the latter half of the month, was extended to western Canada, which had previously escaped any unusually severe weather conditions. The losses occasioned to the community at large have been referred to above; to the railway companies they were of the most serious importance, in the disablement of engines, snowploughs and other rolling stock, in decreases in receipts, and in the enormous expense for labour in keeping the tracks

open. In the case of the Grand Trunk Railway these are estimated at \$1,300,000, of which \$300,000 were for snow removal, and \$1,000,000 represents the falling off in receipts. These losses it is now proposed to meet by the cutting down of staffs and other retrenchments. The employment of train crews, however, and other classes during the past month was unprecedentedly heavy, and, as in February, the devotion to duty of the employees under trying circumstances was greatly appreciated by the general community. Carters and expressmen suffered from the interruption of freight shipments, and the classes of labour dependent upon the opening of navigation for employment were still in idleness at the end of the month, with the prospect of the season being at least two weeks later in opening than last year.

The operations of electric street railway systems also suffered severely from weather conditions, the services in several cities being interrupted, and much damage to rolling stock resulting; the increased consumption of power required to operate them was also a factor. The coasting steamship lines on the Atlantic were also much impeded by ice in the harbours, trade and employment suffering in consequence, and considerable damage being done to vessels caught in the ice. Transatlantic lines were also inconvenienced by the non-arrival of freights.

Prospects for railway construction in Canada during the coming season are for perhaps the most active season in the history of the Dominion, not only in the operations attending the opening up of new districts to settlement, but in the older sections of the country. Repairs to roadbeds of damages done by the present severe season are expected to be extensive. In western Canada the Canadian Pacific Railway has arranged for several important extensions of branch lines, hundreds of miles of new track being included in the aggregate. The Pheasant Hills extension and the branch from Arcola to Regina are leading instances. A Bill was also intro-

duced into the Ontario legislature during March to extend the Temiscamingue Railway to a point on Lake Abitibi, in order to effect a junction with the Grand Trunk Pacific, the final modifications to the contract regarding which were announced early in March, and the deposit of \$5,000,000 by the company being posted on March 9. In addition a number of hotels, stations and other buildings will be erected. Important additions to rolling stock are announced by the leading companies, several large contracts having already been given. For example, an order for 21 locomotives to be built in Canada, of the heavy freight type, and to be ready in time for the moving of crops next fall, was placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway during March, and 6 new Atlantic-type engines were recently placed on the Canada Southern division of the Michigan Central, with 19 others to be added at an early date. Several electric railways are proposed in Ontario and Quebec. The Canadian Lake Marine is also contemplating large additions to the number and capacity of its vessels.

The Grand Trunk Railway report, issued on March 4, for the half year ending December 31, shows gross receipts amounting to £3,138,428, an increase of £326,590. The number of passengers carried showed an increase of 451,422, and there was an increase in freight of 59,170 tons. The increase in the cost of maintenance and equipment amounted to £52,485, and in cost of transportation to £79,616. The surplus revenue amounted to £398,800.

The new Canadian Pacific Railway shops, known as the Angus shops, at Montreal, Que., were completed during March, with the exception of the power house, and the installing of the plant begun. The shops are intended primarily for the maintenance of rolling stock on the eastern division of the system, though new locomotives, cars, switches, frogs, &c., will be manufactured.

The Bill of the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Electric Railway was amended in

the railway committee of the Ontario legislature by striking out the clause permitting agreements of municipalities for Sunday cars.

It has been determined not only to light Welland canal by electricity, but to operate gates, bridges and sluice ways on the canal by the same motive power.

Conditions in the Trades.

Employment in the various trades was active throughout March as compared with February, in spite of the injurious effects of the weather in several departments. In the *building trades* there was a marked improvement, though the season is exceptionally late in opening, and bricklayers and masons were still in idleness at many points at the end of the month. Prospects for an active season, however, were good. The *metal trades* were generally busy, at some points exceptionally so, though at others the retrenchment policy determined upon by the railway companies has seriously affected the outlook in these branches. In the *woodworking* and *printing trades* activity prevails. Journeymen tailors and others engaged in the *clothing* branch were active in anticipation of the easter trade; and in the *food and tobacco preparation* and *miscellaneous* branches a satisfactory month was reported, except in cases where delayed transportation facilities reacted upon employment. Thus butchers in some localities had a bad month, owing to the non-arrival of shipments of live stock. The *leather trades* had a satisfactory month. The market for *unskilled labour* has been generally dull, except for the large amount of extra employment entailed by the work of snow removal on railways and elsewhere.

The Transportation Commission.*

The Transportation Commission appointed by the Dominion government met in Kingston on March 3. After explaining the scope and work of the commission the

*The statement given herewith, relating to the meeting of the Commission at Kingston, was supplied by Mr. Wm. Kelly, Correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* in that city.

Chairman called on prominent local marine men for their opinion as to methods of bringing grain from Fort William to Montreal. The president of the Kingston Board of Trade pointed out that a year ago 2,000,000 bushels of grain had been shipped from Fort William, and of this 20,000,000 went via Buffalo. As a result 500 men from all parts of the Dominion went before the government with the request that the canal tolls be thrown off. This request was acceded to, and more grain had come by the Canadian route than ever before. If the Welland canal was enlarged and straightened more grain could be brought down this way. The shortest route proposed would require only eight locks instead of twenty-five as at present. The lock would be forty feet deep, as the drop from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario is 320 feet. Then the locks should be made longer and wider, so that a whole tow could get in, as at Sault Ste. Marie, where the lock is 900 feet long.

Coming to the carrying of grain from Kingston to Montreal, figures were given as to the difference in cost between steamers and barges. The expenses of three steamers between these two places, counting four days for the return trip, would be \$1,080. Three large barges could do the same work for \$740. Then the cost of building three steamers, to carry 60,000 bushels each, would be \$375,000. Three barges of equal capacity and a first-class tug would cost but \$60,000. A grain dealer of thirty-one years' experience was of opinion that the enlargement of the Welland canal would cheapen the carrying of grain. With improved Welland canal locks, allowing vessels to get through in eight or ten hours, instead of twelve and fourteen as at present. It was pointed out that a grain vessel could come from Port Dalhousie to Kingston in one day. A 250,000 bushel vessel could earn \$250. If expenses were \$600 for the trip down and back, there would be a profit of \$650 for two days. Discussing rates, it was said that the rate from Fort William to Buffalo was 1½ cents a bushel ;

from Buffalo to New York at least 3½ cents; f.o.b. charges at New York, 10 c., making a total of 510 c. a bushel from Fort William to New York. That represented the cost of the United States sea-board. In comparison, the rate to the Canadian sea-board was much lower, being only 3½ cts., made up of 2c. a bushel from Fort William to Kingston, and 1½c. from Kingston to Montreal, where the cargoes of barges are loaded upon the ocean vessels. Thus there is a saving of 2½ cts. a bushel by the Canadian or the St. Lawrence route. The saving in carrying a return cargo of coal from United States ports, and also the saving to the farmers of Manitoba was also noted. Other important points having affinity with the whole subject were elucidated by many prominent men of large experience who had great interests at stake. The question of needed improvements on the rivers was taken up. Upon the advice of the chairman it was decided that the Dominion Marine Association take these matters up, then the commission could better deal with them. The point chiefly emphasized was that the cheapest way to get grain from Fort William was via Kingston to Montreal, rather than via Buffalo, and to do it cheaply the Welland canal would need to be enlarged, according to the evidence given.

The commission met later in the month at Peterborough when the possibilities of the Trent Valley canal in the through trade were examined and the effects which would be produced by its completion on the industries along the route. A session was also held at Toronto, the harbour facilities being discussed.

Municipal Ownership.

The subject of municipal ownership received considerable attention during March. In the matter of the application before the Railway Commission of the municipalities of *Port Arthur* and *Fort William, Ont.*, to connect their telephone system with the passenger and freight stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which telephones

of the Bell system were installed under contract, judgment was handed out on March 15, to the effect that the contract was a binding one upon both parties and could not be abrogated until such time as the pecuniary loss and the necessary compensation to the parties concerned should be decided upon. At *Kingston, Ont.*, important developments in the acquirement of the street railway by the municipality occurred during the month, the bylaw authorizing the municipalization of the Light, Heat and Power Co.'s plant having been carried by a large majority; only 37 votes being recorded against it. The town of *Perth, Ont.*, was given authority by the Private Bills Committee of the Ontario Legislature to purchase the plant and property of the Perth Electric Light Company and to engage in the supplying of arc lights for commercial purposes to the extent of 40 lights, the restriction in number of lights being due to the fact that a private company controls the incandescent lighting of the town for domestic and commercial purposes. A notice of motion was served on the city solicitor of *Belleville, Ont.*, to quash the by-law carried in January, authorizing the city council to secure and operate the local gas works. Some discussion as to acquiring of gas plants by the cities of *Toronto* and *Montreal* also occurred. In *Sandwich, Ont.*, the municipality took under consideration the establishment of a municipal lighting plant. A by-law prepared by the city council of *Sherbrooke, Que.*, looking towards the municipalization of the lighting plant in that city was defeated, a majority of the votes cast being in favour of the proposal, but the majority in valuation being contrary by about \$150,000.

Notes of the Month.

A new set of rules and regulations governing *patents of invention* in Canada were issued under date of February 23, 1904, and published in the *Canada Gazette* of March 19. The rules authorized by Order in Council of June 27, 1898, being thereby repealed.

The Post Office Department, Canada, decided to institute a system of *insurance* of inland registered letters, the insurance to be 3 cents for \$10, 4 cents for \$15, 5 cents for \$20, and 6 cents for \$25, the last being the maximum insurable amount.

A special course in *manual training* for teachers will be opened in the Macdonald Institute at the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., immediately after the Easter vacation. The course will cover one year's instruction and will be open only to graduates of Normal schools. Teachers passing the course will be granted the standing of 'specialists' in manual training.

A through *telephone* system between Sydney and Halifax was opened during March. The distance is 276 miles; 13,000 cedar poles and 102,000 pounds of hard drawn copper wire were used in the work of construction, at a total cost of \$90,000.

One of the results of the extremely cold weather was the fact that electricity has been extensively employed in the *thawing* of frozen water pipes.

A *pension scheme* was presented to the employees of the Intercolonial Railway for discussion during March, and was met with general approval, the employees holding a number of meetings by districts for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the details and benefits of the proposal, and to further steps already taken for its adoption. The matter will be brought later on to the attention of Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament and the Legislatures of Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island re-assembled during March. In the 'Speech from the Throne' with which the Federal Parliament was opened on March 10, reference was made to the general prosperity; to the material increase in Canadian trade; to the extent of the immigration movement and the building of the Transcontinental railway. The Quebec Legislature opened on March 23 with the report of the Colonization Committee, and certain railway and mining developments as the principal subjects of

discussion. An act respecting accidents incident to labour will be introduced. In the speech from the Throne with which the Legislature of New Brunswick was opened on March 3, the commercial outlook for the province was referred to more especially in the direction of agricultural, railway and mining developments. The construction of an Imperial dry dock at St. John; the

representation of the province in the Federal Parliament; the administration of the fisheries and the opening of an industrial school at Kingston were also referred to. A factory act will be introduced by the Government during the session. The Prince Edward Island Legislature opened upon March 24, the Speech from the Throne being largely retrospective.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffat, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during March were dull but not depressed. The trades have suffered most. The steel and coal industries have also been working somewhat below average conditions. The Street Railway Company, however, has given employment to a number of labourers, but the steam railways have been considerably hampered by the severity of the weather. Business generally was fairly good, but not nearly as active as during March last year.

A dispute arose among firemen employed at No. 2 mine, New Aberdeen. The manager having asked the firemen to fill ashes, the men complied, but ultimately found that they could not fill ashes and keep up steam. They accordingly refused to fill the ashes and the manager subsequently discharged them. The manager suggested that the dispute be settled by arbitration, but the men refused. The case has been submitted to the Labour Council of Provincial Workmen's Association.

The growing importance of Sydney, N.S., as a railway centre is shown by the fact that 209 employees of the I.C.R., reside at Sydney, whereas eight years ago there were only 47. The increase is largest in the mechanical department, being from 9 to 59. It is stated that the number of these employees will be materially added to during the coming season. Tenders are being called for the construction of a car repair shop to

cover an area of 175 x 45 feet. A new and thoroughly equipped light plant, to illuminate the yard and buildings of the I.C.R., will also be installed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—International mine, which was closed, has resumed work. The mining industry, with the exception of the International mine, is little changed, and will remain so until the opening of navigation. Operations around the new coal-washing plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company are very active.

Manufacturing.—The steel industry at Sydney is progressing quietly, but surely. The rod mill has been almost completed, and the machinery installed. The billet mill, which will reduce the four inch billet to one and three-quarter inch for the rod mill, is being rapidly built. It is believed that steel rods will be manufactured before the end of April. The coal-washing plant now under construction, it is expected, will be finished by July next. A recent test of the open hearth steel proved it to be superior to the Bessemer, and a rail mill may be among the new structures to be erected in the near future. A hopeful feeling in consequence pervades the city. The new plant of the Nova Scotia Steel Company is being put in readiness to begin operations about the first of June. The Londonderry Iron Company is forging ahead; it employs hundreds of men in the mining of ore and around the furnaces. The force of men employed in the Thompson foundry, North Sydney, has been increased, skilled mechanics having been engaged, who will greatly add to the efficiency of the foundry.

Railway construction and employment.—The Intercolonial Railway will spend \$90,000 in improvements in Sydney during the coming summer. The erection of a car repair shop, which will give employment to a large number of men, has already been begun. The freight houses will be moved to a more suitable site, and a new station is contemplated.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers have little work. Plumbers are fairly active. Gas and steam-fitters are all busy. Stone-cutters and builders' labourers find work slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers are all well employed. Coremakers are all busy. Machinists and steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen are well employed. Blacksmiths have plenty of work, and horseshoers are fairly active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and pattern makers are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—These branches are all satisfactorily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Icecutters and drivers have been very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly busy, also clerks and stenographers.

Transport.—Railway employees, especially in the train service, have abundance of work.

Unskilled labour.—There is not much demand for unskilled labour, but there will be about the middle of April.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Glace Bay.—The municipality will spend \$100,000 on sewerage system and the paving of streets.

Louisbourg.—An American Company has bought the Tale areas at Louisbourg, and is about to develop them. The soapstone quality of the Louisbourg Tale is suitable for the lining of furnaces, stoves and fireplaces.

The Joggins colliery has been emptied of water, the mine repaired and put in good condition.

Westville.—The contract for sinking the shaft on the Acadia coal areas, near Westville, has been let, and work will commence in earnest within a few weeks. Surface arrangements are almost complete. The rock drilling will be done by compressed air drills. An electric tramway is to be built to connect Stellarton, Westville, Lourdes and New Glasgow.

Springhill, N.S.—Marked prosperity in various industries was reported. Building will be on an extensive scale and manufacturing is exceptionally prosperous.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been a decided stimulation in the demand for labour during the past month, and much more activity was noticeable than during February. The season, however, is very backward, and, but for these conditions would have been much better. Painters are beginning to get to work, but the building trades as a whole are yet inactive, owing to the weather. The greatest activity has been in commercial and transportation circles. Since the opening of the season at this port, in November last, steamers, with 9,909 passengers, have arrived.

Wholesale and retail business has been about normal, the season being somewhat against the usual spring trade. The labour field was free from unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The depth of frost in the ground will delay the commencement of ploughing.

Fishing.—Fishermen along our coast report the supply of cod, haddock, halibut and lobsters normally good, but the boisterous season has precluded any marked activity.

Mining.—Prices are being well maintained for coal, and the collieries in all parts of the province are preparing for an increased output. The early estimate of an increase of 750,000 tons is confirmed by the *Mining Record*. In addition to the increase of existing coal companies, it is important to notice that preparations for new development are being made by new companies near Spring Hill, in Cumberland county; Port Morien, Cape Breton county; and Chimney Corner, in Inverness county. Londonderry is turning out a regular supply of good iron. There is a distinctly improved outlook in the steel and iron business. Gold mining is looking up. Better management and more scientific treatment are having this effect. Guysborough, Lunenburg and Queens are the main sources of gold returns at present, and all report good progress. Copper is also receiving increased attention. The antimony mine at West Gore is turning out a regular supply of ore, which is being sent to England. The mining industry never had a brighter outlook in Nova Scotia, and its various developments will require additional men, especially skilled workmen.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The weather has practically precluded the opening up of the building trades, yet a few branches are now active. Plumbers and steamfitters are busy; quite a number of painters are at work but all other branches are yet dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are still busy; iron workers and helpers are fairly well employed; machinists and engineers are busy; boilermakers are only fairly busy; shipwrights and caulkers find work dull; horse-shoers are fairly brisk.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—This branch is about normally busy; coopers are fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are getting on the dull side; pressmen find conditions normal.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks are fairly active; delivery employees find work normal; laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—Railroad men are all very busy; freight handlers very active; long-shoremen have had a fairly good season. Teamsters are fairly busy.

Unskilled labour is dull.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during March was, on the whole, unchanged from February, the supply continuing in excess of the demand. Work was resumed on the extension of the market house and post office, keeping a fair number of men employed. With the exception of some employment on the farms in getting out fuel wood, &c., and the work of preparing for the opening of the fishing season, outside operations were practically at a standstill. In business circles the import trade, towards the latter part of the month, began to overtake the export trade, and the arrival of spring stock caused a renewal of activity among dry goods merchants. Bankers report March a better month for business than February, as the stormy weather interfered during the earlier month with the movement of farm produce, which constitutes the chief resource of this province.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Finer weather and better roads than in February gave farmers an opportunity to overtake farm work.

Fishing.—Owing to the closing of the smelt and eel fishing, operations in this branch of industry were suspended, with the exception of preparing for the opening of the lobster and herring fishing season.

Railroad construction and employment.—Operations were restricted to the completing of surveys of several branch lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had a dull month. Carpenters and joiners were fairly busy with inside work. Plumbers were busy, and gas and steamfitters fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were fully employed. Linemen were satisfactorily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, car builders and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were actively employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, and boot and shoe workers were satisfactorily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were fairly busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers were busy.

Transport.—Railway conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railway trainmen and freight-handlers were busy. Long-shoremen experienced a quiet month, excepting at Georgetown, where the two winter steamers were running.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour had a dull month.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during the month of March, showing an improvement over February, particularly in the building trades. The McLaughlin Carriage Company has purchased a large brick building on Union Street, and intends making extensive alterations and improvements. Messrs. Emerson and Fisher, have purchased a property on Germain Street; several wooden buildings now on the premises will be torn down, and a five story brick building, 60 by 100 feet, will be erected. During the

coming summer the Dominion Government will erect a detention shed at St. John, West. The building will be 40 by 103 feet, three stories high, and will cost \$30,000. The Canadian Bank of Commerce will also erect a new building on the corner of King and Germain Streets.

The winter port trade has been satisfactory, the value of the cargoes at the end of February amounting to \$10,822,225, \$6,363,909 being for Canadian goods and \$4,458,316 for foreign. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending March 24 amounted to \$3,233,368, as against \$2,910,144 for the corresponding period last year, being \$323,224 greater than during the month of March, 1903.

The Maritime Nail Works were completely destroyed by fire March 11. The total loss is estimated at about \$50,000; insurance, \$29,500. About 85 men and boys were employed.

The lime burners expect a big season, and are making extensive preparations.

For some time past a committee of the Board of Trade has had under consideration an Act to provide for the settlement of trades disputes by arbitration. A measure has been agreed upon, which it is proposed to submit to the local legislature for enactment at the present session, but neither the council of the Board of Trade, nor the board itself has yet considered the matter. The Attorney General has introduced in the local legislature "An Act for the regulation of Factories."

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway opened for business on March 14, after being closed down for some time on account of the snow blockade. The Moncton and Buctouche Railway is still blocked up, but efforts are being made to open it. The Elgin and Petitcodiac Railway, it is expected, will re-open soon.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers are dull.

Carpenters, joiners, plasterers and lathers report work being very good, considerable repair work being done. Painters and decorators, are satisfactorily employed for this season of the year. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters report trade very good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and their helpers, as well as machinists and engineers, report work good. Steam engineers say work is getting active preparing for the opening of river navigation. Electrical workers and linemen are busy. Blacksmiths and boilermakers are fairly well employed. Sheet metal workers report good conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are busy. Shingle weavers report trade dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report business good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners find trade good, and with cigarmakers trade is very good.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers were very busy.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight-handlers report work plentiful. Ship labourers are actively employed. Street railway employees were busy. Teamsters and expressmen are satisfactorily employed.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour was only fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Gordonville.—Messrs. Stickney & Brook's new steam sawmill, at this place, was burned on March 20; the loss is estimated at about \$3,000.

Hampton.—Reports from this place are to the effect that all through King's county considerable repairs, additions and alterations will be made on several buildings, besides a number of new buildings that it is intended to erect.

Moncton.—The trouble between the Record Foundry & Machine Company and the

Iron Moulders' Union, which began two years ago, has been settled. All suits and actions in the courts are to be discontinued.

Rexton.—At a meeting of the ratepayers held on March 14 it was decided to have the streets lighted by electricity.

Sussex.—George E. Hogg, arrived on March 16, with three carloads of machinery for his new canning factory, on Main Street.

St. Stephens.—Messrs. Haley & Son, box manufacturers, have received a cable order from Manchester, England, for 184,000 boxes, which is equal to eighteen carloads.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin & Ed. Little, correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally had a better month than in February, and prospects for the coming active season are bright. In the building trades activity began to be resumed about March 10. The fitting up of the boats and steamers, in preparing for the opening of navigation, also furnished additional employment during March. The Provincial Legislature of Quebec opened on March 22; this to some extent increased employment and general business locally.

Journeyman painters and decorators submitted a new wages and hours schedule to their employers on March 14 to govern conditions of employment during the coming season. The present schedule has been in existence for two years, the rate being 17½ cents per hour with the nine-hour day. The request is for twenty-five cents an hour to date from April 1.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are still complaining of the scarcity of water, though the rainfall of the opening days of the month afforded some relief. Prospects are reported favourable for maple sugar making.

Lumbering.—A large number of men returned from the lumber camps during the early weeks of the month. A satisfactory winter's work is generally reported, the cut

having been heavy. If the water in the streams permits of the floating of this cut as well as of the logs which were hung up for want of water a year ago, the sawmills in this district will be pushed to the utmost of their capacity during the coming season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons and carpenters and joiners were fairly active. Lathers and plasterers were busy. Painters were all at work at the end of the month. Plumbers and steamfitters had a good month. Stonecutters, however, report little doing.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Boilermakers, machinists, engineers and moulders had a busy month, though inactivity prevailed in the iron ship building branches. Electrical workers and linemen had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a good month's employment, business being stimulated by the opening of the provincial legislature. A number of men, however, have left the city in consequence of the recent labour troubles.

Clothing trades.—The approach of Easter increased employment in these trades. Boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a busy month, though the suspension of one establishment threw sixty men out of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutters finished their contracts early in the month. Cigarmakers had plenty of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel employees, laundry workers, &c., report conditions improved by the opening of the legislature.

Transport.—Steamboatmen, engineers, firemen, &c., were also preparing for the opening of navigation. A new night freight service was inaugurated by the C.P.R. between Quebec and Montreal to meet the demands of the traffic.

Unskilled labour.—Snow shovelling and cartage came to an end during the month.

THREE-RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

March has not produced much change in conditions from the previous month. The weather has been both severe and uncertain, though towards the end of the month there has been a promising change, and it is now felt that a reasonably early start will be made in general outdoor work. The wholesale and retail dealers report trade not very good. Banks report business fair. All of the factories are working full time with full staffs of employees. The building trades have been rather quiet all winter, but they are beginning to be active ;—several second-class buildings will be put up during the coming summer, as there is a scarcity of same, and rents have increased 30 per cent. Dealers in coal are receiving hard coal from the United States every day, and are retailing the same at \$7.50 per ton.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The Piles train arriving from the camp districts and shanties is bringing in contractors, jobbers, and hundreds of shantymen employed in the different shanties in the St. Maurice territory. The winter has been exceedingly favourable for lumbering operations, and the number of logs made will exceed last year's operations by 10 per cent, say 4,500,000 logs. Men are leaving for the drives in large numbers, and everything so far indicates a favourable spring. Men for the drive are getting from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day and board. There will soon be over one thousand men employed on the drive.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have had very little work during the past month, a few odd jobs covering all the work done. Carpenters and joiners were dull until the 15th but are now well employed. Lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators and paperhangers are not very busy. Several builders' labourers are employed in the district.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers are all employed. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen are not very busy. Blacksmiths are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade has kept very active throughout the winter. Steel and copper plate printers are very busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are not all employed but will be soon. Glove makers and boot and shoe workers are all employed and more could obtain employment here.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers are doing well.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during the month of March was well employed, being in somewhat better demand than in February. With the break up of the winter the outdoor trades are making preparations for an exceptionally busy season, and building trades will be active in Sherbrooke and vicinity during the coming summer. Work on the new court-house has been resumed, and about thirty stone-cutters started work on the granite facings. The estimates brought down in parliament provide for a new drill shed in Sherbrooke, and negotiations have about closed with the British-American Land Co., for a site.

The citizens of Sherbrooke voted on March 21 and 22 on a by-law to grant aid to a new carpet manufacturing company to be located in the building recently owned by the Dominion Carpet Co., the latter company's affairs being now in liquidation. The new company proposes to start with not less than 50 hands, and to pay about \$25,000 in wages for the first five years, in consideration of which the

city will continue the bonus of \$17,500, and exemption from taxes for ten years. The by-law was carried almost unanimously, and it is expected that the plant will be started in a few weeks. An application has also been made by the Eastern Townships Smelting and Mining Co. to the city council for a bonus of \$10,000 to be paid off in ten years. The company proposes to erect a copper smelter, and has given a guarantee to treat 60 tons of ore a day. Mine owners are at present placed at the disadvantage of having to meet the heavy freight rate to Staten Island, N.Y., where the nearest smelter is located. A by-law to raise \$200,000 towards the purchase of the electric light plant and gas works of the Sherbrooke Light, Power and Heat Co., was also voted upon by the ratepayers, and resulted in its defeat. To carry the by-law it was necessary to have a majority of the votes and property valuation. There was a majority of 15 votes in favour of the by-law, but the minority had the largest property valuation, the figures being : 389 for the by-law, with a property valuation of \$1,083,270 ; 379 against the by-law, with a valuation of \$1,253,010, or an excess of valuation against the passing of the by-law amounting to \$169,740.

Wholesale merchants reported business as being very good, but retailers found business dull owing to the continued cold weather.

Bricklayers adopted a scale of wages for the coming summer, based on a nine-hour day. There has been no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are beginning to prepare for their spring work. Those who have sugar bushes are looking forward to a good season.

Lumbering.—The lumber camps are closing down, and the most of the cut has already been hauled out to stations and the rivers, to be in readiness for the break up of the ice.

Mining.—Work at the asbestos mines at Black Lake, Thetford and East Broughton is expected to start during the first week of April.

Manufacturing.—The woollen industry is only fairly well employed. The Paton Co. is running full time, but Grundrod & Company's mill, a small mill that manufactures goods from the wool supplied by the farmers, has been closed down for two weeks. Messrs. Rowell, Son & Co., confectioners and biscuit makers, have moved to new premises, which will enable the company to handle a larger output.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—Work has not been wholly suspended during the past two months, but with the advent of good weather the trade will show much activity. Builders will begin on the walls of the new court house about the first week in April. In addition to stonemasons and labourers, there will be a large number of bricklayers employed, as the contract calls for about one million and a quarter of brick. There are several other large buildings to be erected in the district, among them being a new \$40,000 Roman Catholic church at Broughton. Plans are also being prepared for an \$80,000 Roman Catholic church in East Sherbrooke, and contracts awarded for several dwelling houses. The painters have organized a union and have fixed the scale of pay at \$2.00 for a nine-hour day.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding Trades.—These trades are very busy. The Jenckes Machine Co. has still a night gang at work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades are well employed. Carriage and wagon makers, in particular, report very good business.

Printing and allied trades.—Active conditions prevailed.

Clothing trades.—With the return of spring the clothing trade is very busy, and the leading custom tailors are advertising

for good coat, vest and pants makers. The glove factory at Lennoxville had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report business, rather dull. Cigarmakers are very busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was in good demand.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. N. Samson, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The market was very quiet in March for out door labour, but those working in manufactures have been very busy, especially in the sash and door factories and in foundries. Repairs and improvements to commercial establishments and to private dwellings gave employment to some workmen who were out of work. No differences have arisen between employers and employees, with the exception of the difficulties existing on the Quebec Southern Railway. The system has been placed in the hands of a receiver and employees have stopped work because of non-payment of wages due from the commencement of the year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The majority of local manufacturers are very busy. It is stated that the Emporium Cigar Factory is at present one of the most important in the province, being the third in point of output.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A few masons, bricklayers and carpenters have worked during the month. Plumbers state trade was satisfactory.

Metal and engineering trades.—All moulders are working. Machinists and electrical workers have plenty to do. Blacksmiths and boiler makers are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These branches are fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have been well occupied, and for pressmen conditions are favourable.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report a satisfactory month. Boot and shoe workers have been fully employed and overtime has been worked in one of the factories.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar and tobacco workers have had steady work.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers continue busy; they have work by the year.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers had a busy month.

Transport.—Freight handlers teamsters and hackmen were fully occupied.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The rigorous weather of the past two months greatly delayed work in general. As March opened more favourably, however, activity was renewed, and towards the end of the month building trades were fully occupied. The delay occasioned by the severe cold has to be overtaken as many of the buildings at present being erected are required by May 1. It is anticipated that labour will be in good demand for a few months. The storing of ice is now finished, the great depth of snow proving a serious embarrassment. The ice itself, however, is as thick and as clear as in former years. Members of the clothing trades state that business has been very dull with them during the month.

A question of great importance to all those using gas or electricity for lighting or heating purposes is that of the municipalization of the gas works by the city. In 1895 the city of Montreal signed a contract with the Montreal Gas Company, which has since become merged with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. In the contract there was a clause providing that after a period of ten years the city could

become possessed of all the rights, properties, privileges, &c., of said company, the price, &c., to be fixed by arbitrators, three in number, one of whom was to be named by the city, one by the company and a third by a judge of the Superior Court sitting for the district of Montreal. The city council has decided to apply to the local legislature for power to amend its charter for the carrying out of this project.

The removal of snow from the streets of the city of Montreal through which the Montreal Street Railway runs, and half the cost of which is defrayed by that company, cost for 1903-04, up to March 4, 1904, \$138,010.98. The removal of snow from streets not traversed by the railway cost for the same period \$14,365.20. In addition to the above the Montreal Terminal Railway cleans at its own expense the streets taken up by its system.

On March 12, a strike was declared by the garment workers at the Star Mantle Company's works, but the difficulty was arranged on the 23rd of the month by an agreement between the company and the Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 38, whereby all the employees were to be reinstalled without discrimination; those who took the strikers' places during the strike to be dismissed; members of the union only to be engaged in the mantle and costume making departments; an arbitration committee to fix the scale of payment for new work and to settle all difficulties arising therefrom.

On March 24, 25 granite cutters went on strike out of sympathy because the Forsyth Company had dismissed some of its employees and did not pay them at once, retaining one day's pay between the time they were dismissed and pay-day.

The city of Montreal has made application to the Provincial Legislature for certain amendments to its charter with reference to the construction of underground conveyers for electric light, telegraph, telephone and other wires and cables, the city to have the right to charge the users of these conveyers a certain sum for placing their wires or cables therein. There are

also amendments allowing the city to widen certain thoroughfares and giving power to expropriate real estate, &c., for this purpose; the city also seeks power to amend its electoral franchise; to compel manufacturers and all those using engines, boilers, &c., to supply their premises with smoke and gas consumers, to impose certain special taxes, &c., &c.

An information bureau was established by the Ship Federation of Canada on the water front at Montreal during March.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The rubber factories are very busy owing to the approach of spring. Cotton factories are also fully occupied, as are also cigar and tobacco factories.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Towards the end of the month a great renewal of activity was noted.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions were good at the beginning of the month, and very active at the end.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were busy. Upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers in the employ of the C.P.R. and G.T.R., were very active. Carriage and wagon makers were active.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers reported favourable conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, were very busy. Ice cutters and drivers were active at beginning of month but slackened off at the end. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers report good business.

Leather trades.—All branches of these trades were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers and laundry workers were fully occupied.

Transport.—Railroad conductors were active. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen and longshoremen were dull. Street railway employees were busy.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As compared with the month of March in 1903, the month just passed was a prosperous one. There was also a slight improvement in the situation over February. With the advent of spring, trade and industry are awakening. The banks in Hull have been doing exceptionally well, and the 4th, the customary spring maturing day, was better met than in several years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Aylmer, Deschênes, Buckingham and Hull have a number of men already clearing up and repairing the mills for an early start in sawing operations. The shantymen have only started to come back to the city, and are being hired to go back for the drives. Of course preliminary work must be proceeded with before the drives proper are carried on. The demand for shanty cooks was a feature of the activity in the labour market during the past month. Several hired for \$35 and \$40 per month, which is considered a very fair wage.

Mining.—Special interest was shown in the mining world owing to the efforts made by the government to secure the best possible specimens of Canadian mica for the St. Louis fair. The Hull mines, owned by Messrs. Tortin & Gravelle were given the choice.

Railway employment.—Shipping is brisk in spite of the snow blockade in and around the yards, and the difficulties experienced in hauling.

Manufacturing.—The firm of Gilmour & Hughson, reports a better season than last. Wood dealers are doing an active business owing to the exhaustion of the winter supply at houses, due to protracted cold weather. The Eddy firm reports that it does not now feel the effects of the lab-

our difficulty of January and February, that many of the old hands have gone away in order to secure employment, their places having been filled by men who have now picked up enough experience to be paid the regular wages, and that the production has again reached its normal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades are still idle, but are preparing for a busy season. A few bricklayers are working at union wages. The carpenters and joiners, with a membership of 62, organized a union during the month and joined the International Brotherhood.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutters are through one of the worst seasons they have ever had, attributable to the continuous and severe cold, but the product was of first quality. Carters are, however, still busy hauling the surplus of winter cut. They are paid, with teams, \$3.20 per day. Others are hauling for 9 and 11 cents per block.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour is paid \$1.30 to \$1.35 a day. The cement works have not yet resumed all their operations, but will shortly.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The continuance of winter until nearly the end of March had the effect of delaying preparations for spring work; labour as a consequence was not as well employed as otherwise would have been the case. Building operations were delayed in commencing and contractors state that the outlook for the season is not wholly encouraging. A large number of men have been engaged for the lumber drives and contracted for at high wages. The advent of mild weather, however, gave the railway companies opportunity of relieving the severe congestion of freight and general activity prevailed in transportation circles. Wholesalers reported

a revival in country trade, attendant on the more propitious weather.

Real estate dealers reported an exceptional scarcity of houses to rent and in many instances there was a sharp advance in rentals of from one to three dollars a month. There seemed to be a large number of properties for sale, but moderately priced houses for rent, particularly in sections convenient to the centre of the city, were unobtainable.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The J. R. Booth saw-mills were kept running all month but towards the end of the month the irregularity in the volume of water-power caused considerable inconvenience.

Agriculture.—A number of young men, chiefly from Lancashire, England, arrived during the month, and were engaged by farmers in Gloucester and Nepean townships.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were quiet. Contractors report very little building contemplated at present. A number of painters who left the local branch of the International Union organized on Saturday, March 26, as a National Union, with a charter from the National Trades and Labour Congress.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades continued busy and the spring prospects were considered bright.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were quiet, a condition created by the slackness in building operations.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades were busy.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were a week on two later in commencing on spring trade owing to weather conditions, but the outlook for the season was cheering.

Leather trades.—Activity prevailed. Work is to be started this spring on a large tan-

nery to be erected and controlled by Ottawa capitalists. A boot and shoe factory is also spoken of but will not materialize this year.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-makers were busy both factories in the city reporting large orders for the spring and summer trade.

Transport.—Railway men were given constant work, and there is not likely to be any reduction in staff for some time on any road.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour found opportunities for employment more abundant in lumber circles than elsewhere, although the city employed a considerable number of men on the streets.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The *Almonte* woollen mills shut down on March 12, owing to a shortage of orders. Labour was also reported as difficult to obtain for this industry in spite of the high wages offered.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. A. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of March was a trying period for the labourers of this city and vicinity, being perhaps the worst in many seasons. The continued severe cold weather was principally responsible. Building operations were at a standstill. There is every indication, however, that next month will see every man employed at good wages.

The city has purchased the site for the new drill shed at upwards of \$4,000, the appropriation for which has been brought down in the estimates. This work will give employment to a large number of mechanics.

There has been no change in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month except as the result of a small strike at the Grand Trunk station. The coal men employed there struck on March 21 for higher wages and shorter hours. They wanted \$1.50 a day, an increase of 10 cents

per day, and a day of 9 hours and 40 minutes. About 20 men were involved. After being out for about two hours they returned to work at the old rate of pay, but were granted the shorter working hours. They now quit work at 10 minutes to 12, and 10 minutes to 6, and there is no lost time waiting for cars as formerly.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers in this district have been severely handicapped by the severe weather, but prospects are good.

Lumbering.—Owing to the depth of snow in the woods, a large number of men have returned to the city, as it was found unprofitable to continue work. The drives this season are not expected to be as large as usual.

Mining.—Conditions are very promising. As soon as weather permits, several new properties will be developed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades had a very dull month. There were practically no building operations going on. Painters had a good month with but a few idle men. Gas and steamfitters had a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, blacksmiths and machinists were all busy and report a good month with good wages.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon-makers are all busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are all busy.

Transport.—Locomotive engineers and firemen had a dull month owing to blockades, but work now is quite active. Cab-drivers and hackmen had a good month, as well as teamsters and expressmen.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was better employed in March than during February or the cor-

responding month of 1903. The demand for labour, moreover, and the opportunities for employment are rapidly increasing. In the building trades, for example, the work of enlarging and extending several buildings has already commenced. Forty-nine registered vessels, consisting of 20 steamers 4 tugs, 25 schooners and dredges and a number of small unregistered craft have been laid up in Kingston harbour since December. The owners of these vessels are now making active preparations for the opening of navigation and there is in consequence great activity throughout marine circles at this point. A partial enumeration of the works at present under way is as follows :—

At the *Davis' Shipyard*, a number of steam yachts are being constructed, the employees working overtime.

In *Anglin's Bay*, the steamers *Valeria*, *Islander*, *Belle Ritchie* and *Rideau King* are being overhauled.

The *Montreal Transportation Company's* vessels are nearing completion. Three barges have been partially rebuilt.

At *Crawford's wharf* the schooners *Tradewing*, *Acacia*, *Collier*, and the government dredges, are under repair.

At *Richardson's* the steam barge *King Ben*, the schooner *Menzies*, and other smaller craft are being overhauled. The ferry steamer *Pierrepoint* and the new *Island Wanderer* are also being repaired.

At the *Clarence Street wharf*, the steamer *North King* is being repaired.

At *Swift's wharf* the *Gaspian* is being repaired.

At *Craig's wharf* the *Glengarry* and the schooner *Capt. Oliver* are undergoing repairs.

In the *government dry dock*, the *Chicora of Toronto*, on which \$10,000 have been spent this winter, is being refitted.

The steamer *Alepha* has been laid up on the Kingston Foundry Marine Railway.

In *Portsmouth* the dredges of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company

are receiving the usual repairs. The schooner *Pilot*, blown ashore in October, will be released a few miles down the river.

An English manufacturer and patentee of a new coal oil and gasoline motor arrived in Kingston during the month, and stated his intention to establish a machine shop and yard for the manufacture of steam yachts here. He intends placing yachts in the harbour that will show a speed of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. Already orders have been taken for his products.

Twice during March, the mayor was requested by persons in New York and Western Ontario to quote a price for the smelter site. In each case an offer was made to purchase with the intention of starting a new industry.

Much difficulty was experienced by the various railway lines here on account of the snow blockades during the month. Some roads were blockaded for the first time this winter.

Electricians engaged by the city met with great success in thawing out frozen waterworks service pipes by the use of electricity. Pipes frozen for two months were thawed out in fifteen minutes.

At a meeting of the master bakers, held on March 2, it was decided to advance the price of bread. The increase to be one cent for one and one-half pounds, or two cents for three pounds. This made the price twelve cents for three pounds. The increased price is at the ratio of sixteen cents for four pounds. This is the highest price demanded in Kingston for over half a century. Several times bread was advanced to fourteen and fifteen cents for a four pound loaf. Bakers say the advance was made necessary by the increased cost of flour, pointing out that in Montreal bread was selling at five cents a pound.

The street car service between the city and the outer G.T.R. station was resumed on March 28, though no other parts of the system were in operation. The hearing of

the difficulty between the city and the Electric Railway Company, before a committee of the Provincial Legislature was concluded at Toronto. The result was a compromise.

In view of the recent decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, not as yet formally handed down, in favour of the corporation of the city of Kingston vs. the Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company, the city has taken the necessary steps to acquire, and operate the plant. Important public meeting of property owners were held to this end, and on the 21st a by-law was almost unanimously adopted. The question as to the advisability of management by a commission or otherwise and other important details is being carefully gone into. It is expected that by the time of the arrival of the formal decision everything will be in readiness for the city to assume its rights and responsibilities in the matter.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are entering upon active preparations for the spring's work.

Fishing.—Fishing is improving. The advent of lent has given an impetus to the fish business. Prices are high.

Lumbering.—Lumbering is about concluded in this section for the season.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally shows considerable improvement since February.

Mining.—Mining has improved in view of improved weather and facilities.

Railroad construction.—Railroad construction is now well under way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades are becoming active. In some cases arrangements favourable to the men with respect to apprentices, &c., have been conceded. The season opens under satisfactory conditions.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal, engineering and ship-

building trades continue to be fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Increased business is reported.

Printing and allied trades.—Business is fair.

Clothing trades.—Improved conditions were reported.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, &c., report only fair trade. It is felt that the increased cost of bread has lessened the volume of trade for bakers. Housekeepers having decided to bake their own bread, the price of flour has fallen somewhat.

Leather trades.—The leather trades report only fair business.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, laundry workers, &c., report business active.

Transport.—The transport branches are improving.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour continues to be fairly well employed, and will soon be in much demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A new G.T.R. bridge is being built at Kingston mills to replace the present one, which was put up about fourteen years ago, when the double track was laid. The new bridge will have twice the bearing capacity of the present one. This is rendered imperative by the adoption of the big locomotives and the increased weight of freight trains.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General labour was well employed during March, more particularly in the work of snow and ice removal, so that there were few idle men in this locality during the month, and a decided improvement in consequence over February. A new factory for the manufacture of cement was started,

and the American Cereal Co. resumed operations, though with a diminished production, after thirteen days' idleness, resulting from the fire of February 17. A large staff of men was employed rebuilding the destroyed section. A new planing mill was also started for the manufacture of doors, frames and dressed material. One department of this industry will be devoted to the manufacture of cheese boxes, employing from eight to twelve men. None of the other branches of employment showed exceptional activity, though traffic on the railways was very heavy owing to the congestion in freights, resulting from the weather blockade. Retailers report business good and improving with the advent of spring weather. Paper maturing on March 4 was fairly well met, and business in consequence may be regarded as on a sound basis.

Carpenters' wages were advanced from 22½ to 25 cents per hour, and a number of trades that were working shorter hours during the winter returned to their regular hours in March. There was no unrest in the labour market during the month.

Beef and pork on the local market ran from \$5.50 to \$6.00 and from \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt. respectively. Eggs dropped from 30 to 20 cents per dozen, and butter ranged from 22 to 24 cents per pound. Potatoes were 70 cents per bag, and hay \$10.00 per ton. Good apples brought \$1.00 per bag. Poultry of all kinds was scarce and dear. Coal dealers, in spite of the railway blockade, were able to supply customers, and there were only two occasions on which anything approaching a scarcity was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy in cutting wood and preparing for spring work. Green wood and tamarack brought \$5.00 per cord, and hardwood from \$7.50 to \$8.00. There was a keen demand for grain, especially oats. Local live stock dealers report business fairly good since the removal of the blockade on the railways.

Lumbering.—Sawmills have not begun operations and lumber, in consequence, is scarce and expensive.

Manufacturing.—Factories are all fairly busy and are running steadily.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are generally quiet, though a few were working on some unfinished jobs of last fall. Carpenters, painters and plasterers were fairly well employed. Plumbers had some repairing work and a few stone cutters were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were fairly busy, and iron workers and helpers very busy. Coremakers' work here is usually done by the moulders, and there are only practically two coremakers in Peterborough. Machinists were well employed. With electrical workers and linemen employment was active. Blacksmiths, boiler-makers and sheet metal workers and horse-shoers were busy. The building of a small steamer, for passenger traffic on the Otonabee river during the tourist season, gave employment to shipbuilders. Jewellers report a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Piano and furniture shops were active, and upholsterers, varnishers and polishers busy. Carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers are all fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report satisfactorily for the season of the year.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were generally slack, though a few were beginning to get busy. Boot and shoe workers were very busy owing to the demand for good footwear caused by the weather.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were kept very busy. The former were endeavouring to have the standard weight of a loaf reduced from four pounds to three, and the price from twelve to ten cents. Butchers are busy.

Ice cutters have completed their winter's work. Cigarmakers were fairly busy.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and collar makers are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and broom-makers were exceptionally busy. Delivery employees, furriers and laundry workers were all busy.

Transport.—Railway traffic is very heavy and employees in consequence very busy in relieving the congestion of freight caused by the recent weather blockade. Livery stables were dull, though carters were kept fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—A good demand was reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The very difficult nature of the country roads caused depression in general business throughout the district, though general stores in most of the smaller villages reported business fair. Grist mills had a good trade amongst farmers. There has been little wood-cutting, owing to weather conditions, and the supply for next season is limited.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows :

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continues steady with favourable prospects for the coming season. The severe and unsettled weather, and the consequent traffic blockade on the railways, which continued until the latter portion of the month, interfered with continuous employment in many departments. With the resumption of freight traffic, however, there was renewed activity in commercial circles and orders are coming in freely in connection with many branches of industry in which production had been slackened. Navigation has been unusually late in opening in consequence of the quantities of ice in Toronto bay. A factor of considerable importance as affecting the demand for labour this year will be the

large expenditures on public works, more particularly the waterworks and harbour water front improvements, aggregating several million dollars. By a vote of the ratepayers, on March 23, a by-law authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000 for improvements in the waterworks system was adopted. These include the installing of a 15,000,000 gallon engine at the main pumping station, with a water tunnel across the bay and a 6-foot steel conduit across the island. In addition there are new water mains to be constructed. The harbour improvements comprise the straightening of the Don, the extension of the piers at the eastern gap, the deepening or removal of the western gap and the extension of the Yonge street and other wharfs to the Windmill line, new freight sheds being constructed on the city wharf. A large amount of dredging will be done, and a bridge constructed over the Esplanade at the foot of Yonge street. There will be numerous extensions and improvements of the gas company's system. Employment is therefore likely to be plentiful throughout the season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The season is late in opening, owing to the quantity of snow remaining, but the farmers have shown themselves very anxious to secure help. A number of British farm labourers and others willing to engage in agricultural work have already arrived, and there has been keen competition among employers for their services.

Manufacturing.—There is little change to report from last month. As a rule the only drawback to the activity created by a good demand for manufactures in all lines, has been the unusual conditions of the season and the enforced slackness caused by inability to ship freight or obtain the raw material required. The outlook for a busy season is decidedly favourable.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Very little has yet been done in the way of new building

operations, owing to the backwardness of the season, and a considerable proportion of the men in all lines, excepting plumbers, are out of employment. A number of building permits, mainly for residences, have been issued. The prospects for the season entirely depend on whether strikes on the part of some of the leading trades can be avoided. The carpenters have demanded an increase in wages from 30 cents to 32½ cents per hour, and the builders' labourers, who now receive 25 cents per hour, demand 27½ cents. The plumbers, whose agreement with their employers expired at the close of last year, have been in negotiation for some time for a new wage scale, but no understanding has yet been arrived at. The scale last season was fixed at 35 cents and 37½ cents per hour according to the grade of employees. The men now demand a minimum of 37½ cents per hour.

The first two months of 1904 showed a marked decrease in the number of building permits granted.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There continues to be steady employment in these lines. Machinists have had a fair month with but few idle men. Boiler makers and blacksmiths have also been busy. The blacksmiths and helpers are agitating for an increase in wages. At present the former receive from 20 cents to 27½ cents per hour, and helpers from 15 cents to 18 cents per hour, working in both cases ten hours per day. A meeting will shortly be held to draft a new wage schedule and put the demands in definite shape.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions are generally satisfactory. The strike of 21 picture-frame workers in the employ of the Cobban Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was settled satisfactorily by a readjustment of the scale for piece work and the men returned to work on March 6. Piano workers are practically all employed. Cabinetmakers find plenty of work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report trade somewhat quieter than last month, with a number of men unemployed.

The Master Printers' Association has appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Typographical Union as to a new wage scale, as the present agreement expires June 1.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors are very busy and likely to be so for some time. Garment workers find work slack to a greater extent than usual at this season. This is, no doubt, attributable to the general disorganization of business by the traffic blockade, and perhaps also in some measure to the fact that more people are now wearing made-to-order clothing than formerly. Boot and shoe workers are steadily employed. Cap and neckwear operators have had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Reports as to these trades are generally satisfactory, with the exception of butchers, who have lost much work owing to non-delivery of live stock at the packing houses.

Transport.—With the clearing of the railroads for freight traffic, railroad men will be very busy for some time forwarding accumulations of freight. Navigation has not yet commenced. Three steamship companies have accepted the wage scale of the marine firemen, oilers and water tenders, giving a uniform rate of \$40 per month.

Miscellaneous.—The stationary firemen's organization has now a membership of about 100. The Waiters' Alliance is agitating for shorter hours and less Sunday labour. Laundry workers, although work was slack during the winter, are finding increased employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—Toronto Junction was deprived of water on the 25th inst., as the result of a washout carrying away about 100 feet of the main supply pipe. Several industrial establishments, including the Queen City flour mills, Wilkinson Plough Factory, Gurney Foundry, Dodge Manufacturing Co., etc., were obliged to close down, throwing 500 or 600 men temporarily out of work. The brickmakers

have decided not to demand increased wages and will go to work on the opening of the season on last year's terms.

Markham.—The woollen mill in this village was shut down for some time about the middle of the month through lack of coal. There will be a large exodus from Markham village and township this season to Manitoba and the North-west.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

March has been a dull month in labour circles, though the lack of employment has not been of a serious nature. No new works of any importance have been started owing to the prolonged winter weather. Work on the power development has been carried on as rapidly as possible and several contracts are nearly completed. General business has been good, both in wholesale and retail trade, in financial circles and on the railways.

The yardmen, yard engineers and yard firemen of the Grand Trunk, about one hundred in all, had their hours of labour reduced from eleven to ten per day without decrease of wages. Dissatisfaction in the Dominion suspender and Niagara neckwear factories was allayed by concessions on the part of the management after several employees had quit work. A new scale of salaries for teachers in the public schools of the town went into force. Changes from the old schedule provide for increased salaries. The salaries of town officials generally have been increased.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Little work can be done on farms till warmer weather arrives. The season of frost and snow is unusually prolonged. There is a demand for farm labourers.

Manufacturing.—Local factories are generally busy. Knife grinders at the Ontario Silver Works have been working short

hours. The chain and trap shop of the Oneida Community has orders enough to keep it busy till August.

Railroad construction.—Railway construction promises to be active but has not commenced yet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are greatly hampered by cold weather. New buildings cannot be started. Carpenters are fairly well employed. Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers are largely idle, as are also painters. Plumbers and gasfitters are all employed. Stonecutters and builders' labourers are idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Foundry employees, after a short dull period, are busy again. Machinists have been working short hours. Electrical workers are well employed. Structural ironworkers, and rivetters of all classes, are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are all employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutters and handlers have closed a very busy winter. More ice was stored than ever before.

Miscellaneous.—There is a demand for female help in hotels, and for domestic servants.

Transport.—Railway employment shows signs of slackness but freight traffic is still very heavy and full complements of men are working.

Steamboat men are engaging for the coming season. There has been some demand for teamsters.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers generally are well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Welland.—The salaries of teachers in the public schools have been increased. Work on the new bridge over the Welland Canal is well advanced.

Port Colborne.—Ice cutting and packing, which has employed many men here, is finished. Work has been recommenced on deepening the Welland Canal. The rock drillers and helpers have organized, with a charter from the International Longshoremen's Union.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The early part of March was dull in the labour market, but as the month advanced a marked improvement was noticeable. The building trades became busy, and labour was more in demand, a lot of jobbing work being done and a number of buildings started. Work was begun on the new Bishop Ridley College, which alone will give employment to a large number of men. The railways were no longer hampered by the conditions that prevailed during the snow blockades, and transportation has become active once more. As freight continues to be heavy in volume, it will be some time before the work in arrear will be overtaken. Merchants report business good and sales large, with prospects favourable for a busy season's trade. The lock-out that occurred at the Kinleith paper mills, through the decision of the firm to return to the long hour schedule, and which affected 78 hands, resulted in some of the old hands accepting the conditions and returning to work, and the filling of the places of those refusing to accept. The firm was able to resume full operations by the 14th of the month. Those who refused to accept the conditions and return to work under the long hour schedule regulations have secured employment elsewhere. This has been the only disquieting influence at work during the month. The Grocers' Association by resolution declared in favour of closing their businesses and giving their employees a half day holiday on Wednesdays, from June 15 to August 15. There exists a decided demand for small or medium sized houses to rent

at a figure within the means of the working man.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fruit growers of the Niagara district have had several meetings lately to perfect their organization. They are agitating for co-operation in their work, and in all matters affecting the fruit growers' interests.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing industries are busy, the only exception being the Whitman, Barnes Co., manufacturers of harvest tools and parts of harvest machines. Last fall this firm started on what was supposed to be but a temporary short time schedule, *i.e.*, working but five days in the week ; this is still in operation. With this exception all manufactories are working full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers are well employed. Painters and decorators, and paperhangers are very busy. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are rushed with work. Stonecutters and builders' labourers report trade fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, electrical workers and linemen report work good. Blacksmiths and horseshoers report trade fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, bookbinders and pressmen are working full time.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers, all report trade as good.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade good. Clerks and stenographers are well employed. Delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees find steady employment. Laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—Conductors, trainmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, street railway employees and teamsters are well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This kind of labour is not much in demand at present.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—With the exception of employment in the Maple Leaf Rubber Factory, the labour market here continues quiet. All the factories are running full time. The sulphite works in connection with the Riardon paper mills, which closed down last May, have started up again, giving employment to 25 hands. Labour is generally well employed.

Thorold.—With the opening of spring comes an increased demand for labour. The factories and mills are all running full time, and labour is generally well employed.

Reynoldsville.—Work has begun on the Cataract Power Company's plant; this is giving employment to a large number of men.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The opportunities for labour, skilled and unskilled, are improving with the opening of spring. Several manufacturing industries contemplate enlarging their plants. The Force Food Company will increase its output from 500 to 900 cases per day. Additional hands will be put on at the Harvester works, where there are now about 1,700 men employed. The Eagle Knitting Company is about to add a story to its mill, and the D. Moore Co. will add another moulding shop and cupola house

to its factory Swift & Co., the Chicago pork packing firm, who bought out the Fowler's Canadian Company sometime ago, has purchased the canning business conducted by the Rosemary Company in connection with the stock yards. The company intends to enlarge the factory premises, and to considerably increase the business. The Hamilton Motor Works have been incorporated, with a capital of \$40,000, and The E. Van Allen Shirt Company with a capital of \$100,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy preparing for the coming season.

Fishing.—This industry is quiet at present.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in some branches are active; in others only fair. The assessment commissioner has made out a statement of the hands employed and wages paid in 1903 by factories having exemptions from the city. There are now 19 establishments on this list, employing 3,365 men and boys, and 534 women and girls, with a weekly wage bill of \$36,693.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is little railroad construction going on in this locality at present; conditions will in all probability improve as the spring opens.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades will soon increase. As far as the outlook at present goes there is sufficient workers in the building trades in the city to meet the demand. The local plasterers have formed a union. The bricklayers and masons have bound themselves to work for members of the Master Bricklayers Association, excepting only railways and corporations and new firms that have had no chance to join the association. The Masters' Association will employ only union men. Work among carpenters, plumbers and painters is fair. Builders' labourers have not yet commenced their season's work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers in foundries, har-

vester works, and machinists, &c., report work very good. Sheet metal workers have asked to have their minimum rate of wages increased from 20 cents an hour to 25 cents an hour; they have been working ten hours a day. Electrical workers, blacksmiths and horse-shoers have been fairly busy.

Woodworking trades.—The woodworking trades have had a fair month, especially in the inside carpenter shops, and in furniture factories.

Printing and allied trades.—All engaged in these trades have experienced fair employment. The lockout of the lithographers throughout the United States did not affect Hamilton, although a large number of this class are employed here.

Clothing trades.—The active season for journeymen tailors is now in full operation, and the men and women engaged in this employment are very busy. Work among garment workers is a little between seasons in some branches, and is therefore somewhat slack, with expectation of an improvement in the near future. Hatters are dull. Boot and shoe workers are busy; the addition to the factory of McPherson & Co. will soon be open.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutting is now over; the harvest was somewhat hampered by the extreme thickness of the ice. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers have had a very good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly busy. Broom-makers are enjoying a good season, as are also laundry workers.

Transport.—All railroad employees are well employed. Longshoremen are not very busy. Street railway employees report work fair. The city has agreed to pay teamsters supplying two horses and driver, 37 cents an hour, or \$3.33 a day, for teams on watering carts; and 43 cents an hour, or \$3.87 a day, for other work. They had asked \$4 a day.

Unskilled labour.—As yet unskilled labour is not very well employed, owing to the frost still being in the ground to a depth of from four to six feet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Work in most of the trades has been very active. Garment workers, woodworkers, machinists, moulders and axe factory hands had a good month. It is expected that the piano and refrigerator factories will soon be in operation. At the last meeting of the town council a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of the purchase of the Dundas gas plant by the municipality.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally has been fairly well employed, excepting bricklayers and masons, who were kept idle by the inclement weather.

The Malleable iron works were closed several days for lack of power, and many industries were seriously affected by the shortage of cars and by the non-arrival of freight.

The month, however, was more favourable than February, and compares favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Several of the factories engaged in the iron trades worked overtime.

Damage done by muskrats to the embankment skirting the lake from which the local electric light plant obtains its power caused some embarrassment to industry, a few local factories running by electric energy being forced to close down, and the lighting system of the city being interfered with.

About 50 feet of the canal bank was washed away, and the repairing of it afforded employment, at good wages, to a number of idle men.

Flour has advanced 20 cents per barrel, and the price of bread has been raised 1 cent per two pound loaf, which now costs 6 cents.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, report an increased trade over that of last month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A meeting of farmers interested in the raising of sugar beets was held in Cainsville, and it is expected that the Berlin mills will receive large shipments from this locality next fall.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing concerns, with the exception of those mentioned, were busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have been practically idle. Carpenters and joiners, plumbers, gas and steamfitters have had a favourable month. Lathers and plasterers have had some employment. Painters and decorators have had a fair month, some employed in factories having worked overtime.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders, and core-makers, with the exception of those employed at the Malleable Iron Works, have had plenty of work. Machinists and engineers have been busy; a few men that were idle found work during the month. Metal polishers and buffers, stove mounters and blacksmiths, have had steady employment, and some have worked overtime. Boiler-makers, sheet metal workers and horse-shoers have all had steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, pattern-makers and millwrights have worked full time.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report employment steady.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade better than last month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had a steady month. Hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers have worked full time. There is a demand for girls to work in the mills, in hotels, and at general housework.

Transport.—Railway trackmen and freight-handlers were busy, but street rail-

way employees were idle part of the month. Carters and teamsters had an average month.

Unskilled labour.—There is not much demand for this class.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been more steadily employed in March than in February. While sufficient supplies of coal were received to keep factories running, which was not the case in February, much inconvenience was experienced in getting both inward and outward freight through. The entire northern country in the peninsula of Ontario was badly blockaded during the early part of the month. Towards the latter part business of all kinds showed a decided improvement. Retail trade has been only fair. The erection of a four story warehouse for the Guelph Foundry Company is about to commence. There are also prospects for a number of other new factory extensions. The shortage of houses suitable for workingmen, and renting at from \$6 to \$10 per month, is severely felt. At a recent meeting of the city council a special committee was appointed to consider the advisability of exemption from taxes for a period of years to induce the building of this class of houses. No report has yet been brought down. A strike of painters in one shop occurred. An agreement existed regarding apprentices and one more than the allowed number being hired the strike was declared. It was settled by the firm returning to its former agreement. Bricklayers and masons had their wages raised and stonecutters their hours reduced.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The blockade of the concession roads during the first half of the month and the spring breaking up of the roads in the latter part of the month have tended to make agriculture operations out of doors very quiet.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing is fast recovering from transportation difficulties and long delayed freights are being fairly well gathered in. Prospects in all lines are considered very bright.

Railroad construction.—The railroads have employed a very large number of men hovelling snow, probably in the neighbourhood of 1,000 men having been employed north of Guelph at one time. They were paid from \$1.50 to \$2 a day and board.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The season is at least three to four weeks behind last year in starting. Bricklayers and stonemasons have done a small amount of inside work on the Macdonald buildings. They will get an increase from \$3 to \$3.25 for this season. Carpenters and joiners and painters have been partially employed on repair work and also to a slight extent on the Macdonald buildings. Stonecutters have not had much to do. They will get a reduction from 9 hours a day to 8 hours with the same rate, \$3 per day.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a much better month than February. Machinists, machinists' helpers and sheet metal workers all had a good month. Tube mill employees had a fair month, much better than February.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers had a fair month. Piano and organ workers had a much better month than February. Upholsterers had only a fair month, but report prospects good. The woodworking trades have been unable to get their materials in or their goods out, but at the end of the month conditions were much improved. Carriage workers are very busy and coopers fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are now on spring work and trade is good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers have only been fairly well employed.

Textile trades.—Textile workers have had a slightly better month than February, but

employment is only fair. This also applies to Brussels carpet weavers.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is well employed for the season of the year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hespeler.—The local branch of the Canada Woolen Mills, which recently went on reduced time of 40 hours per week, closed down on March 16. A number of the employees of the factory have left town. At one time over 500 hands were employed in this mill.

Galt.—A new Collegiate Institute, to cost \$35,000 is about to be erected. A by-law to expend \$57,000 on new sewers is to be submitted to the people.

A board of trade was organized at Preston, Ont., on March 4, 1904.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was about the same as in February. Very few idle men were reported, and prospects are good for a busy spring, especially in the building trades, owing to the number of dwelling houses to be erected this summer. Tenders are also being asked for the erection of a building for a new knitting factory, 38 by 71 feet, three stories high, to be known as the Avon Knitting Factory. The firm expects to have it finished by June. There is an electric street car line to be built this summer, to connect Stratford with Mitchell and St. Mary's. Merchants report a most successful month's business, both wholesale and retail. There is no exceptional activity in any particular trade. Railway transportation, however, is very busy, especially in the freight line. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no trouble in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy bringing in grain, hay and other produce to

market. Wheat sells for 90 cents per bushel, barley 40 cents, oats 28 cents, peas 60 cents, flour, \$2.70 per cwt., hay \$7.50 to \$9 per ton, potatoes 90 cents a bag, butter 18 to 20 cents per pound, eggs 17 cents to 18 cents a dozen, chickens 60 cents to \$1 a pair, wood \$3 to \$7 per cord.

Manufacturing.—Conditions are generally satisfactory, all the factories running full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There is little doing this month, but plenty of work in sight as soon as the weather permits.

Metal and engineering trades.—Machinists, blacksmiths and horseshoers are busily engaged. Jewellers report a steady trade.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers and woodcarvers are working full time. Coopers are steadily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions are good, with no idle men.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers have no idle hands, being busy getting out spring orders.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report a fairly good month. Cigarmakers were steadily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report business good. The hotel and laundry employees are steadily engaged.

Transport.—Railway employees of all kinds continue very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers report a rather quiet month.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Alex. Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of March was the most backward known in this city for a number of years; not until the final week did the weather become favourable for outside work.

At this time a year ago building was in full operation, the spring street cleaning had been finished, and active employment was general; but this year outside work has not yet commenced, and numerous workers in the building trades have done nothing for four months. The Rolling Mills were again compelled to shut down for a few days in the early part of the month, owing to a shortage of coal and sand, but are working a double shift now. At McClary's, in the enamel and retinning departments, night and day gangs are working, and in the tin shop they are working overtime. On the railroads, business is very active, the sidings in this district being now open, and the stalled cars being forwarded to their destination.

A feature of the month is the absence of demands for increases of wages; in March last year demands were made by nearly all of the building trades and by many other classes.

A serious flood of London West, caused by the thaw of the snow in this district took place on Saturday, March 26, the water flowing over the breakwater which protects this part of the city, and entering, to the depth of 4 and 5 feet, about 250 homes which were occupied solely by artisans and labourers. The loss to each family will amount to about \$100, through destroyed carpets, furniture, &c., or a total damage of about \$25,000. One drowning resulted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have, in a great number of cases, burned their fences for firewood during the winter, being unable to get to the bush for their wood owing to the great depth of snow. They are now busy repairing the fences. In all parts of the country maple syrup is being made, and a scarcity of help is reported for this work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have not been able to commence work yet; the season being at least two weeks late. Carpenters are beginning to get work. All the painters and paper hangers are working. Plumbers and steamfitters are very busy,

and a demand for men is felt. Stonecutters and builders' labourers are doing nothing yet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and iron workers of all kinds are very busy. Machinists have plenty to do. Electrical workers and linemen are quiet. Metal polishers, brass workers and stove mounters are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are rushed, with orders enough ahead to keep them going for two months. Car builders are busy. Coopers, who lost some time owing to lack of raw material through train delays, are now supplied and are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report trade as fair. A. Talbot & Company are now in their new premises. Bookbinders are busy.

Clothing trades.—The late spring has delayed the spring rush of journeymen tailors, but trade is improving now. Garment workers are very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report trade as fair. Cigarmakers are not as busy as they were, and do not expect to be until the beginning of the license year on May 1.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-makers report trade as good. Brush-makers are rushed with orders.

Transport.—Train crews, especially freight, are exceptionally busy. A demand for firemen is made on the G.T.R. The ballast trains, which generally begin operations about the middle of March, have not been able to go out yet.

Unskilled labour.—Abundance of work for this class is expected soon, but the season is three weeks later than last year.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour during March was a little better than during the preceding month. More favourable weather conditions facilitated the moving of railway freight, and in consequence helped other industries, some of which were badly congested with stock awaiting shipment. Farm labourers were in demand during the month, the supply about equalling the demand. Retail trade was reported fair; the spring millinery openings occasioned extra work in the dry goods department. Rates of wages on the whole continued unchanged, and peaceful industrial conditions prevailed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—From reports at hand, a hopeful feeling is entertained among farmers. Live stock sold at high prices at auction sales, and the dairying outlook is excellent.

Manufacturing — Business continues healthy, and a buoyant feeling is manifest among manufacturers.

Railroad construction. — Railway construction gives promise of being active. The M. C. R. Co. contemplates double tracking the remaining 78 miles not already provided with a double track on the Canadian division.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades are expecting a good season, and the outlook has not been better for years. The Père Marquette shops is the largest item in sight. Store building is not much in evidence, but prospects are good for house building, notably cottages. The Thomas Bros. Co. propose erecting a number of cottages, with the view of renting to their employees at a minimum rate sufficient to cover cost. The company estimates that a comfortable six-room cottage can be furnished at a rental from two to three dollars per month cheaper than current rates, thus equivalent to an increase of wages to the tenants. As soon as the weather is favourable all

lines of the building trades will accordingly be busy. The past month, however, was quite slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades report favourable conditions. Woodworking industries are busy; orders are plentiful, and the timber supply is somewhat easier this year than last.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were slack during the beginning of the month, but trade improved during the latter part. Garment workers at the local factory will commence at the fall trade on April 1. It is expected that the staff will be doubled in number during the summer, as the new venture in this line is developing favourably; at present about 25 operators are employed.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades report a favourable month's business.

Food and tobacco preparation.—In this line there was little change. High prices prevailed for foodstuffs, and business was quite normal.

Transport.—Railway employees had a continuation of very arduous employment, but the weather conditions were better on the whole than during February. All traffic men are making good time, and will continue very busy for some time, as the freight blockade is not yet relieved, and it is probable that navigation will be late in commencing.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has had very intermittent employment during the winter, but is now in better demand.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The past month has been a very dull one for labour and business generally, cold and stormy weather having caused an almost complete suspension of outside work. Scarcely anything has been done in the

building trade during the month with the exception of some slight alteration work in a few stores. Local factories, however, have been running full time, the carriage and wagon factories, fanning mill and incubator factory having been working overtime though the supply of labour is equal to the demand. Transportation is rather dull, the railroads not handling much freight owing to the bad condition of the roads east of here. Wholesale and retail trade is quiet. No changes in the rate of wages or hours of labour are reported. The union men in the building trade, i.e., carpenters and painters, have given notice to the employers that they will ask for a nine-hour day in May, but there is no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Plumbers alone of this class are fairly busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, steam engineers and electrical workers and blacksmiths are fairly well employed; horseshoers are also busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders report a very good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report work rather slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers are fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—There is but little demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The beet sugar factory at Dresden has been pulled down and the machinery sent to the State of Michigan, where a factory is to be built to receive it. The reason given for the removal is that, as there is a similar factory at Wallaceburg, near by, not enough beets could be got to supply the demand, farmers not caring to go into the business of raising sugar beets, claiming that the price paid did not pay for the trouble of raising.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been generally well employed during March, and conditions are very promising for a big season's work. The board of public works has let contracts for \$40,000 for sidewalks and for \$20,000 for street paving. The Standard Paint and Varnish Company is putting up a new plant costing \$40,000, and plans are out for two churches costing \$6,000, and three six-roomed public schools costing from \$10,000 to \$15,000 apiece, besides a score of private dwellings. Piggott & Sons are installing a new 110 horse-power engine in their planing mill, as they have not sufficient power to keep up with the demand for their products. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fairly good. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour. Four associations were formed last month: a retail lumber dealers' association, a carpenters contractors' association, an employers painters' association, and an employers horseshoeing and blacksmiths' association. The carpenters' union settled with the contractors and will work during 1904 on the same terms as in 1903. The boss painters have declared for an open shop after April 1.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are all busy getting ready for spring work. Corn is selling on the market at from 40 to 45 cents a bushel, which is considered a good price.

Manufacturing.—All establishments are running full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trade is not very brisk as yet. Bricklayers and masons report about half of their men idle. The carpenters are all fairly well employed, and painters and paperhangers report trade fairly good for this time of the year. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Shipbuilders are all busy repairing boats and putting them in shape before navigation opens.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage makers and coopers are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are steadily employed. The Standard Printing Company has stopped printing a daily paper and are issuing a weekly.

Clothing trades.—The journeymen tailors' union, which has 60 members, reports all hands working.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a fairly good month's trade. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers are all well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employees have steady work. Hotel, restaurant and laundry workers are all busy.

Transport.—The railroads are all very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There is very little demand for unskilled labour just at present.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally has been well employed during March. Conditions were interfered with to some extent by the abnormally heavy snowfall throughout Manitoba. Both railway companies have, in consequence, had to employ extra gangs of men for the work of clearing the tracks. Transportation was impeded, but no actual stoppage took place beyond the delaying and cancellation of some trains.

All local industries are enjoying a season of profitable activity. No additions of an important character have taken place recently, but several new establishments are being started. Preparations for new buildings are already being made, and on such

a scale as would indicate a greater activity even than that of 1903. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is making preparations for the building of a large subway on Main street, and of a hotel and station, which have been the subject of negotiation for some years. Final plans for the subway have been approved by the city council. It will be a concrete structure, and between the outer walls will have a space of 100 feet, divided into three roadways and two footpaths. The cost will be \$90,000. The hotel and station will cost two or three millions, and both will be commenced this year. The Canadian Northern Railway Company is asking the city to close some streets to make room for a proposed new depot and hotel. In addition to the big outlay of money which these will involve, the same company purposes building new workshops in the suburb of Fort Rouge. When completed and in operation these will give employment to three or four thousand men.

The plans for railroad construction during the ensuing summer are very considerable, and will fully absorb what labour there is at present in sight.

Business activity continues. Some inconvenience was experienced as a result of the snowfall, but it was not of great moment. The bank clearings of Winnipeg indicate a steady expansion of trade, and also show a very high rate of increase as compared with other financial centres in the Dominion.

Labour of the purely manual character has slightly declined in value. The extra gangs sent out for snow shovelling, &c., are being engaged at from \$1.40 to \$1.50 per day, with board charged at the rate of 50 cents per day. In the city common labourers are being paid $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 cents per hour.

So far this spring no troubles of an industrial character have taken place, although a large proportion of the building trade unions have agreements that terminate with March and April. The bricklayers, it is understood, will not ask for any change in their schedule, and the carpenters will

observe the contract as made last fall, which does not terminate until October. In some of the other trades some modification of existing agreements will be sought.

An association of employing contractors was formed in Winnipeg on March 22. The name of the association is to be the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and its objects are:

(1) The joining in one association all contractors, manufacturers and dealers whose vocation connects them with the building industry, and who are not members of any journeymen's trade or labour union.

(2) The establishing and maintaining among the members a just and equitable system of dealing and a uniformity in commercial usage, and the acquiring, preserving and disseminating valuable information.

(3) The procuring, furnishing and maintaining suitable rooms for the use of its members for meeting rooms, offices, &c.

(4) The establishment and maintenance of a system of adjustment of all disputes which may arise between its members, or between its members and their employees and other persons.

Membership is limited to: (1) Contractors in any branch of the building trades. (2) Manufacturers of or dealers in any class of building materials.

Where the usual place of business of such contractor, manufacturer or dealer is outside the city he must maintain an office in the city in charge of an agent or representative.

The officers are to be a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, secretary, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms and nine directors, three elected each year for a term of three years.

The committees are to be membership, finance, suspension and forfeiture, arbitration, legislation and resolutions.

The admission fee is \$10, and the dues \$2.50 per month. Fifty cents is to be paid to each member for attendance at each meeting, if he is not in arrears for dues or fines.

At a meeting of business men in Winnipeg it was decided to promote and support the Western Canada Immigration Association in a substantial way, with the idea of advertising the resources of the Canadian west.

The licensed hotel-keepers of Winnipeg formed a provincial association on March 5th.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are beginning to seek help for spring work. Early in the month the demand was larger than the supply. The arrival of immigrants, however, covered this demand later.

Fishing.—The fishermen of Lake Winnipeg are reported to have had an exceptionally profitable season.

Lumbering.—Lumbering has been carried on during this winter under very favourable conditions. The weather has been excellent, and the health of the men has been good. Contractors are also satisfied with the output of the camps. The large number of inexperienced men that had to be employed led many to fear that at the end of the season the output would be disappointing. Such, however, has not been the case, the men having proved more apt than was anticipated.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing has been generally steady. Orders have been plentiful and prospects are good for their continuing to be so.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades, for the time of the year, have been well employed. The demand for buildings has been so great that operations have been carried on all winter, and it is claimed that it is practicable to do so. Bricklayers have accordingly been working more or less throughout the winter and carpenters likewise, though usually all operations outdoors cease for one or two months. Recent storms have interfered somewhat with work. The question of procuring labour has been an anxious one for contractors during the last two years and the greater amount of building projected for this year would justify the conclusion that much extra help will be necessary. A representative of a large building firm stated, however, that they had anticipated the demand and had made provision to secure all the men that they wanted. It is safe to say that if a reasonable proportion of the work at present under projection goes ahead there will be a very general de-

mand for skilled building trade employees by the end of April and the beginning of May. The unprecedented activity in building last year in Winnipeg, Man., is illustrated by the great increase in the number of electrical installations. During 1902, 502 permits were issued and in 1903 the number was 1,102. 14,194 incandescent lights were wired in 1903 and 66 interior arc lights installed as against 8,860 and 45 respectively in 1902. There were 654 horse motors installed in 1903 and 259 in 1902.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron foundries and machine shops of the city are busy and will be taxed to their utmost in keeping pace with the demand for their product during the summer.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Mills employed on woodwork are all busy. Full time all winter has enabled them to get a little ahead and, generally speaking, they will be in better shape to handle the spring and summer orders than in previous seasons. A planing mill in the city is putting down a new plant of a greater capacity.

Printing and allied trades.—The printers are negotiating with the employers for an eight hour day for all classes of employees. The employers are objecting on the ground that it will still further cripple them by exposure to competition from eastern Canadian towns where lower wages are paid and longer hours worked. Business generally seems to be large in volume, but the employers say that the margin of profit is small.

Clothing trades.—The tailoring trade is active and garment workers are all employed. Of the latter class the supply is insufficient, according to the reports of manufacturers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-making is taking up all the skilled labour that is offering. Bakers are also busy and the volume of business is increasing very rapidly.

Unskilled labour.—General labour of all kinds may be said to be well employed.

About the middle of March there is always a limited number of men on the streets. Their appearance there is the result of lumbermen coming into the city. The general exodus from the camps will not, however, take place until the first week in April. At that time work of other kinds will be available for all who desire it. Civic work will this year be on a larger scale than hitherto. Altogether something like 2,000 men will be employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Local union No. 16 of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union of Sault Ste. Marie, reports current wages as 45c. per hour for masons and 50c. per hour for bricklayers, a nine-hour day being worked by both classes.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Mechanics are fairly well employed, with the exception of masons and bricklayers. A new woollen mill has been equipped with up-to-date machinery, and will manufacture special lines. Business is exceptionally active with transportation companies. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fairly active for the season. Men engaged in the local railway shops have been working full time since March 7.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—It is estimated by reliable authorities that, owing to the decrease in the price of wheat and as a result of increased immigration and the acreage already prepared, there will be three million eight hundred thousand acres of land under crop this coming season. This is expected at the lowest estimate to produce seventy-five million bushels of grain throughout Manitoba and the Territories. Railway authorities are making special efforts to be in a position to move this crop.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers state that orders on hand at present exceed that of any previous year.

Railroad construction and employment.—A large staff of men are employed throughout the city and district owing to snow blockades, particularly on the branch lines. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends to carry out extensive railway construction during the coming summer. The extension from Arcola to Regina will be completed; also the Pheasant Hill extension from Pheasant Hill to Pheasant Creek. The work of reducing the grades west of Moosejaw on the main line from one per cent to four-fifths will be gone on with. This undertaking involves the construction of one hundred miles of new line between Moosejaw and Medicine Hat.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—At present bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers are idle, but the outlook for building operations is very encouraging, to judge from the reports of the city architect. One syndicate contemplates building over three hundred houses. A few carpenters are employed on inside jobs. Lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and stonecutters report trade slack. With plumbers trade is good. Stonecutters on marble work are fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, blacksmiths and engineers are fairly busy. With steam engineers trade is good. Boilermakers report trade good, with some openings for good men in the railway service.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers and pattern makers are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat-cutters, ice-cutters and drivers, and cigar-makers, are busily employed.

Miscellaneous.—The barbers' trade is good. Clerks and stenographers are busy, but there are no openings. Delivery employees and laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—Railway crews are all busily employed.

Unskilled labour.—There is a considerable amount of unskilled labour throughout this city; a large proportion has been employed on the railways clearing the snow away.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Commercial travellers who have returned from different parts of the district report business very satisfactory up to the present.

The lumber cut in the Dauphin district this year is estimated at 65,000,000 feet. The Hanbury Company, of Brandon, cut over 5,000,000 feet.

There has been a number of improved farms sold at high figures.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Roland A. Laird, correspondent, reports as follows:—

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the lower altitudes of the Kootenay-Boundary country spring weather is, at the end of March, in evidence, but as a rule the snow still remains. The Rossland district has witnessed the greatest fall of snow in its history, over 210 inches having fallen up to the 21st instant. No cold weather has been reported, however, which has been a mitigating factor. Rossland, for example, has not seen zero weather all winter. In some other districts various degrees of frost below zero mark have been reported but in no case was there sufficient severity to cause inconvenience. Ordinarily it is presumed that the altitude of the Kootenays conduces to severe cold during the winters, but in reality it is rarely indeed that the temperature drops to zero in the mountains save at uninhabited heights. Rossland has an elevation of 3,400 feet, and zero weather is so unusual here that the average dwelling house is so constructed that it would be practically uninhabitable in the North-west Territories or the eastern provinces.

The revival throughout the Kootenay and Boundary districts predicted at the first

of the year is already under way, and the advent of spring will see its fruition. This is especially true in the case of mining. The lead-producing districts are feeling the influence of the federal bounty, and the mines located on the railroads are either in full operation or are maturing plans to bring this result about at an early date. As the snow passes away mines that have been prevented from marketing ore during the period when the wagon roads were snowed under will be enabled to team the product to the railroads, and thus employment will be opened for additional numbers of skilled men. The gold-copper camps are also in a most promising condition. At Rossland the prevailing sentiment is decidedly buoyant, first as the result of splendid reports as to discoveries of great ore bodies of profitable grade in the deep levels of the principal mines, notably the Le Roi, and, secondly, because of the certainty now felt that the applied methods of concentrating low grade ores will prove commercially successful. As a feature of the local mining industry it is worthy of mention that the present month has seen active mining operations commenced on the 1350 level of the Le Roi mine, and that the hoist from the stopes at this depth will be the longest in Canada, marking an important advance in connection with the mining industry of the Dominion. In the Boundary, fresh activity is manifested in increasing facilities. Boundary ores are low grade and are profitable only when handled on a large scale. The force of this is being borne in upon the mining companies operating in the district with the result that on all sides preparations are being made to increase the output of the mines and the capacity of the smelters. The Boundary mines are now producing fifteen thousand tons of ore weekly; it will be seen, therefore, that the mining industry of this section is assuming very important proportions.

The *transportation companies* are profiting by these extensions of industry, and will continue to do so in proportion as activity is enhanced.

In the *lumbering industry* of the Kootenays alone is there any measure of uncertainty, and the outlook there is most favourable for a solution of all difficulties. The situation has been given considerable publicity of late, and it is said to be practically assured that the lumbermen will reduce their tariff, and that this will be met with a similar reduction in freight rates by the Canadian Pacific, the two cuts combining to effect a reduction in the selling price to the consumers in the North-west Territories that will satisfy all interests and conserve the home market to the Canadian producers.

The entire country is absolutely free from unrest, and the indications are propitious for the most successful summer the country has enjoyed in several years.

The *coal miners* of Fernie, Michel and Morrissey have undertaken the establishment of a co-operative store. The proposition was originally taken up by the Fernie Miners Union, and as a result of favourable reports on the subject the enterprise is now being put in effect. The outlines of the plans for the store are that it shall be under the control of the members of the union, regular officers being elected from among the members semi-annually. A manager will be engaged to run the store under the advice of the union officials. Shares in the co-operative store have been placed at \$5 each, with the restriction that no more than forty shares can be acquired by one person. The capital stock is to bear 5 per cent interest per annum, with a quarterly division of profits according to the purchases made by the shareholders. The main store will be located at Fernie, with a branch at Morrissey. A recent experiment of this nature was in Rossland, where the enterprise was a failure.

On March 8 the annual convention of District Association No. 6, Western Federation of Miners, took place at Nelson. Sixteen local unions were represented in person. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Ernest Mills, Greenwood, president; Frank

Phillips, Nelson, vice-president; Anthony Shilland, Sandon, secretary-treasurer.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is little change in conditions over last month. There has been a demand for carpenters and labourers in the building trade. A large number of buildings are in course of erection, and more are contemplated when the weather becomes settled. An important agreement between the city and the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for the supplying of power for lighting purposes was arrived at. The contract is for ten years, and the price to be paid is \$1.46 per kilowatt hour. The company has purchased a lot and will erect a sub-station to cost \$20,000, and will be ready to supply power in eight months' time. Some of the canneries have already commenced to prepare for the season's run of fish. There have been no changes in wages during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The Dominion government's hatchery at Bon Accord has commenced to liberate the first batch of young sockeyes. It is estimated that ten millions of sockeyes have been hatched this season. Besides these, a hundred and thirty thousand spring salmon, a hundred and fifty thousand trout and ten thousand hump back salmon have been hatched. The British Columbia Fishermen's Union has presented the following schedule for prices for salmon this year to the canners:—

Red spring salmon, to April 15th, 7 cents per pound.

Red spring salmon, from April 16th to May 23rd, 5 cents per pound.

White spring salmon or steelhead, to April 15th, 4 cents per pound.

White spring salmon or steelhead, to May 23rd, 2½ cents per pound.

Mining.—In the boundary mines it is estimated that 1,300 men are employed, re-

ceiving in monthly wages \$140,300. The number of men varies, and sometimes more than this number are employed at the different mines and smelters. All miners receive \$3.50 per day of eight hours underground, and ten hours above ground, while muckers receive \$3.

Railway construction.—The V. W. & Y. Co. still continues to employ a large number of men on the construction of its road from this city to Vancouver.

Lumbering.—This industry has been dull for the past few months. Several large firms are making their annual over-hauling of machinery and alterations. The Royal City Mills Company is erecting a large new dry kiln, 66 by 116 feet, including platform 40 by 66 feet; also a large warehouse, 66 by 100 feet. The Hastings Mill Company has decided to commence the erection of a large mill at Woodyville; it is to be equipped with the latest machinery, and give employment to 100 men. The Harrison Lumber Company, whose mill was destroyed by fire some time ago, is erecting a new mill at Harrison, which will be modern in every particular, and larger in capacity than the old mill.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons work steady, and all members of the craft employed. Carpenters report a large amount of jobbing and repair work under way. Plasterers and lathers report work dull with prospects good for spring work. With painters, decorators and paperhangers work is plentiful, a large amount of jobbing being done, with prospects of a busy spring.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—With iron workers and engineers work is good; a large amount of machinery is being built for the canneries. Shipwrights and caulkers report work dull; many of the members are working at other ports.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Shingle weavers are steadily employed, and

some of the mills will soon increase their gangs.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers find work plentiful. Some of the offices have increased their staffs. Prospects are good for some time in this branch.

Food and tobacco preparation.—One of the cigar factories has closed for stock-taking. The members of the others are working full time.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and stenographers report work dull, the demand here being at any time slight. A demand is made for hotel employees.

Transport.—Train crews work long hours, and receive extra pay for all overtime. Street railway employees report work steady, with all members working.

Unskilled labour.—A demand still exists for labourers for farms and railroad work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Throughout the district work is plentiful, a large amount being under way at *Nicomén Slough*. The Dominion government's engineer is preparing a scheme to deepen the main channel of the Fraser river, so that the island will not be subjected to so much overflow; an appropriation of \$25,000 has been made for this work. A large force of men will be needed to carry out this much-needed improvement.

Revelstoke.—Instructions have been received from the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Montreal, for the enlargement of the yard; the cost is estimated at \$40,000. The provincial government has recommenced road work throughout the district that was unfinished when the wet season set in. Several bridge contracts on municipal roads are being carried out.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

About 700 men are already engaged permanently in the building trades. Stone masons are particularly busy, the reason being that the weather has been bad and work must now be rushed. There is a demand for good men. A great improvement is noted in the class of buildings now being erected in Vancouver.

Boilermakers in the employ of the Vancouver Engineering Works went out on strike on Saturday, March 5. It had been specified that none but union men should be employed, and the company posted shop rules compiled from the National Metal Trades Association rules contravening this. The whole contention is practically in reference to the open shop. Fifteen boilermakers are involved.

On Saturday, March 19, 14 'machinists' in the employ of the same company also went on strike. The president of the Machinists' Union had been discharged the day previous, it is alleged by the company, for violating one of the new rules which reads:—'Union and non-union men will be employed by this company. Any employee interfering directly or indirectly with this rule will be immediately dismissed.' The men in the shop demanded the president's re-instatement. The company refused, and the men went out on strike.

The Yukon trade has opened, and several large shipments have been forwarded, quite a number of orders having been filled for the new Alaska diggings, near Whitehorse. Local business is reported to be quite satisfactory for the season of the year, and in some lines trade is already active.

Notice is given in the *Provincial Gazette* of the reservation of certain areas of Crown lands for selection by the Arianental Power and Pulp Co., Ltd. A certificate of incorporation was also issued to the Agassiz Farmers' Co-operative Association, Ltd., the shares of which are of a par value of \$10, and are unlimited.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, Vancouver, an address was given by

the president in which he referred to the progress made by the city during the past year as probably greater than ever before in a single period in its history, in spite of the serious labour troubles which occurred during the spring. Population was increasing, building was on an extensive scale, revenue advancing and trade active, though the small run of fish on the Frazer had had an injurious effect. Manufacturing, lumbering and mining, however, he stated, were satisfactory.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report trade good, with prospects excellent. There will be no change in the schedule of carpenters, and contracts are being made on this basis. Lathers and plasterers are all at work. A few idle painters are reported, and the outlook is not assured. Plumbers are steadily employed, a lot of supplies having arrived for the spring work. Builders labourers' wages are maintained to the standard rate, but a number are idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Employment is fair with wiremen, all hands being at work, but with no demand for additional men. Conditions are dull for ship carpenters, and sheet metal workers report a few men idle. With iron moulders, iron workers and their helpers, and core-makers conditions are quiet. Machinists and engineers report business as fair, but with plenty of men to draw from. N. Thompson & Co.'s works were working overtime. Among steam engineers trade was uncertain, wages fluctuating and a few men out of work. Wages run between \$60 and \$100 a month. Blacksmiths report trade quiet. Boilermakers and iron ship-builders find business good, with plenty of men available. Pattern makers are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, electrotypers and bookbinders report trade fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report trade satisfactory. A new co-operative shop is in course of formation.

Miscellaneous.—A large number of clerks are out of work.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the past month shows a marked improvement over the preceding month, and for the season of the year is exceptionally good. While there is good demand for nearly all classes of labour, there appears no difficulty in procuring help. During the past month the filling in of the James Bay flats and extension of the water works system have given employment to a large force of unskilled labourers. Notwithstanding the rainy weather, the building trades have been active, and the prospects for a busy spring and summer season are excellent. Retail merchants report that for the season of the year business is good. During the past month the painters were given an eight-hour working day, without any alteration in the scale of wages. Relations between employers and employees are satisfactory.

A fund for the endowment of a room in the Strathcona wing of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C., is being subscribed by the different labour organizations of the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons report conditions good, with nearly all hands employed. Carpenters have had a good month, but joiners find work quiet since March 15. Lathers and plasterers have had a fair month. Painters and plumbers report work good, and nearly all are employed. Gas and steam-fitters find work dull. Stone-cutters and builders' labourers are all well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers, machinists and engineers find work fair, a few being idle. Electrical workers find work dull, and many are out of employment. Linemen report

work fair. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and helpers have had a good month. Shipwrights, caulkers, and horse shoers are satisfactorily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers report work as fair. Carriage and wagon makers have had a dull month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and book-binders report a satisfactory month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report an improvement over the preceding month, yet a few are unemployed. Garment workers report business good, and all hands fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report a fair month. Butchers are fully employed. Cigarmakers report all well employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers have had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers are fully employed.

Transport.—Steamboat men are all busy. Longshoremen report work as fair, with a few out of employment. Street railroad men are all well employed. Hackmen report work as dull, while draymen and carters are well-employed. Teamsters find work brisk, but expressmen find little to do at present.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers have plenty of work, and but few are idle.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in this district showed a slight improvement during March, but the bad weather retarded work to a large extent. There is no particular activity in any trade, but in some branches prospects are better than at this time last year. In commercial circles there is not much movement outside of the regular local trade. There have been no changes in wages, and nothing in the way of industrial unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Several business men have been advocating the formation of a company to salt and cure herring, of which immense shoals come into the harbour during the winter months. Several small operators have been handling the fish, of which about 700 tons were sent to Japan, and have given satisfaction there, so that there is a possibility of building up a large business in the near future.

Lumbering.—In the lumber trade conditions were very quiet, the mills only working three-quarter time. In the woods there is not much doing, owing to the bad weather which has prevailed of late.

Mining.—In the coal mines matters are about the same as during last month, but there is a good deal of development work going on. The Western Fuel Company has struck coal in its new slope at Departure Bay, and has started to sink a new shaft close by the slope. The company has also commenced to build the necessary houses and wharfs, which will be of the most improved pattern. In quartz-mining there are indications of an improvement on the west coast; in the other parts conditions are unchanged.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and painters report little doing yet. Carpenters report an improvement in trade, which has been very dull for the past year. Builders' labourers are dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths and carriagemakers report conditions fair for the time of the year.

Clothing trades.—During the past few years there has been a small boot and shoe factory operating in this city under varying conditions. Recently, however, there has been a great improvement in trade; the company now operating the factory is turning out a class of goods which is readily disposed of, and the factory is working steadily and increasing its output.

Unskilled labour.—There is very little work for unskilled labour at present.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ladysmith.—The smelter at Ladysmith has had a good run during the past month. Work at the coal mines is steadily improving, there being a very large number of men employed, and the output steadily increasing.

LEGISLATION IN CANADA FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES ON PUBLIC WORKS.

AN Act of the Dominion Parliament, assented to on August 11, 1899, and appearing as chapter 30 in the Statutes of Canada of that year (62-63 Vic.), under the title of 'An Act for the Preservation of Health on Public Works', is entitled to an important place among legislation enacted in the interest of labour in Canada. The Act may be regarded as having been paralleled in intention and effect by the fair wages resolution passed subsequently by the House of Commons, and more recently

embodied in the consolidation of the Railway Act, (*) which requires that current rates of wages be paid to workmen employed in the executing of contracts carried out for the Dominion government, or aided by grants from the Dominion public funds. The operation of the Public Works Health Act compels a proper regard for the physical well-being of workmen, more especially in cases where the work in question is being carried out in districts remote from civilization, and where the workmen are wholly dependent upon the contractors for provisions relating to their health and comfort.

*See *Labour Gazette* for November, 1903, page 409 for a resumé of the provisions of this Act.

Importance of the Legislation.

In a country of such extended geographical area as the Dominion of Canada operations of the kind referred to are of frequent occurrence in the process of opening up the country to development and settlement. At the present time this legislation is of special significance in view of the scale on which public works, and especially railway construction under subsidy of the Dominion government are to be undertaken in unsettled portions of Canada. Most prominent of these is the transcontinental line to be constructed and operated by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Besides this, however, numerous new branch lines projected by companies already in operation in western Canada will increase the total mileage of railways under construction in unsettled or only partially settled territory by many hundreds of miles. There are also a number of railway companies recently incorporated whose lines will operate in districts to which the Act of 1899 particularly applies. As an evidence of the development in railway construction might be mentioned the fact that 84 out of a total of 206 Acts passed at the session of the Dominion parliament for 1903 had reference directly or indirectly to the transportation industry, and were for the most part in the way of incorporating new companies or of developing and enlarging the facilities of those already in existence. Over \$13,000,000 were, moreover, voted in railway and bridge subsidies.

Origin of the Act.

The circumstances under which the Act had its origin, will throw considerable light on the conditions which it was intended to remove, and assist in helping to define its precise application.

In 1897 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was engaged in the construction, under subsidy by the Dominion government, of a line of railway known as the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, extending from Fort Macleod some 300 miles westward through the Rocky Mountains. The opera-

tions carried on were in a rough and unsettled country very difficult of access and far removed from sources of supply, and the men engaged on the work were wholly dependent upon the contractors and subcontractors for all provisions relating to their food, accommodation, medical attendance and the like. The prevailing scale of wages paid was \$1.50 per day, board being supplied at the rate of \$4 per week.

Appointment of a Royal Commission.

During the autumn of the year various complaints were received as to the treatment of the workmen, and the death from diptheria of two young men under circumstances of peculiar hardship brought the whole matter prominently before the attention of the public. The company was vigorously attacked in parliament, and after a full discussion of the charges a commission was appointed by the government on January 15, 1898, to investigate the whole matter of the treatment of the men by the contractors of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway Company and report thereon to parliament. The commission was composed of Judge Dugas, Chairman, and Messrs. John Appleton, of Winnipeg, and Frank Pedley of Ottawa.

The commission was publicly opened on February 3, with a preliminary sitting at Macleod, at which 34 witnesses were examined. Hearings were subsequently given at various points throughout the region, and the commission also took evidence later at Winnipeg, Ottawa, Hull, and Montreal, an aggregate of 282 witnesses in all being examined. In brief, the findings of the commission were that though machinery had been provided by the company for the accommodation and medical attendance of the men, the measures adopted were not on an efficient scale. Instances were proved of violations of agreements, threatenings, and illegal arrests by contractors, lack of medical attendance, non-providing of accommodation, unsanitary houses, tents without stoves, overcharges on supplies, bad methods of wages payment, and other

abuses. The commission recommended a system of government regulation of the feeding, housing and transportation of men engaged in this class of employment; also that no liquor should be allowed to be sold on such works, and that wages should be paid at shorter intervals, the company or chief employer to be held responsible for the same, and this provision to apply to all works contracted for by the Dominion government or assisted by funds of the Dominion treasury.

A Bill Introduced.

As a direct result of the report of the commission, a Bill was introduced during the session of parliament of 1898, by the Hon. the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who explained, in referring to the measure, that the legislation in question was offered by the government as a means of preventing in future the recurrence of such conditions as had attended the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. In a discussion which occurred in the House of Commons on July 18, 1898, on the occasion of the Bill's second reading, the Prime Minister further explained its purport and necessity as being in view of the vast unpeopled stretches of territory existing in Canada and the likelihood of many public works being constructed therein in the due course of time, requiring, it might be, some thousands of men to be employed at points distant from civilization and without the means of communication with the settled districts.

The question of the public health, it was pointed out on the same occasion, was also a matter coming within the jurisdiction of the provinces, (the Ontario law, for example requiring that every organized municipality should have a board of health with an inspector whose duty it is to see that all premises are kept in a sanitary condition), and as the provisions of the Bill as introduced had reference to the entire Dominion, some overlapping of authority, it was feared, might result. In reply, how-

ever, it was stated that the Bill was designed with more particular reference to sections of Canada lying beyond the reach of the ordinary machinery and provisions of the provincial laws, though it was also held that wherever a power is vested in the Dominion parliament all the necessary incidents for the carrying out of that power is also vested in parliament, so that, inasmuch as the building of a railway or canal is a matter of interest to the entire Dominion, so also all subsidiary details in the carrying out of a project of that kind is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion authorities.

Provisions of the Act.

Briefly stated, the Act, as finally assented to, grants to the Governor in Council power to make regulations, either of a general or special nature, for the preservation of health and the mitigation of disease among persons employed in the construction of public works. Regulations of this kind may have reference to, (a) the housing of employees while so engaged, (b) inspection and cleansing of the men's quarters, (c) the number of qualified medical men to be employed on the works, (d) the providing of suitable hospitals and the proper care of persons suffering from contagious diseases, and, generally, all such matters as may seem relevant to the Governor in Council. The matter of penalties and procedure was also left at the discretion of the Governor in Council, though it was provided that the maximum punishment in the way of imprisonment should not exceed three months and that any penalties which might be prescribed must be in addition to those to which the offender was liable under the criminal law. A return to parliament was also required of any Order in Council or regulations made under the Act within 15 days after the opening of the following session. The application of the Act was made to include all public works in Canada including either railway, canal, bridge or telegraph, or other work within the legislative authority of the Dominion parliament.

In this last connection it may be stated that on the occasion of the active enforcement of the Act subsequently by a duly appointed officer, the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice was obtained under date of April 3, 1901, as to the precise meaning of the clause defining the application of the Act. On that authority the British North America Act, sections 91 and 92 was held to define the public works which might be regarded as within the legislative authority of the Dominion parliament. So far as railways were concerned, it was held that they do not become subject to the legislative authority simply because they have been subsidized by parliament but rather because they are works which may be regarded as for the general benefit of Canada.

It may be added that in introducing the measure the Right Hon. the Prime Minister explained that the reason why the power of regulation was placed in the hands of the Governor in Council was because there might be occasions when there was no need of such regulations, as for example, in the case of public works under construction in the old or well settled part of the country, in which case the normal legal machinery would be sufficient to regulate any new conditions that might arise. The seeming assumption of power involved in placing the matter of penalties in the hands of the Governor in Council, it was further explained, was met by the qualification limiting the penalty which it was possible thus to impose.

Enforcement of the Act.

By way of carrying the Act into operation an Order in Council was passed on January 31, 1900, embodying certain regulations as provided for in the Act. Finding, however, that the regulations as thus laid down were somewhat inoperative, they were rescinded by Order in Council dated May 13, 1902, which provided for the practical application of the law by appointing an inspector to carry out the various regulations proposed under the supervision

of the Inspector General of Health of the Dominion and in affiliation with the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in the annual report of which department the inspector's statement was included. These regulations constitute what may be regarded as the working basis of the Act. A brief summary of the Order in Council is as follows.

Regulations under the Act.

The duties of the inspector, for whose appointment the Order in Council provides, in its opening clauses, are generally speaking to see that the regulations under the Act are complied with in every case to which they are applicable, to report upon the practical working of the regulations with a view to their improvement from time to time, to notify the Dominion and provincial health authorities of any outbreak of contagious disease, and generally to keep in close touch with the sanitary officers and conditions in localities where public works are being carried out. With a view to securing as wide as possible application to the Act every government department or company, before entering upon the construction of a public work is required to notify the Minister of Agriculture of its exact location, its dimensions and the probable number of men to be employed. The enforcement of proper sanitary conditions for the men on public works after construction operations have begun is provided for as follows:—A duly qualified medical officer approved by the inspector must be engaged by the company to attend the men where the number of the latter exceeds 100 but does not exceed 500. In cases where men are located within a distance of 30 miles and are living in houses, tents, or other quarters provided by the company, an additional medical officer is required for each 500 additional men when the number of employees exceeds 500. These officers must be properly supplied with medicines, means of conveyance, &c., and must visit each camp in the district at least once a week; their dis-

trict must not extend over 30 miles in length except with the consent of the inspector who has discretion also in the matter of the number of men to be allotted to each medical officer. The inspector, the medical officer or officers engaged upon the public works and the government engineer in charge of the work constitute what is termed the health board, of which the inspector is chairman and on which devolves the general supervision of the health of the employees, including such matters as the inspection of houses and quarters according to a stringent method of procedure to see that necessary provisions for ventilation, cleansing &c., are provided. With regard to hospital accommodation, the inspector, or in his absence the board of health, must see that suitable hospital accommodation is provided by the company within a reasonable distance of public works. A temporary hospital must also be provided of size sufficient to accommodate at least six persons or more, as the medical officer may require, and located as near the centre of each medical district as possible. Provisions for the isolation of persons suffering from contagious diseases are also inserted, the company being required to provide a tent for each camp and have the same supplied with bed, bedding, and attendance necessary to accommodate at least two persons. Full rules for procedure in the case of an outbreak of contagious diseases are added. Breaches or non-observance of the regulations are punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment not to exceed 3 months, or both, and a conviction does not constitute a bar to any action which may be brought against such persons for neglect of their duties under the regulations.

An important addendum to the regulations, is contained in the provision which permits a contractor to charge 50 cents per man per month and deduct the same from his wages in order to meet the cost of medical attendance, hospital, medicine and expenses necessary to the carrying out of the regulations, the employee being en-

titled to medical service and attendance without further charge.

Annual Reports of Inspector.

To date two reports have been issued by covering the years ended October 31, 1902 and 1903 respectively. In each case the reports of the medical officers and engineers appointed in accordance with the regulations above outlined are appended. The inspector states in each report that he had visited all public works of which notice had been received throughout Canada as well as a number of others, finding on the whole considerable improvement in the medical supervision, in hospital accommodation and medicines provided, and on the sleeping quarters of the men when housed together as compared with the previous year. A detailed account of the work of inspection is added under four headings: canals, railways, bridges, mines and works of other public companies. In the second report, which was received at the department during the past month, special mention is made of the steady improvement which is noticeable from year to year in the healthfulness and general conditions of all employees on public works. The additional fact that no outbreak of a contagious disease occurred during the past season is held to be proof of the beneficial nature of the legislation.

Ontario Legislation.

The Provincial Legislature of Ontario passed an Act in 1900, 'Respecting sanitary regulations in unorganized territories,'† which, inasmuch as it was aimed to improve the health conditions of labour employed in sections of the country beyond the reach of the ordinary provisions of the law, might claim some kinship to the Dominion legislation above referred to. The Ontario Act, however, is not confined in its application to the works carried on

*See annual reports of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture for 1902, page 54, and for 1903 page 51.

†Ontario Statutes, 1 Edward VII., cap. 37.

by the government or under assistance from the public treasury, but refers broadly to any particular industry, the cleansing, inspection and proper medical supervision of lumbering camps, mining camps and railway construction camps being more specifically mentioned. A section of the Act, moreover, declares that the Act shall be read with and as part of the Public

Health Act, the design of the measure being to extend the application of the usual sanitary regulations to districts without municipal organization.

A separate series of regulations, numbering 19 in all, governing the practical carrying out of the measure was put into force by Order-in-Council dated May 30, 1901.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1904—COAL MINES REGULATION.

THE provincial legislature of Nova Scotia, which assembled on December 3, 1903, prorogued on March 3. Assent was given in all to 211 enactments, including 10 which were assented to on December 1, 1903, and 18 assented to on February 5, 1904. Among the number was an Act amending the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1900, which is of special interest to employers and employees, both on account of the comparatively large number of men engaged in this industry in Nova Scotia and the important nature of the alterations and additions involved.

The various changes introduced by this legislation in the law as previously existing* are briefly as follows:—

Definition of 'Shaft.'

According to the interpretation placed upon the term 'shaft' in the previous Act, both slope and pit were included. The term is now held to include only the pit.

Officers Requiring Certificates.

In the section of the previous Act relating to certificated managers and other officers, only managers and overmen were required to hold certificates before being considered duly qualified for their employment. This provision is now enlarged so as to include underground managers and examiners. The section which defines procedure against underground managers and over-

men for incompetency, drunkenness, negligence, &c., is similarly enlarged so as to include examiners.

Qualifications of Examiners.

The section governing the appointment of the board of examiners, which grants certificates for certificats as examiners and overmen, is amended by the addition of a sub-section which permits the Governor in Council to regulate the examination of applicants for certificates as examiners and to prescribe the subjects on which they must be examined. Examiners, however, who have been in the performance of their duties for not less than six months before the coming into force of this section are entitled to a certificate of service which is equivalent to a certificate of competency.

By an amendment to the section of the Act which applies to certificated workmen, the appointment of the board of examiners granting certificates of competency to shot firers is vested in the Commissioner of Mines. Previously no mention was made as to the person by whom this power was to be exercised.

The Ventilation of Mines.

Some changes of an important nature are made in the rules referring to the ventilation of mines. Under rule 2, as previously, a mine in which inflammable gas had been found within the preceding 12 months was required to be inspected within 5 hours of each shift commencing work by a duly cer-

tificated underground manager, overman or shot firer, who was required to report thereon in accordance with certain forms. Under the new rule the right to inspect is withheld from shot firers and extended to examiners. Similarly, with regard to the daily inspection of mines in which gas has not been found within 12 months, the new rules states that this shall be carried out by a competent person holding a certificate as underground manager, overman or examiner, whereas previously it was simply required to be carried out by a competent person or persons 'appointed for the purpose.' Better provision is also made for the infirming of workmen of the results of these inspections.

Use of Explosives.

An addition is made to the eight provisions of the original Act relating to the use of explosives in mines, by a clause which forbids the use in mines of any iron or steel pricker or needle for charging holes for blasting, or of any iron or steel tamping rod for ramming in charges unless the same are tipped with copper or copper alloy; and it is forbidden to bring any such tool into a mine underground unless tipped in the manner described.

The Working of Submarine Areas.

In the provisions relating to the working of coal in submarine areas one slight change is made. Passage ways piercing the barriers inclosing the separate districts into which such areas must be divided were previously not permitted to have a greater sectional area than six feet by six feet; they are now permitted to be 9 feet wide by 6 feet high.

Provisions Relating to Stationary Engineers.

Perhaps the most important feature of the new Act is the extensive body of regulations with regard to the employment of stationary engineers which it adds to previous legislation, and which consist of 33 new sections. These, it is provided, are to come into force on January 1, 1905. A

brief analysis of their more important features is as follows:—

The Board of Examiners.

A board of examiners is to be appointed by the Governor in Council for the purpose of granting certificates of competency to stationary engineers. The Inspector of Mines is ex-officio to be a member of this board, the balance to be made up of representatives of managers of mines or qualified persons not connected with mines. The Governor in Council also determines the time, place and other conditions at which examinations are to be held, as well as the fees to be paid to the board by applicants for certificates. A register of duly certificated engineers is to be kept in the office of the Commissioner.

Certificates of Competency.

Three classes of certificates of competency, to be known as 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, are to be issued to engineers after examination before the board of examiners. Before applying for examination for a certificate of any kind, however, the applicant must be not less than 18 years of age; must fill in in his own handwriting a form of application specifying his name, age, place of residence and the nature of his employment during the past five years, and must furnish satisfactory certificates as to his past service, sobriety and general good character, if he is not already the holder of a certificate of incompetency. With regard to eligibility for the various classes of certificate the following rules apply:—

For a third class certificate.—The applicant must be at least 18 years of age; he must have served for not less than 24 months in a workshop in the making or repairing of steam engines, or for not less than 36 months as assistant engineer on a steam plant of 25 horse power, or for 24 months as assistant engineer on a steam plant of 200 horse power, or as fireman or engineer on a locomotive engine of not less than 100 horse power. Service in a boiler shop or as engineer, fireman or oiler on a

steamboat may be accepted on certain terms as an equivalent of the services mentioned above.

For a second class certificate.—The applicant must be at least 21 years of age. He must have served for not less than 24 months in a workshop in making or repairing steam engines, and for not less than 12 months as engineer in charge of a steam plant of 25 horse power, or he must have served for 36 months as engineer in charge of a steam plant of 25 horse power or greater, or 24 months in charge of a locomotive of 100 horse power, or 36 months as second engineer on a steamboat of 50 horse power.

For a first class certificate of competency, an applicant must be at least 22 years of age; he must be possessed of the qualifications required for a second class certificate, and in addition have served 24 months as engineer in charge of a steam plant of 25 horse power, or as assistant engineer of a steam plant of 200 horse power having an engine of not less than 100 horse power, or for 12 months as engineer in charge of a steam plant of 100 horse power.

Certificates of Service.

Full provision is made for the granting of certificates of competency to engineers who, being of proved sobriety and general good character, may be entitled to receive, on the ground of length of service and experience, certificates without examination. These certificates are to be equivalent in every respect to the certificates granted after a successful examination.

Employment of Engineers.

The new act carefully defines the classes of employment which engineers holding first, second and third class certificates of competency respectively shall be competent to undertake. Steam plants of 500 horse power and over must be in charge of a holder of a first class certificate. Steam plants of not less than 200 and not more than 500 horse power, engines of 25 horse power and over used for the purpose of

hoisting, lowering or moving men in a mine, and engines of not less than 1,000 horse power must be in charge of the holder of at least a second class certificate. A third class certificate of competency is necessary before an engineer may take charge of a steam plant of not less than 25 horse power nor more than 200 horse power, or an engine used for hoisting or lowering material, but not men, into or out of a mine the movements of which are controlled by signals and the horse power of which is not less than 100 nor more than 1,000. Engines of over 25 horse power used for the purpose of ventilating a mine on the operation of which the safety of any one depends must also be in charge of an engineer holding a third class certificate. Every steam plant of 500 horse power or over must have on duty in the fire room at all times while under steam, a licensed fireman or engineer holding at least a third class certificate of competency. A minimum penalty of \$100 with a maximum of \$200 is imposed on mine managers who violate the above provisions; while a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 is imposed upon persons giving false certificates of employment or other certificates to be used under the act.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

The Act closes with a number of provisions relating to the status of engineers already in charge of steam plants at the time of the going into force of the new enactments. These, upon producing proof of sobriety and general good character, are to be permitted to continue in employment for a period of 12 months after the Act is first enforced. Other provisions are as follows :—

The commissioner is stated to be the final judge of any dispute as to the horse power of an engine.

An engineer holding a certificate of competency must give at least two weeks' notice to his employer before leaving his employment under a minimum penalty of a fine of \$20 and forfeiture of his certificate.

Certificates granted before the coming into effect of the Act will have the same effect as if granted under the Act.

Provision is made for the granting of special permits by the commissioner or inspector, having the force of certificates of competency or service, to engineers to take charge of stationary engines for a limited period.

The various provisions of the Act relating to the granting of certificates and the employment of engineers is to apply only to mines where more than 20 men are employ-

ed under ground unless stipulation to the contrary has been made by the commissioner.

The Act of 1903 * which related to the granting of certificates to engineers and which was in the way of an amendment to the rule of the original Act forbidding boys to be employed about hoisting machinery, and providing for the proper supervision of such machinery, is repealed.

* S.N.S., 1903, cap. 8.

WINTER CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA, 1904.*

THERE were twenty-eight instances of changes affecting the rates of wages or hours of labour of a number of employes reported to the Department of Labour as having taken place during the months of January and February, 1904, detailed information relating to which will be found in the accompanying table.

Of the changes recorded, 12 were in the nature of increases of wages; 8 were decreases in wages, 4 were increases in hours, and 4 were decreases in hours.

Increases in Wages.

Among the classes to which increases were granted were the following: Maintenance of Way Employees of the I.C. Railway; bricklayers and masons, at Hamilton, Ont.; hod carriers, at Kingston, Ont.; riveters, at Niagara Falls, Ont.; printers, at Quebec, Que., and Windsor, Ont.; garbage collectors, at Hamilton, Ont.; Telegraph operators on the M.C.R. system;

teamsters, at Ottawa, Ont.; longshoremen, at Victoria, B.C.; snow shovellers, at Quebec, Que., and Ottawa, Ont.

Decreases in Hours.

Among the classes receiving decreases in hours were: retail clerks and tailors in the employ of the McLaren Company, at St. Catharines, Ont., and druggist clerks at St. Thomas. There was a decrease in the hours of employees in the C.P.R. shops at Brandon, Man., and in the establishment of Messrs. McKough & Trotter, of Chatham, Ont., with a corresponding reduction in wages.

Decreases in Wages.

The following classes had their wages reduced: employees of the Victoria Lumbering and Manufacturing Company at Chemainus, B.C.; carpenters at St. Catharines, Ont.; iron moulders and iron drillers at Brantford, Ont.; metal workers at St. Catharines, Ont.; leather cutters at St. Hyacinthe, Que.; labourers in the employ of the Massey-Harris Company and the Buck Stove Company at Brantford, Ont.

A re-arrangement of the scale of pit drivers in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company at New Aberdeen and at

* For some time previous to January, 1904 the *Labour Gazette* contained a monthly article relating to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour. The changes reported to the Department during the month of December, 1903, were, in accordance with this system, set forth in the January, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The information in question has not therefore been repeated in the present article, which is the first of the series of quarterly articles in which as previously announced, these statistics will in future be given to the public.

Glance Bay might also be included under this heading.*

Increases in Hours.

An increase in working hours of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per week carried out by the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company, affected 200 pulp makers in its employ, was the leading instance of an increase in hours. There was an increase in the hours of 250 employees of the McClary Manufacturing Company at London, Ont., engaged on piecework, and in the G.T.R. car shops in the same city with an accompanying increase in earnings.

General Result.

On the whole the record for the two the G.T.R. car shops in the same city, with the largest bodies of men were in the way of decreases in wages, or increases in hours. In any final estimate of the season, how-months shows that the changes affecting ever, from this point of view, account be taken of the unusually high wages paid for the work of snow removal by the transportation companies, a naccurate statistical return of which it was found impossible to obtain.

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a detailed account of the various changes reported, according to the several industries or trades affected:—

Agriculture.—Few actual changes in the wages of agricultural labour were reported during the winter. On the whole, wages maintained their high level, especially in Ontario, where the scarcity of supply was the cause of some inconvenience and anxiety for the coming spring and summer seasons.

Lumbering.—Wages throughout Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have remained stationary during the winter, the schedules being arranged during the early autumn of 1903, when the men went into the shanties. Gross earnings, however, have

been affected in some instances in Ontario by the shortening of the active season owing to the unusual cold and depth of snow. Similar conditions were reported from British Columbia, where the general trade depression which set in during the autumn affected employment in several localities. Only one instance, however, of a reduction of wages on a large scale was reported to the department during the winter months. This took place at Chemainus, B.C., the employees of the Victoria Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., Limited, being affected. In a notice posted about the mills and works of the company in the third week in January, it was stated that the depression in the lumber business and the severe competition in foreign markets by reducing the prices received for the manufactured product by over thirty-five per cent, made it imperative that the company should reduce the cost of production. A general cut in wages amounting to ten per cent, to go into effect on February 1, 1904, was accordingly announced.

Full details as to the reductions carried out in the mills will be found in the table. With regard to the reductions in the wages of the men employed in the woods, the department was unable to obtain full particulars. The company, however, furnished the following statement of the wages list which went into effect on February 1 for this class, numbering from 125 to 150 men.

Locomotive engineers (engineers to keep up their engines), \$60 to \$75 per month and board.

| | Per day. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Locomotive firemen | \$2.50 |
| Donkey engineers | 3.00 |
| Head skidders | 3.00 |
| Section foremen | \$3.00 to 3.50 |
| First hook-tenders | \$3.50 to 4.00 |
| Second hook-tenders | \$3.00 to 3.25 |
| Rigging slingers | \$2.50 to 2.75 |
| Brakemen | 2.50 |
| Conductors | 3.25 |
| Undercutters | \$3.25 to 3.50 |
| Head fallers | \$3.00 to 3.50 |
| Second fallers | \$2.75 to 3.00 |
| Buckers | 3.00 |
| Head loaders | \$3.25 to 3.50 |
| Second loaders | 3.00 |
| Blacksmiths | \$3.00 to 3.50 |
| Blacksmith helpers | 2.25 |
| Spool tenders | \$2.25 to 2.50 |
| Snipers | \$2.50 to 2.75 |

* A statement relating to this change appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for March, page 937.

| | Per day. |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Head barkers.. | \$2.50 to 2.75 |
| Second barkers.. | \$2.25 to 2.50 |
| Saw filers.. | 3.50 |
| Line horse men.. | \$2.25 to 2.75 |
| Boom men.. | 2.75 |
| Head swampers.. | \$2.50 to 2.75 |
| Second swampers.. | 2.25 |
| Dog-up men.. | \$2.25 to 2.50 |
| Signal men.. | 2.25 |
| Road men.. | \$2.75 to 3.25 |

Mining.—Two changes in the rates of wages occurred, dating from February 1 and March 1 respectively, whereby 105 pit drivers, employed by the Dominion Coal Company, at New Aberdeen and at Glace Bay, were affected. These men were previously paid under contract at the rate of five cents per box, under which system wages varied from \$1.30 to as high as \$3 per day. The new rate is \$1.38 per day. In one case the company suggested the change; in the other the initiative was taken by the men.

Building trades.—Three changes were reported to the department under this heading: that of bricklayers and masons at Hamilton, Ont.; of factory carpenters at St. Catharines, Ont.; and of hod carriers at Kingston, Ont. The first named, to the number of about 100, received a nine hour day at 45 cents per hour in place of eight hour day at 40 cents per hour, the change in wages taking effect on January 1, and the change in hours being deferred until April 1. A factor in the arrangement of the new schedule was that builders' labourers at Hamilton worked nine hours a day beginning at 7 a.m., and there was some necessity therefore that bricklayers and masons, on whose work that of the labourers depends, should begin at the same hour. The change at St. Catharines was in the nature of a reduction of 20 per cent to four factory carpenters in the employ of the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company which went into effect on January 2 as a result of a lock-out. Some 50 or 60 hod carriers at Kingston received an increase on January 1, from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day of nine hours, after negotiations between local union No. 66 and some 12 building contractors. There was a number of

other changes under discussion during the winter months, more particularly at Montreal, Stratford, Windsor, and other points, but no definite action had been reported up to March 1. A number of reports reached the department of last year's agreements being re-entered upon for 1904.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—A number of important changes were reported to the department in January and February. Dating from the beginning of the year, 29 employees of the C.P.R. shops at Brandon, Man., were reduced an hour a day with a corresponding decrease in pay, as a result of a falling-off in general traffic. The same class of employees, however, to the number of 400 in the G.T.R. car shops at London, Ont., had their hours increased by seven per week, the reason being an unusual increase in the amount of employment. At Chatham, Ont., 22 employees of the McKeough & Trotter Company, including moulders, machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths, had their hours reduced on February 8, by 5 per week during the continuance of the cold weather, the change being by mutual agreement. An increase in orders was the cause of a re-arrangement of the working hours in the establishment of the McClary Manufacturing Co., London, Ont., whereby 250 men had their hours increased by three on Saturdays, bringing the total per week up to 60. As the men were chiefly engaged on piecework no changes in the rates of wages schedule accompanied this increase. Iron moulders in the employ of the Massey-Harris Company at Brantford, Ont., to the number of 55, had their wages reduced from 7 to 26 per cent on January 9, and iron drillers employed by the same company to the number of 10 received a reduction in wages of 7 cents per day on February 15. A change in the wages scale of 10 fork makers on piecework in the employ of the Welland Vale Mfg. Co. at St. Catharines, Ont., went into effect on January 2, the reduction amounting to about two per cent. Polishers in the employ of the same company were also reduced about 5 per cent, but as the work was entirely piecework tabulation

could not be made of the change. Seven axe polishers were reduced on January 2nd $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in wages on piecework, after negotiations between them and the employers. Ten rivetters in the employ of the Jenckes Machine Co., at Niagara Falls, Ont., were increased on February 8 by 25 cents per day. The men struck work under the old scale and were paid off; the company engaged another gang under the new rate, a number of the old employees being re-engaged. A number of changes in the schedules of machine shop men employed by the said company were also carried out, but owing to the system of employment, tabulation was difficult. The men as a rule have a certain amount of work to do as a 'day's work,' being paid for any addition to this quantity on a 'bonus scale.' Some discussion on the wages of moulders in Montreal took place, but no definite action had been taken up to March 1. A readjustment of the wages of employees in the rolling mill of the Swansea Bolt Works took place, some of the men being slightly reduced and others slightly increased, in accordance with a new scale of prices for piecework. The mill was for some time working intermittently, but during March was employing about 80 men.

Printing and allied trades.—Two increases were reported, at Windsor, Ont.,(*) and at Quebec, Que. Both of these changes were in the nature of increases and were granted on the demand of the workmen after extended negotiations. In the Quebec case the request was resolved upon at a meeting of the union held in November but assented to by the Master Printers' Association only on January 21, 1904. Some 98 men in the employment of four newspaper offices were affected. The agreement provides that the minimum wages shall be \$10.50 per week of 54 hours, overtime to be paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour, and night work to be paid not less than \$12.75 per week of 48 hours. Press hands will obtain a minimum scale of not less

than 35 cents per 1,000 ems for night work and 30 cents for day work. Job foremen are to be paid not less than \$14 per week; foremen on evening newspapers not less than \$13 per week, and foremen on morning papers not less than \$15; overtime to be paid for at the rate of price and a quarter. The following is the scale adopted for machine composition:—

MACHINE COMPOSITION.

Piece scale for monoline.

Agate to brevier, morning, 10 cents per 1,000 ems.

Agate to brevier, evening, 8 cents per 1,000 ems.

Bourgeois and long primer, morning, 11 cents per 1,000 ems.

Bourgeois and long primer, evening, 9 cents per 1,000 ems.

Small pica and pica, morning, 12 cents per 1,000 ems.

Small pica and pica, evening, 10 cents per 1,000 ems.

Overtime, price and a half.

Piece scale for linotype.

Agate and brevier, morning, 9 cents per 1,000 ems.

Agate to brevier, evening, 7 cents per 1,000 ems.

Bourgeois and long primer, morning, 10 cents per 1,000 ems.

Bourgeois and long primer, evening, 9 cents per 1,000 ems.

Small pica and pica, morning, 11 cents per 1,000 ems.

Small pica and pica, evening, 9 cents per 1,000 ems.

Overtime, time and a half.

Time scale, monoline and linotype.

Morning, \$14.50 per week; evening, \$12.50 per week. Eight hours per day and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per night.

Overtime, price and a half.

Learners on morning papers shall be paid \$12.75 per week, seven and a half hours to constitute a night's work. Learners on evening \$10.50 per week, eight hours to constitute a day's work. Apprenticeship, eight weeks.

The change at Windsor, Ont., affected 36 men, hand and job compositors, machine operators and pressmen being advanced \$1 per week and press feeders 50 cents per week after February 15.

Clothing trades.—A decrease in the hours of seven tailors in the employment of the McLaren Company at St. Catharines, Ont., amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week and lasting from January 15 to March 1, and a change from a piecework to a day-work system affecting six leather cutters at St. Catharines, Ont., in the way of a reduction of wages, were the only changes reported to

* The full text of the new schedule granted at Windsor, Ont., appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for March, page 786.

TABLE OF CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

| Class of Workpeople affected. | Locality. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected. | Date from which change took effect | Particulars of Change. |
|---|-------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Lumbering.</i> | | | | |
| Employees Victoria Lumber and Mfg. Co. in the woods. | Chemainus, B.C. | 125 to 150 | Feb. 1. | A reduction of 10 p. c. in wages .. |
| Employees Victoria Lumber and Mfg. Co in saw mills as follows:— | | | | |
| Mill foreman | " | 1 | " 1.. | " from \$1.50 to \$1.35 per m. |
| Yard foreman | " | 1 | " 1.. | " " \$85 to \$78 per m. ... |
| Teamsters | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$60 to \$54 " .. |
| Talley-men | " | 6 | " 1.. | " " \$3.00 to \$2.70 per d. |
| Edgermen | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$3.25 to \$2.95 " .. |
| Gang sawyer | " | 1 | " 1.. | " " \$3.00 to \$2.70 " .. |
| Setters | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$3.00 to \$2.70 " .. |
| Carriage riders | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$2.50 to \$2.25 " .. |
| Sawyers | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$5.00 to \$4.50 " .. |
| Oiler | " | 1 | " 1.. | " " \$2.25 to \$2.05 " .. |
| Watchmen | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$2.50 to \$2.25 " .. |
| Head boomman | " | 1 | " 1.. | " " \$3.00 to \$2.70 " .. |
| Boommen | " | 4 | " 1.. | " " \$2.50 to \$2.25 " .. |
| 1st filer | " | 1 | " 1.. | " " \$6.50 to \$6.00 " .. |
| Asst. filer | " | 1 | " 1.. | " " \$3.50 to \$3.15 " .. |
| " | " | 1 | " 1.. | " " \$4.00 to \$3.60 " .. |
| Blacksmiths | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$3.50 to \$3.15 " .. |
| " helpers | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$2.25 to \$2.05 " .. |
| Engineer | " | 1 | " 1.. | " " \$3.75 to \$3.40 " .. |
| Machinists | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$3.50 to \$3.15 " .. |
| " apprentices | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$1.50 to \$1.35 " .. |
| 1st fireman | " | 1 | " 1.. | " " \$2.75 to \$2.50 " .. |
| 2nd " | " | 2 | " 1.. | " " \$2.50 to \$2.25 " .. |
| Labourers | " | 10 | " 1.. | " " \$2.50-\$2.25 to \$2.25-\$2.00 per d. |
| Carpenters | " | 4 | " 1.. | " " \$3.50-\$3.25 to \$3.15-\$2.95 per d. |
| Head planerman | " | 1 | " 1.. | " " \$4.50 to \$4.05 per d. |
| Feeders planers | " | 4 | " 1.. | " " \$2.50-\$2.25 to \$2.25-\$2.10 per d. |
| Chinamen | " | 90 | " 1.. | " " \$1.50-\$1.00 to \$1.35-90c. per d. |
| Japanese | " | 30 | " 1.. | " " \$1.40-\$1.10 to \$1.30-\$1.00 per d. |
| <i>Mining.</i> | | | | |
| Pitdrivers (Dominion Coal Co) | New Aberdeen, N.S. | 75 | " 1.. | Contract rates of 5 c. per box withdrawn and a rate of \$1.38 per day substituted. Under contract system wages varied from \$1.30 to \$3.00 per day |
| " | Glace Bay, N.S. | 30 | Mar. 1.. | " " " " |
| <i>Building Trades.</i> | | | | |
| Bricklayers and masons | Hamilton, O. | 100 | Jan. 1.. | Increase in wages from 40c. to 45c. per hr., and in hours from 8 to 9 per day. Change in wages dates from Jan. 1; change in hours from April 1. |
| Carpenters (factory) | St. Catherines, O. | 4 | " 2.. | A reduction in 20 p. c. in wages .. |
| Hod carriers | Kingston, O. | 50 | " 1.. | An increase from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day of 9 hours. |

DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, Series E., No. 6.

| Estimated rate of Wages per Week. | | Estimated Hours of Labour per Week. | | Change in Wages per Head per Week. | | Change in Working Hours per Head per Week. | | Manner in which Change was brought about. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|---|
| Before change. | After change. | Before change. | After change. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | By order of company. |
| about 37 50 | about 33 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 75 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 21 25 | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 75 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 15 00 | 13 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 18 00 | 16 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 80 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 19 50 | 17 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 80 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 18 00 | 16 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 80 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 18 00 | 16 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 80 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 15 00 | 13 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 30 00 | 27 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 00 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 13 50 | 12 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 20 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 15 00 | 13 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 18 00 | 16 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 80 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 15 00 | 13 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 39 00 | 36 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 00 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 21 00 | 18 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 10 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 24 00 | 21 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 40 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 21 00 | 18 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 10 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 13 50 | 12 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 20 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 22 50 | 20 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 10 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 21 00 | 18 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 10 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 9 00 | 8 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 90 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| about 16 50 | about 15 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 15 00 | 13 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 15 00-13 50 | 13 50-12 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50-1 50 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 21 00-19 50 | 18 90-17 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 10-1 80 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 27 00 | 24 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 70 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 15 00-13 50 | 13 50-12 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50-1 50 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 9 00-6 00 | 8 10-5 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 90-0 60 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 8 40-6 60 | 7 80-6 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 60-0 60 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 7 80-18 00 | 8 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 7 85-18 00 | 8 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Workmen initiated change. |
| 19 20 | 24 30 | 48 | 54 | 5 10 | ..... | 6 | ..... | On demand of union. |
| 15 00 | 12 00 | 10 | 10 | ..... | 3 00 | ..... | ..... | After a lock-out. |
| 9 00 | 10 50 | 54 | 54 | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | On demand of Hodcarriers Union No. 66. |

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND

| Class of Workpeople affected. | Locality. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected. | Date from which change took effect | Particulars of Change. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Metal Trades.</i> | | | | |
| Fitters..... | C. P. R. Co. shops, Brandon, M. | 8 | Dec. 30.. | Reduction in hours from 59 to 54 with corresponding reduction in wages. |
| Helpers | | 3 | " 30.. | " " " |
| Boilermakers..... | | 4 | " 30.. | " " " |
| Helpers | | 8 | " 30.. | " " " |
| Blacksmiths | | 1 | " 30.. | " " " |
| Helpers | | 1 | " 30.. | " " " |
| Boilermakers..... | | 2 | " 30.. | " " " |
| Helpers | | 2 | " 30.. | " " " |
| Employees of G.T.R. carshops | London, O..... | 400 | Feb. 1.. | An increase in hours; workday previously was from 8 to 5 on all week days; after change it was from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. for first 5 days of week and from 7 to 12 on Saturdays. |
| Employees of McClary Mfg. Co.) | London, O..... | 250 | Jan. 1.. | An increase in hours from 10½ per day on first five days of week and 5½ on Saturdays, quitting at 4.30 p. m. on the latter. |
| Iron moulders (Massey-Harris Co.) | Brantford, O..... | 55 | " 9.. | A reduction in wages from 7 p. c. to 26 p. c. |
| Iron drillers (Massey-Harris Co.) | Brantford, O..... | 10 | " 15.. | Reduction in wages about 7 c. per day. |
| Iron moulders | Chatham, O..... | 4 | " 8.. | A reduction in hours from 10 to 9 with corresponding reduction in wages during cold weather. |
| Machinists | " | 10 | " 8.. | " " " |
| Boilermakers | " | 4 | " 8.. | " " " |
| Blacksmiths | " | 4 | " 8.. | " " " |
| Forkmakers | St. Catharines, O.... | 10 | " 2.. | A reduction in scale of piece work amounting to about 2 p. c. |
| Axe polishers | " | 7 | Jan. 14.. | A reduction of 1½ p. c. on piece work |
| Riveters | Niagara Falls, O.... | 10 | Feb. 8.. | An increase in wages of 25c. per day |
| <i>Printing Trades.</i> | | | | |
| Compositors (news and job).. | Quebec, Que..... | 98 | Jan. 18.. | Minimum wages placed at \$10.50 per week. |
| " " | Windsor, O..... | 36 | Feb. 15.. | Increase from \$10 to \$11 per week. |
| Machine operators | " | " | " 15.. | Increase from 8c. to 8½c. per thousand ems. |
| Pressmen..... | " | " | " 15.. | Increase from \$10 to \$11 per week. |
| Pressfeeders on Cylinders ... | " | " | " 15.. | Increase from \$7 to \$7.50 per week. |
| " Gordons..... | " | " | " 15.. | Increase from \$6 to \$6.50 per week. |
| <i>Clothing Trades.</i> | | | | |
| Tailors | St. Catharines | 7 | Jan. 5.. | Departmental store to close at 5.30 p.m. instead of 6 p.m., except on Saturdays, during Jan. and Feb. |
| Leather cutters | St. Hyacinthe, Que.. | 6 | Feb. 22.. | A change from piece to day work, involving a reduction in wages. |
| <i>Municipal Employees.</i> | | | | |
| Ash and garbage collectors .. | Hamilton, O..... | 15 | " 15.. | An increase from \$4.75 to \$5.50 per day; prices including hire of horses and wagon. |

HOURS OF LABOUR, &c.—Continued.

| Estimated rate of Wages per Week. | | Estimated Hours of Labour per Week. | | Change in Wages per Head per Week. | | Change in Working Hours per Head per Week. | | Manner in which Change was brought about. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|---|
| Before change. | After change. | Before change. | After change. | In- crease. | De- crease. | In- crease. | De- crease. | |
| £ | cts. | | | £ | cts. | | | |
| 19 17½ | 17 55 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 1 62½ | ..... | 5 | By order of company on ac- count of decreasing traffic. |
| 10 62 | 9 70 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 0 92 | ..... | 5 | " " |
| 19 17½ | 17 55 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 1 62½ | ..... | 5 | " " |
| 11 50½ | 10 53 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 0 97½ | ..... | 5 | " " |
| 17 70 | 16 20 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 1 50 | ..... | 5 | " " |
| 9 44 | 8 64 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 0 60 | ..... | 5 | " " |
| 11 80 | 10 80 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 1 00 | ..... | 5 | " " |
| 10 62 | 9 72 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 0 90 | ..... | 5 | " " |
| ..... | ..... | 48 | 55 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | By order of company on ac- count of rush of work. |
| ..... | ..... | 57 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | By order of firm on account of rush of work. |
| 8 00 24 00 | 16 80-18 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 20-6 00 | ..... | ..... | By order of firm. |
| 9 90-11 10 | 9 50-10 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 40-0 60 | ..... | ..... | Ordered by firm. |
| 12 00 | 10 80 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 1 20 | ..... | ..... | By mutual agreement. |
| 12 00 | 10 80 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 1 20 | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 12 00 | 10 80 | 59 | 54 | ..... | 1 20 | ..... | 5 | " " |
| 12 00 | 11 75 | 10 | 10 | ..... | 0 25 | ..... | 5 | " " |
| 18 00 | 17 73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 27 | ..... | ..... | After threatened lock-out. |
| 15 00 | 16 50 | 60 | 60 | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | After negotiations between employers and employees. After a strike. |
| 9 00 | 10 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | On demand of union. |
| 10 00 | 11 00 | ..... | 54 | 1 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | " " |
| | | | | | | | | " " |
| 10 00 | 11 00 | ..... | 54 | 1 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 7 00 | 7 50 | ..... | 54 | 0 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | " " |
| 6 00 | 6 50 | ..... | 54 | 0 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | " " |
| ..... | ..... | 56 | 53½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 02½ | By voluntary concession of employers. |
| 9 00-11 00 | 9 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 50 | 33 00 | ..... | ..... | 4 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | On demand of men. |

TABLE OF CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

| Class of Workpeople affected. | Locality. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected. | Date from which change took effect. | Particulars of Change. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Transport.</i> | | | | |
| Teamsters | Ottawa, Ont. | 35 | Jan. 20.. | Increase in price paid for hauling snow from 18c. to 20c. a load. |
| Longshoremen..... | Victoria, B.C. | 45 | Feb. 1.. | An increase from a scale of 35c. per hour day work and 40c. per hour night work to a scale of 40c. per hour day work and 50c. per hour night work. |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | |
| Papermakers..... | Hull, Que. | 200 | Jan. —.. | Change involved a return to working conditions in existence prior to Jan., 1903. As the day and night squads alternated the net result was an increase of 6½ hours per week. |
| Retail clerks | St. Catharines, Ont.. | 71 | " 5.. | Departmental store to close at 5.30 p.m. instead of 6 p.m., except on Saturdays during Jan. and Feb. |
| Drug clerks..... | St. Thomas, Ont. | 14 | " 20.. | Seven druggists agreed to close stores at 8 p.m. instead of 10 p.m. |
| Telegraph operators (M.C.R.) | " | 132 | Feb. 1.. | Increase in wages; \$40 to \$45 per month and overtime to be paid at 25c. per hour. |
| <i>Unskilled Labour.</i> | | | | |
| Labourers (Buck Stove Co.).. | Brantford, Ont. | 50 | Jan. 9.. | Reduction in wages of 10c. per day. |
| " (Massey-Harris Co.) | " | 125 | " 9.. | " |
| Snow shovellers (C.P.R. Co Q.) | Quebec, Que. | 40 | Dec. 30.. | Increase of 25c. per day |
| " (Elec. St. Ry. Co.) | Ottawa, Ont. | 200 | Jan. 20.. | Increase from \$1.15 to \$1.25 a day. |

the department. The change at St. Catharines also affected 71 retail clerks, 35 of whom were female, in the employ of the same company, and consisted of the enforcement of a rule closing the stores of the company at 5.30 instead of 6 in the evening during January and February. On Saturdays the stores remained open until 9 p.m. In acknowledgment of this concession the employees banquetted the employers on the evening of February 15.

Municipal employers.—On January 1 a bricklayer employed by the municipality of Victoria, B.C., on sewer construction, building of man-holes, &c., was advanced from a rate of \$5 per M. to a rate of \$6 per M., amounting to a change from about \$24 to \$30 per week of 48 hours. On February 15 the ash and garbage collectors, to the number of 15, employed by the city of Hamilton, Ont., were advanced from \$4.75

to \$5.50 per day, the price to include hire of horses and wagon.

Transport.—On January 20 the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company voluntarily increased the wages paid to 35 teamsters engaged in hauling snow from the streets. The price formerly paid was eighteen cents per load; this was advanced to twenty cents per load. The wages depended on the number of loads hauled per day, and as these varied it was impossible to compute accurately the change in weekly earnings which resulted. Wages averaged, however, from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. The advance was only granted to teamsters working in sections of the city comparatively remote from the dumping ground. The British Columbia Stevedores' Association also voluntarily granted an increase in both the night and day scales of wages paid to longshoremen in its employment. Pre-

AND HOURS OF LABOUR, &c.—*Concluded.*

| Estimated rate of Wages per Week. | | Estimated Hours of Labour per Week. | | Change in Wages per Head per Week. | | Change in Working Hours per Head per Week. | | Manner in which Change was brought about. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| Before change. | After change. | Before change. | After change. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Voluntary concession. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Voluntary concession by B. C. Stevedore's Association. |
| ..... | ..... | Day 71 Night 60 | squad. 66½ squad. 71 | ..... | ..... | 0 06½ | ..... | Men struck Jan. 11 but their places were gradually filled at new schedule. |
| ..... | ..... | 56 | 53½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 2½ | By voluntary concession on part of employers. |
| ..... | ..... | 72 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 12 | By mutual agreement. |
| 9 23 | 10 38 | ..... | ..... | 1 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Voluntary concession by company. |
| 8 10 | 7 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 60 | ..... | ..... | By order of employers. |
| 8 10 | 7 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0 60 | ..... | ..... | " " " |
| 6 00 | 7 50 | 60 | 60 | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | At request of men. |
| 6 90 | 7 50 | 60 | 60 | 0 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | By voluntary concession by company. |

vious to the change the scale was 35 cents per hour for day work and 40 cents per hour for night work; this was increased to 40 cents per hour for day work and 50 cents per hour for night work after February 1; the number of men affected was 45.

Miscellaneous.—Four changes were reported under this heading, two representing a reduction in hours, one an increase in hours, and one an increase in wages. The increase in working time of the paper makers at Hull, Que., was the most important of these changes, involving about 200 men, and averaging about 6½ hours increase per week to each employee. The men struck in consequence on January 11, but their places were gradually filled at the new schedule. The reduction in hours of retail clerks at St. Catharines, Ont., has been already referred to. Another important reduction in hours was that by which 14 drug clerks in

St. Thomas, Ont., were reduced by 12 hours per week by an agreement with seven employing druggists to close their stores at 8 p.m., after January 20, instead of at 10 p.m., as formerly. The increase in wages noted was that affecting 132 telegraph operators in the employ of the M.C.R.R., whereby the rate was increased from \$40 to \$45 per month, with an overtime agreement of 25 cents per hour. The change went into effect on February 1, and was voluntarily conceded by the company. The wages of picture framers on piecework at Toronto were in process of readjustment during February.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers in the employ of the Buck Stove Company, and the Massey-Harris Company, at Brantford, Ont., to the aggregate number of 175, were reduced in wages 10 cents per day on January 9, by order of the companies. Snow

shovellers in the employ of the C.P.R., at Quebec, Que., were raised from a rate of \$1 to one of \$1.25 per day, to the number of between forty to fifty. The change went into effect at the beginning of the year. Snow shovellers in the employ of the Ottawa Street Railway Company, to the number of 200, were also increased to the rate of \$1.25 per day, the former rate having been \$1.15. The change went into effect on January 20, the work being of a temporary nature.

Increase to I.C.R. Trackmen.

In addition to increases granted during December to various of employees on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway, the maintenance-of-way men of the system, were, in January, granted a new scale of wages involving a substantial increase. The new schedule is as follows:

Yard section foremen at Sydney, North Sydney, Point Tupper, Mulgrave, New Glasgow, Stellarton, Pictou, Haliac, Richmond, Truro (No. 14), Springhill Junction, Amherst, Point du Chêne, Moncton, St. John (No. 218), St. John (No. 219), Campbellton, Ste. Flavie, Rivière du Loup, Levis, Chaudière Junction, Charlottetown, Georgetown and Summerside will be paid \$2.25 per day.

| | Per day. |
|--|----------------|
| Regular section men in above yards.. | \$1.50 |
| Regular section men elsewhere than in above yards.. | 1.40 |
| Yard section foreman at Dartmouth, Windsor, Truro (No. 147), Maccan, Sackville, Newcastle, Hadlow, Ste. Rosalie, Alberton, Tignish and Souris will be paid.. | 2.00 |
| Regular section foremen elsewhere than in above yards.. | 1.85 |
| Foremen of extra gangs.. | 2.75 |
| Foremen of track carpenters.. | 2.50 |
| Rough carpenters, wharfmen.. | \$1.50 to 1.70 |
| Track carpenters, skilled mechanics with kit and tools.. | 2.00 |

Where foremen track carpenters are now allowed an amount for expenses, the same will be continued.

On the same date a set of 21 rules governing these classes of employment were drawn up and assented to.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

THE development of leading importance during March was the opening at an unusually early date of the active season of immigrant arrivals in Canada. In the closing week of February and the opening week of March a number of vessels were reported at St. John and Halifax, having parties of immigrants on board, including many of British as well as of European nationalities. By the end of the first week in March, it was estimated that nearly two thousand of these were, on their way westward, and the increase in activity of employment occasioned thereby on the railways and in the other quarters affected was very considerable. The same conditions were continued throughout the month until in the closing week the volume of this traffic had been materially augmented, a large number of special trains going through to western Canada. Satisfaction was expressed with the general type and physique of the new arrivals.

The majority of the arrivals went through directly to Manitoba and the Terri-

tories, though a considerable number were booked for Ontario, being attracted thereto by the reported scarcity in the farm labour market.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Immigration.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Immigration for the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, constituting Part II. of the annual report of the Department of the Interior, was published during March. It contains a complete resume of the branch during 1902-03 in the form of special reports from the various officials engaged in the work.

Some 114,124 requests for information by mail, in addition to personal inquiries, were received by the department, in response to which 342,372 pamphlets, maps, &c., were sent out. Over 52,000 farmers in the United States were also mailed publications, the total output of literature amounting to 1,319,903 separate copies. The policy of encouraging immigrants to

point delegates to inspect the land for themselves was encouraged, and 169 passes issued to such representatives. In all, 128,644 immigrants settled in Canada during the fiscal year. Of these 41,792 were from Great Britain; 49,473 from the United States, and 37,099 from the continent of Europe. The Commissioner of Immigration for Canada in Great Britain reports the most active year in the history of the office. The method pursued in answering inquiries and designating information with regard to Canada is fully outlined, the report being supplemented by special reports by the Canadian government agents stationed at Birmingham, Liverpool, Cardiff, Dublin, Belfast, and in Belgium and Ireland. The reports of the Canadian immigration agents stationed at St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Halifax are also added. The steerage arrivals at the four points named were respectively 18,869, 58,244, 4,341 and 33,563. The Women's National Immigration Society at Montreal reported 455 immigrants passed through the home. The report of the inspector of British Immigrant Children's Receiving Homes, shows that 515 children were inspected and reported upon, being distributed for the most part between Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. The Commissioner of Immigration stationed at Winnipeg reports a total immigration of 110,530 recorded at the office, as against 55,261 for the previous year; 42,020 of these were from the United States. A complete analysis of these new settlers by nationalities from other points of view is added. The general colonization agent at Winnipeg reports that 41,500 English-speaking settlers, about 12,500 Germans, and 15,000 Scandinavians had been placed during the year. Operations in the United States are fully described in twenty-three special reports from Dominion agents stationed at various points, the general method of advertising adopted by the department being described in the report of the inspector of these agencies.

Immigration and Colonization in Quebec, 1903.

The annual report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works of Quebec was also received at the Department of Labour during March, and the following is a brief reference to the information contained therein in relation to immigration and colonization during 1903.

In opening up the country 122.32 miles of winter roads were built, 185.38 miles of regular wagon roads, and 367.39 miles of road improved and repaired. Bridges and culverts were also built or repaired, representing a total length of 14,517 feet. A large proportion of the expenditure was devoted to the districts of Pontiac, Ottawa, Lake St. John, Temiscouata and Matane. Reports are given of the Quebec Colonization Society and of the city of Sherbrooke Colonization Society. By the former society the sum of \$1,680.94 was spent on roads, clearings and bridge building, \$2,807.25 were contributed to the St. Damien Agricultural Orphanage, \$125 were expended on a settlement at Commissioners lake, and the sum of \$15 was given to indigent settlers. The funds of the city of Sherbrooke Colonization Society were largely distributed among missions, churches and chapels.

There are two government immigration offices, at Quebec and at Montreal. At the former 125 settlers reported during the year, and at the latter there were registered 1,553, including both adults and children. Sixty of those registering were from France and Belgium, 119 from the United States, and the remainder were from Montreal and its environs.

The total number of immigrants destined for the province of Quebec, who landed at the port of Quebec during the year ending June 30, 1903, was 10,211, an increase of 5,000 over the previous year. Of this number 5,620 were English; 1,075 Scotch; 786 Italians; 614 Russians; 380 Irish, and 335 French. The destination of 8,421 was

Montreal, and 1,044 were bound for Quebec. With regard to their occupations, there were 2,376 general labourers, 1,877 farm labourers, 959 farmers, 621 female servants, 268 merchants and clerks, 164 machinists and 150 engineers. There were 2,826 dependent women and children. At the port of Montreal, 8,990 immigrants arrived during the year. There was a falling off in the numbers of French, Belgians and Swiss, but the total number of immigrants was greatly in excess of previous years.

The repatriation of Canadians from the United States was on an increased scale. The agent at Worcester, Mass., reports that 9,638 Canadians were brought back to Canada by the Rutland Railway during the year who intended to remain in the Dominion. There were more applications for farm labourers and female servants than could be supplied by the immigration offices.

Homestead Entries for February, 1904.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of February, 1904, as compared with the month of February, 1903.

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES FOR FEBRUARY.

| Agency. | 1904. | 1903. | Increase. | Decrease |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Alameda..... | 67 | 52 | 15 | |
| Battleford..... | 64 | 8 | 56 | |
| Brandon..... | 40 | 112 | | 72 |
| Calgary..... | 200 | 127 | 73 | |
| Dauphin..... | 34 | 23 | 11 | |
| Edmonton..... | 136 | 173 | | 37 |
| Kamloops..... | 10 | 4 | 6 | |
| Lethbridge..... | 56 | 97 | | 41 |
| Minnedosa..... | 24 | 24 | | |
| New Westminster | | | | |
| Prince Albert..... | 59 | 67 | | 8 |
| Regina..... | 247 | 186 | 61 | |
| Red Deer..... | 38 | 92 | | 54 |
| Winnipeg..... | 50 | 91 | | 41 |
| Yorkton..... | 103 | 109 | | 6 |
| Total .. | 1,123 | 1,165 | 222 | 259 |

It will be seen that there has been a decrease in the number of homestead entries made during February, 1904, of 37.

The statement of entries made during the first eight months of the fiscal year 1903-1904 is as follow:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-FEBRUARY.

| Month. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| July..... | 3,438 | 2,622 | 816 | | |
| August..... | 2,288 | 1,904 | 384 | | |
| September..... | 1,845 | 1,416 | 429 | | |
| October..... | 1,958 | 2,142 | | 184 | |
| November..... | 2,406 | 2,482 | | 76 | |
| December..... | 1,570 | 1,640 | | 70 | |
| | 1904. | 1903. | | | |
| January..... | 1,240 | 1,109 | 131 | | |
| February..... | 1,128 | 1,165 | | 37 | |
| Total | 15,873 | 14,480 | 1,760 | 367 | Net increase for last 8 months. |

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the month of February, 1904 were as follows:—

| Nationalities. | *No. of entries |
|--|-----------------|
| Canadians from Ontario..... | 1 |
| " Quebec..... | |
| " Nova Scotia..... | |
| " New Brunswick..... | |
| " Prince Edward Island..... | |
| " Manitoba..... | |
| " North-west Territories..... | |
| " British Columbia..... | |
| Persons who had previous entry..... | |
| Canadians returned from the United States | |
| Americans..... | |
| English..... | |
| Scotch..... | |
| Irish..... | |
| French..... | |
| Belgians..... | |
| Syrians..... | |
| Germans..... | |
| Austro-Hungarians..... | |
| Danes (other than Icelanders)..... | |
| Icelanders..... | |
| Swedo-Norwegians..... | |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Donkhobors)..... | |
| Mennonites..... | |
| Total..... | 1, |

Representing 2,989 souls.

Of the total number of entries made during February by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 86 were from Dakota, 85 from Minnesota, 24 from Iowa, 22 from Nebraska, 18 from Montana, 13 from Wisconsin, 15 from Michigan, 12 from Washington, 11 from Utah and 10 from Oregon.

Lands Patented in February, 1904.

Abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued for the Department of the Interior during the month of February, 1904 :

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED IN
FEBRUARY, 1904.

| Nature of Grant. | Number of Patents. | Number of Acres. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| British Columbia homesteads. . . | 5 | 706.42 |
| British Columbia sales. | | |
| Immigration grants. | 3 | 288.70 |
| Homesteads. | 360 | 57,276.73 |
| Lease of occupation. | 1 | |
| Manitoba Act Grants. | 2 | 15.40 |
| Military bounty. | 1 | 160.00 |
| General rights. | | |
| Mining lands sale. | 1 | 51.65 |
| North-west Half-breed grants. . . | 63 | 11,840.00 |
| North-w. Mounted Police grants. . | 1 | 160.00 |
| Orish sales. | 3 | 434.40 |
| Patent claim special grants. | 4 | 480.00 |
| Railways— | | |
| Calgary and Edmonton Ry. . . . | | |
| Canadian Northern Ry. | 7 | 1,274.98 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. grants. . . | 93 | 154,561.55 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. nominees. . | | |
| Can. Pac. Ry. Roadbed and | | |
| Station Grounds. | 1 | 0.86 |
| Great North-west Central Ry. . . | | |
| Manitoba North-western Ry. . . | | |
| Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry. . | 4 | 834.84 |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and | | |
| Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co. . . | 1 | 640.00 |
| Coal lands sales. | 56 | 25,723.02 |
| Coal lands sales. | 11 | 1,595.90 |
| Special grants. | 2 | 1.40 |
| Yukon Territory sales. | 4 | 394.05 |
| Yukon Territory special. | 1 | 430.00 |
| Total. | 620 | 256,869.90 |

In February, 1903, the number of patents issued was 598, covering an area of 324,271 acres.

Notes of the Month.

A number of immigrants arrived during March under the auspices of the Farmers' Help Society. Over 3,000 applications for farm assistants were reported as received by the provincial government of Ontario.

A vigorous campaign is being prosecuted in Great Britain for the attracting of a suitable class of immigrants to Canada.

An immigration movement of some importance from Wales is expected during the coming season.

A considerable movement of farmers and their effects into western Canada was noted at several points in Ontario during the month.

Among the immigrant arrivals of the month were several personally conducted parties.

The purchase of three acres in the neighbourhood of Quebec was authorized by the Hon. the Minister of the Interior on which two buildings, each 150 feet by 50 feet, are to be erected, one as a detention hospital for diseased immigrants, and the other for housing the relatives of immigrants detained in the hospital.

An influx from Utah into Southern Alberta is reported as about to take place. The immigration will consist of between 400 and 500 farmers with their live stock, farm implements and household effects. Prospects for a heavy movement from the United States generally into the North-west Territories during the coming season are considered very good.

Extensive schemes of developments in the North-west Territories are under consideration by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, including the building of additional railway extensions, especially in the territories, the improvement of accommodation for settlers, the irrigation scheme and other projects.

The colonization society of Montreal reported forty-six colonists arrived and distributed during February.

The Dominion government disallowed the two anti-Japanese statutes adopted by the British Columbia legislature at its recent session, one in amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and the other an Act regulating immigration into British Columbia under an educational test.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1904.

The following article intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour conditions is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, and on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals.

THE general trade situation throughout Canada was favourable during March, in spite of adverse weather conditions during the first portion of the month and consequent interference with the transportation of commodities. Foreign trade, though

showing a diminution in exports, maintained a substantial lead over the returns of the previous year, while domestic trade, though particularly affected by the weather, displayed a healthy tone and reported a promising outlook. Reference in detail to conditions in these various branches is as follows :—

Foreign Trade Returns.

The accompanying table of imports and exports during February and during the

IMPORTS.

| | MONTH OF FEBRUARY. | | EIGHT MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY. | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1903. | 1904. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Dutiable goods..... | 9,816,207 | 10,183,373 | 84,571,984 | 95,428,582 |
| Free goods..... | 5,729,271 | 5,776,443 | 51,020,505 | 59,332,656 |
| Total..... | 15,545,478 | 15,959,816 | 135,592,489 | 154,761,238 |
| Coin and bullion..... | 550,292 | 64,111 | 3,607,129 | 3,410,209 |
| Grand total..... | 16,095,770 | 16,023,927 | 139,199,618 | 158,171,447 |
| Duty collected..... | 2,690,713 | 2,958,971 | 23,246,036 | 26,448,016 |

EXPORTS.

| | MONTH OF FEBRUARY. | | | | EIGHT MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY. | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| The mine..... | 1,852,877 | 1,094 | 1,820,552 | 4,315 | 22,731,562 | 135,460 | 24,328,617 | 146,552 |
| Fisheries..... | 522,650 | 110 | 583,343 | 24 | 8,450,122 | 17,916 | 7,678,187 | 7,000 |
| Forest..... | 956,912 | 307 | 720,565 | 762 | 25,690,445 | 18,263 | 23,799,949 | 264,866 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 3,232,683 | 31,981 | 2,914,062 | 9,470 | 53,116,770 | 485,916 | 49,064,479 | 348,188 |
| Agriculture..... | 3,079,578 | 29,491 | 1,991,112 | 50,678 | 29,015,941 | 6,588,116 | 26,964,291 | 7,748,132 |
| Manufactures..... | 1,794,425 | 155,545 | 1,320,672 | 142,267 | 13,010,741 | 1,490,195 | 12,746,639 | 1,603,742 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 2,832 | 43,884 | 577 | 62,783 | 69,041 | 554,965 | 17,129 | 342,854 |
| Total merchandise..... | 11,441,957 | 262,412 | 9,350,913 | 270,299 | 152,084,622 | 8,290,831 | 144,599,291 | 10,461,332 |
| Coin and bullion..... | ..... | 12,521 | ..... | 28,280 | ..... | 312,866 | ..... | 395,446 |
| Grand total exports..... | 11,441,957 | 274,933 | 9,350,913 | 298,579 | 152,084,622 | 8,603,697 | 144,599,291 | 10,856,781 |

first eight months of the fiscal year, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs, shows that imports were stationary as compared with the corresponding period of 1903, with a falling off in exports both with regard to January and with regard to February a year ago. For the eight months, however, a substantial gain is indicated in imports, though exports again show a falling off. In the total trade up to February 29th, an increase of over \$13,700,000 was indicated, the aggregate being \$313,627,519. The falling off in exports is held to be due to the severe weather which crippled transportation, especially in western Ontario, and prevented the movement of freights. The chief decreases noted under the heading of exports were in animals and their products, agriculture and the fisheries*

Steps were taken by the government during March to encourage trade between the republic of Mexico and the Dominion, the establishment of a steamship service between the two countries being actively discussed.

Imperial Trade—Reports of Commercial Agencies.

According to reports received from the commercial agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, during February, prospects for an expansion in trade with the different colonies of the Empire were favourable. In Australia trade is recovering from a period of depression and openings in several lines are accordingly to be expected. Canadian saw-mill machinery and lumber have been meeting a good market. In Great Britain there is a continued demand for Canadian fruit of the better grades, and the more careful packing methods recently adopted for this market are meeting their reward. Cana-

dian eggs, cheese, butter, mining timber, and office furniture are also finding a good market. Flour, it is stated, if properly mixed, would be a profitable export. Prospects for an increase in shipments of general merchandise to the port of Hull are stated as favourable.

The imports from Canada during the month of February, according to a return of the British Board of Trade, were as follows:—

| | Quantity. | Value. |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Cattle.. | 5,158 | £ 88,279 |
| Sheep and lambs.. . . . | 3,273 | 5,086 |
| Wheat, cwt | 475,000 | 172,093 |
| Wheat, meal and flour, cwts. | 141,000 | 70,870 |
| Peas, cwts.. | 22,180 | 7,796 |
| Bacon, cwt | 53,064 | 117,511 |
| Hams, cwt | 13,496 | 35,940 |
| Butter, cwt | 2,205 | 9,728 |
| Cheese, cwt | 75,446 | 193,219 |
| Eggs, great hundreds. . . . | 150 | 75 |
| Horses.... | 15 | 600 |

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Dominion, according to the latest official statement of the Department of Finance, amounted during February to \$5,310,977.59, or a total of \$45,628,790.79 for the first eight months of the current fiscal year. The total for the month shows a decrease of \$70,373.34 over January, and an increase of \$654,624.06 over February, 1903. For the first eight months of the fiscal year the increase amounts to \$4,525,204.54.

Current expenditure in February amounted to \$3,372,396.72, as against \$2,838,679 in February, 1903. For the eight months the total was \$30,480,110.23, as against \$29,523,086.20 a year ago. The sum of \$419,267.79 was expended on capital account during February, the chief items of which were as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Public works: railways and canals.. | \$196,915 90 |
| Railway subsidies.. | 127,365 69 |
| Dominion lands.. | 40,176 16 |
| Militia.. | 33,791 17 |
| Bounty on iron and steel.. . . . | 21,331 39 |

* A review of the Departmental report on Canadian trade for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, appears under the heading of Departments and Bureaus in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The surplus on the consolidated fund was about \$15,000,000.

The public accounts of the province of Quebec, for the year ending June 30 last, as brought before the legislature by the provincial secretary, show a surplus of \$103,712.22.

Domestic Trade.

Weather conditions continued to constitute the dominant factor in the general trade situation, especially in the province of Ontario, the blockade on the railways and the almost impassable condition of the country roads affecting retailers of all branches very injuriously, both in the way of decreasing sales and of preventing the renewal of stocks. Some of the commonest articles of consumption were sold out without the possibility of being replaced, sugar for example, showing at several points an advance of forty per cent in price, and if it had not been for the unusual heavy volume of wholesale trade which took place in the opening weeks of the winter season, in response to the stimulus of the unusually cold weather, much greater hardship and inconvenience would have been occasioned. As a result, some of the paper maturing on March 4, the date on which a considerable proportion of the spring settlements is made, was offered for renewal, though the showing under the circumstances was re-

garded as favourable, and as indicating a sound business situation. In the dry goods trade the leading events of the month were the spring openings in millinery, held at Montreal and Toronto, the latter city being the most important millinery centre in the Dominion. These were well attended by representatives of the retail trade from the several provinces of the Dominion, and, although the demoralized railway service interfered considerably with business appointments, a good, though not a heavy list of purchases was reported. Cotton goods continued firm, and wool and linen prices strong. A number of other branches of trade also showed an upward tendency in prices. Hides and leather were stationary, and lumber suffered considerably from diminished sales resulting from the blockade on the railways. Canadian securities ranged on low levels, reporting much dulness in speculation, but with a continuance in the process of recovery from recent fluctuations in values. In western Canada the opening of the immigration season caused a sensible increase in general trade. Conditions in British Columbia are also on a satisfactory basis. On the whole the business outlook in Canada, in view of the increasing settlement of the west and the anticipated recovery from the effects of the bad weather in Ontario and the eastern provinces, is regarded as particularly satisfactory.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

ALTHOUGH the number of new trade disputes in March was nearly twice as many as those which began in February, yet as they were all of small dimensions their effect on general industrial conditions throughout Canada was not great. Six new disputes affected international trade organizations, one a Canadian organization, and in one case the strikers only formed a trade union during the progress of the dispute.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were in all 11 disputes in existence during March, of which 2 began prior to March 1, and 9

after. Compared with this, there were 7 the previous month, and 31 in March, 1903. In addition to the disputes of last month enumerated, there were two minor strikes, and also a dispute involving 269 men, which is not included on account of the failure of the company concerned immediately after the declaration of the strike. The magnitude of the new disputes of the month is indicated in the following table, according to the number of working people involved:—

| Magnitude. | Number of Disputes. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| From 50 to 100.. | 1 |
| From 25 to 50.. | 2 |
| From 6 to 25.. | 6 |
| Total.. | 9 |

Loss of time in working days.—The total loss of time in working days to employees affected by trade disputes was 2,245 days, which includes 250 days lost by employees in one establishment, who were indirectly affected by a dispute. The approximate loss of time to employers was 1,969 days. The difference is accounted for by the fact that in one case new hands were taken on by the company while the dispute was still in progress, and in another case the men were practically discharged, and their places were filled immediately, so that not a single day was lost by the company. In the month of February the total loss of working days was estimated at 10,060, and in March, 1903, the loss including only those directly affected, amounted to 71,525 days.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by the new disputes of the month:—

| Trades. | Number of Disputes. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Building.. | 3 |
| Metal.. | 2 |
| Woodworking.. | 1 |
| Clothing.. | 2 |
| Mining.. | 1 |
| Total.. | 9 |

Localities affected by disputes.—One new dispute took place in Nova Scotia, three in the province of Quebec, all of them being in Montreal ; three occurred in Ontario, at Toronto, Guelph and Sandwich. The remaining two were at Vancouver, B.C.

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes during the month :—

| | |
|--|---|
| For increase of wages.. | 2 |
| Against employment of an apprentice.. | 1 |
| Against establishment of an 'open shop'.. | 1 |
| Against change in conditions of employment.. | 2 |
| Against discharge of employee.. | 1 |
| Withholding of pay alleged to be due | 1 |
| Demand for change in method of payment.... | 1 |

Methods of settlement.—Of the eleven disputes which were in existence during March eight were terminated during the month, leaving three still unsettled on April 1. A settlement was reached in five cases through negotiations between the employers

and either the strikers themselves or the trade unions to which they belonged. In one case, the company's terms were accepted, and in another the men's demand was granted, without negotiations, and in the remaining case the strikers returned to work after an inquiry without taking further action.

Results of disputes.—Out of the eight disputes which were settled in the course of the month the employers were successful in one case, and the employees in three. A compromise was affected in three cases, and in one no immediate result followed.

Disputes Commenced prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The two disputes which began before March 1 and were in continuance during the month were a strike of picture framers at Toronto, and of papermakers at St. Catharines, Ont. An account of the causes and progress of these disputes during the month of February was given in the March number of the *Labour Gazette*.

The strike of picture-frame-makers of the Cobban Manufacturing Company, which was declared on February 15, on account of a reduction in wages, came to an end on March 4, when an agreement was signed by the company and the Picture Frame Makers' Union. It is stated by the union that the new agreement is equivalent to former prices, or most likely a very slight increase.

The dispute of the papermakers of the Kinleith Paper Company of St. Catharines, which began on February 29, lasted until about March 14, when the company was no longer affected. The cause of the dispute was an order for the return to longer hours which had been in force before May, 1903. The dispute was brought to an end through some of the employees accepting the company's terms, and the places of the others being filled by new men.

New Disputes.

None of the nine new disputes of the month were of great importance in their

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
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TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF MARCH.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No. of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | Di-rectly | Indi-rectly | Date of com-mencement. | Date of termi-nation. | Result. |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|--|--|--|-----------|-------------|------------------------|--|---|
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario. | Toronto | Picture framers. | Reduction in wages | 1 | 21 | .... | Feb. 15 | Mar. 5 | Readjustment of scale for piecework. Increase in some lines. | |
| " | St. Catharines. | Papermakers. | Increase in hours of labour. | 1 | 86 | 5 | " | 29 | " 14 | Company's terms accepted by some employees; others secured work elsewhere and their places were filled. |
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver | Boilermakers | Change in shop rules making it an 'open shop'. | 1 | 15 | .... | " | 5 | .... | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Quebec. | Montreal. | Cloakmakers. | Demand for increase in payment for piecework. | 1 | 34 | .... | Mar. 14 | Mar. 21 | A compromise. | |
| Ontario. | Toronto | Picture framers | Refusal of men to use time sheets | 1 | 9 | .... | " | 15 Mar. | 17 Mar. | 17 Time sheets withdrawn by firm. |
| " | Windsor | Painters | Employment of one more apprentice than agreed upon. | 1 | 8 | .... | " | " 15 | Mar. 19 | More journeymen employed to make up for extra apprentice. |
| Nova Scotia. | New Aberdeen. | Firemen of Coal Co. | Refusal of men to fill ashes into hoppers. | 1 | 16 | .... | " | 17 Mar. | 30 Mar. | Men were reinstated at request of P. W. A., and not required to fill ashes. |
| Quebec. | Montreal. | Painters. | Demand for increase in wages. | 1 | 10 | .... | " | 23 | " 28 | Increase granted of from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour. |
| Ontario. | Sandwich | Firecutters. | Demand for \$12 a week instead of piecework system of payment. | 1 | 14 | 50 | " | 25 | .... | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Quebec. | Montreal. | Stonecutters | Alleged discharge of an employee, and withholding of one day's pay, the time between his discharge and the day when he was paid. | 1 | 28 | .... | " | 23 Mar. | 24 Mar. | Strikers returned to work; employee taken back on March 27. |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver | Machinists. | Discharge of a trade unionist employee. | 1 | 14 | .... | " | 26 | .... | No settlement reported at end of month. |

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true, that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interest of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

effects, and in no case were they felt appreciably beyond the establishments directly concerned.

With respect to the total number of working people involved, the most important dispute was a strike of fur cutters of the Bishop Fur Company, of Sandwich, Ont. Fourteen men were affected directly and 50 women indirectly by this dispute. The cause of the trouble was a demand for a change in the system of payment. The cutters had been paid by piecework, and were making from \$8 to \$10 a week. They demanded that they should be paid \$12 a week instead of by piecework. On the refusal of the company to grant their demand, they stopped work on March 25, and the strike was still in existence at the end of the month. Before the beginning of the dispute the fur cutters had no organization, but after the strike had been declared they took steps to form a union, and applied for a charter from the international organization.

A dispute of garment workers at Montreal, was also due primarily to a question of wages. The garment workers of the Star Mantle Manufacturing Company demanded an increase in the prices they were receiving for garments. According to information received from the company, 19 men and 15 women were involved in the dispute, which lasted from March 14 to March 21. It was settled by an agreement between the company and the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, No. 28, the terms of which were that all the employees would be reinstated without discrimination; those who took their places during the strike would be dismissed, members of the union only would be engaged in the mantle and costume-making departments, and an arbitration committee would be appointed to fix the scale of payment for new work, and to settle all difficulties arising therefrom.

An interesting point was involved in a strike of stone-cutters at Montreal, which took place on March 23, and concerned 28 men, employees of the Forsyth Granite and

Marble Company, Limited. As the strike only lasted one day, however, and about 70 marble workers continued at work, the establishment was not greatly affected by it. The question in dispute was as to whether a stone-cutter, who had left the employ of the company, had been discharged or not. If he was discharged, the men claimed that he was entitled to a day's pay for the time he waited for his wages. It was decided to seek legal advice on this point, and the strikers returned to work. The department had not received information as to the nature of the legal advice obtained at the end of the month.

Two disputes occurred in the Vancouver Engineering Works, Vancouver, B.C., neither of which had been terminated at the end of the month. On March 5, fifteen boilermakers of this firm went on strike, alleging that the company were not keeping an agreement with their union, which specified that none but union men would be employed by them. New shop rules had been posted up, which ignored this agreement. On March 26, the strikers were joined by 14 machinists, who declared a strike on account of the dismissal of the president of their union, who was alleged by the company to have violated the new rules regarding the employment of union and non-union men.

On March 17, sixteen firemen employed by the Dominion Coal Company, at No. 2 Colliery, New Aberdeen, N.S., were discharged on account of their refusal to fill the ashes into hoppers, and other men were immediately appointed in their places. In the absence of the company's manager, the firemen had been given extra help for this work, but on his return he removed this help. The firemen appealed to the Provincial Workmen's Association, to which they belonged, and the association decided that they ought to be reinstated. The company offered to arbitrate the case, but this was refused. On March 30 the firemen were reinstated under the conditions prevailing immediately before their discharge.

On account of the failure of the Quebec Southern Railway Company to pay its employees wages due for the months of January and February, the latter, on March 1, refused to continue longer at work, and operations were completely suspended on the company's lines, extending between Noyan Junction to St. Hyacinthe and Sorel and from Sorel to Montréal. On March 21 a receiver was appointed to take possession of the company's lines on behalf of its creditors. On March 24 he obtained authority from the Exchequer Court to borrow money, and on the 30th he obtained further authority to pay the employees the

wages due them, and the wages were distributed in the course of the next few days. The number of employees affected was 269. As this trouble could not properly be classed as a strike, and as no loss was eventually experienced by the employees of the company, it has not been included among the trade disputes of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of March, and which have been reported to the department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1904.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

THE Department of Labour has received notice of 274 accidents to workmen during the month of March in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 59 lives, and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 215.

Compared with the previous month, the returns show an increase of 46 in the total number of accidents, there being a decrease of 10 in the number killed but an increase of 56 in the number injured.

By industries and groups of trades the record was as follows:—

| Trade or Industry. | Killed. | Injured. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| Agriculture..... | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Lumbering..... | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Mining..... | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| Building trades..... | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Metal trades..... | 13 | 48 | 61 |
| Wood-working trades.... | 1 | 23 | 24 |
| Printing trades..... | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Food and tobacco preparation..... | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Railway Service..... | 17 | 54 | 71 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 6 | 27 | 33 |
| General transport..... | 1 | 17 | 18 |
| Total | 59 | 215 | 274 |

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

Upon consulting the detailed table of accidents published herewith it will be observed that the most disastrous accident of the month, in so far as loss of life and damage to property were concerned, was the collision between two freight trains near Lennoxville, Que., a brief description of which follows:—

Railway collision near Lennoxville, Que.
—At 4.35 on the morning of March 15, about two miles from Sherbrooke and one mile from Lennoxville, Que., two engines, one drawing a Canadian Pacific Railway

freight train and the other a Boston and Maine Railway freight, came together at the point of intersection of the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Boston and Maine Railways. In the collision which ensued the engineer, the fireman and a brakeman of the Boston and Maine Railway were killed instantly, the engineer of the Canadian Pacific engine being dangerously injured, and dying subsequently. The engine of the Boston and Maine Railway only was wrecked, the balance of the cars not having left the rails. The cause of the accident is ascribed to misunderstanding of signals by the engineer of the Boston and Maine engine, the Canadian Pacific Railway engine having right of way over the crossing. A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies of the dead engineer, fireman and brakeman of the Boston and Maine Railway in the city hall, Lennoxville, Que., on March 15, and the jury's verdict was as follows:—

That the dead John Folsom, engineer; Napoléon Bérard, fireman, and W. Cousins, brakeman, were killed in a collision which took place at the crossing of the C.P.R. and G.T.R., half a mile from Lennoxville, between two trains of the Canadian Pacific and the Boston and Maine, and that the cause of their death is due to either an error of judgment or want of care on the part of the engineer of the Boston and Maine train.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

By industries and groups of trades, the table shows the following record for the month:—

Agriculture.—The number of fatalities equalled the number of other casualties in this industry, as was the case last month. Two of the fatalities resulted from the victims being run over by railway trains, one from drowning while capturing drift wood at Chatham, Ont., one from being struck by a piece of cordwood which rebounded from a circular saw, one from the victim's neck scarf becoming caught in the cogs of wheel of a grain crusher and choking him to death, and one from being frozen to death in a heavy snowstorm while driving home. Of the non-fatal injuries one was caused by the accidental

discharge of a rifle while destroying rats in a barn, one by a kick from a horse, one by slipping when jumping from a train, one by a falling tree, one by the slipping of an axe, and another by having the arm caught in a straw cutter.

Lumbering.—Five of the accidents in this group were fatal, three being occasioned by trees or limbs of trees falling on choppers, and one by a run-off of the Canadian Pacific Railway west-bound express at Forks Station, Ont. In the other case the workman was drowned while working on a dam. Of the non-fatal accidents three were caused by lumber falling on the workmen, and one by the slipping of an axe.

Mining.—There were seven killed and eleven injured in this industry during March. Of the fatal accidents one occurred from falling down a shaft, three from falls of rock or coal, one from being struck by dump table on shipping pier, one by being struck by a runaway car in a mine, and one by striking head against an obstruction while on a car. Of the other casualties five occurred from falls of coal, two from becoming entangled in the slack of hoisting ropes, six from cars or transport animals used in the mines, and one at Londonderry, N.S., from a fall from the top of a coke oven.

Building trades.—The record shows three fatalities and eight other casualties in this group. At St. Thomas, Ont., a workman was killed by being struck on the back of the head by the hammer of a pile driver; the other two fatalities occurring through falls at Shawinigan Falls, Que., and at Trail, B.C., respectively. Four of the non-fatal accidents were also caused by falls. The other four were caused by a load of deals in one case, timber while teaming in another, a stone in a third, and the roof of a house in the fourth falling on workmen.

Metal trades.—The metal trades stand second on the list in point of numbers of members killed or injured, with a total of 61, the railway service holding the first

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F. No. 6.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1904. | | | | | | |
| <i>Agriculture</i> — Farmer | St. Catharines, Ont. | Mar. 3 | 1 | 9 | Severe injury to shoulder. | By accidental discharge of a rifle while destroying rats. |
| " | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | " 19 | 1 | | | In crossing railway track with rig, struck by engine of passing train. |
| " | Coteau Junction, Que. | " 23 | 1 | 1 | Injured in back. | Run over by passing railway train. |
| " | Nassagaweya, Ont. | " 17 | | 1 | Severely crushed. | Kicked by a horse. |
| " | Puslinch, Ont. | " 22 | | 1 | | By a falling tree while chopping in bush. |
| " | Chatham, Ont. | " 31 | 1 | | | While capturing drift wood fell into river and was drowned. |
| Employee at nurseries. | Galt, Ont. | " 8 | | 1 | Right foot badly cut. | While chopping, axe accidentally slipped. |
| Driver. | Valleyfield, Que. | " 15 | | 1 | Foot amputated. | Slipped when jumping from train—car ran over foot. |
| Farm hand. | Blenheim, Ont. | " 18 | 1 | | | Struck by piece of cordwood rebounding from circular saw. |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " 20 | | 1 | Arm taken off at elbow. | Was caught in straw cutter and dragged into knives. |
| " | Newhurst, Man. | " 27 | 1 | | | Neck scarf became caught in cogs of wheel of a grain crusher and choked him to death. |
| " | Winnipeg, Man. | " 24 | 1 | | | While driving home was caught in a heavy storm and frozen to death. |
| <i>Lumbering</i> — Lumber handler | Toronto, Ont. | " 10 | | 1 | Collar bone fractured. | Load of lumber fell on him. |
| Shantyman. | Forks Station, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | | | Run off of C.P.R. west bound express. |
| " | New Westminster, B.C. | " 11 | | 1 | Injury to hand. | Caused by slipping of axe. |
| " | Carlisle, N.B. | " 14 | 1 | | | In felling a tree in woods. |
| " | Glen Miller, Ont. | " 28 | 1 | | | While working at a dam, fell into water and was drowned. |
| " | Prim Township, Ont. | " 15 | 1 | | | By a falling tree while chopping. |
| " | Amberst, N.S. | " 18 | 1 | 1 | Injuries to head and body. | Struck by stub of dead tree while cutting lumber. |
| Teamster. | Springfield, Ont. | " 5 | | 1 | | While rolling logs from his sleigh a heavy beech log fell upon workman. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " 11 | | 1 | Collar bone broken. | Chain binding a load of lumber snapped and lumber fell on workman. |
| <i>Mining</i> — Car chucker. | Louisburg, N.S. | " 23 | 1 | | | Dump table on shipping pier accidentally tipped, throwing the workmen into the water. |
| Miner. | Londonderry, N.S. | " 3 | | 1 | Severely injured. | Missed footing and fell from top of coke oven against a steam-crane in motion, arm was mangled terribly in cogs of wheel. |
| " | Glouce Bay, N.S. | " 12 | 1 | | | Crushed to death by fall of top rock in mine. |
| " | Dominion, N.S. | " 12 | | 1 | Compound fracture of ankle. | By fall of top rock of mine. |
| " | New Aberdeen, N.S. | " 16 | | 1 | Ankle broken. | Crushed between shafts and horse while carting in mine. |
| " | Rossland, B.C. | " 27 | 1 | | | Fell down chute from 100 to 200 foot level. |
| " | Michel, B.C. | " 21 | 1 | | | Sucked into hopper of coal bin and 40 tons of coal fell on him. |

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|---|------------------------|---|----|---|---|--------------------------------|---|
| " | Fernie, B.C. | " | 7 | 1 | | | Struck by a runaway car on a steep incline. |
| " | Michel, B.C. | " | 23 | 1 | | | Buried under cave in of falling rock. |
| " | Nanaimo, B.C. | " | " | 1 | 1 | Broken leg. | By a runaway mule. |
| " | " | " | " | 1 | 1 | Loss of arm. | Caught between two coal cars. |
| " | Cumberland, B.C. | " | 16 | " | 1 | Leg broken. | By a fall of coal. |
| " | Ladysmith, B.C. | " | 18 | " | 1 | " | Became entangled in a wire rope. |
| " | " | " | 3 | " | 1 | Two ribs broken. | By a fall of rock. |
| " | Wellington, B.C. | " | 12 | " | 1 | Leg broken. | |
| " | Glouce Bay, N.S. | " | 16 | " | 1 | Ankle broken. | While driving down tub of coal bin, No. 2 pit, horse stumbled and stepped off track; workman's leg was caught between shaft and box. |
| " | Comox, B.C. | " | 3 | " | 1 | Leg broken. | Caught in a slack of rope. |
| " | " | " | 8 | 1 | 1 | Back bruised, head cut. | Struck head while riding in car. |
| " | Roseland, B.C. | " | 9 | " | 1 | Thigh bruised. | Through failure to bar down loose dirt. |
| " | Wellington, B.C. | " | 12 | " | 1 | Nose broken. | Struck by a car. |
| " | " | " | 14 | " | 1 | " | Struck by a brake handle. |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | " | 12 | 1 | " | " | While at work sheet-piling for wharf, struck on back of head by hammer of pile-driver. |
| " | Shawinigan Falls, Que. | " | 12 | 1 | 1 | Head and body cut and bruised. | Fell through a hole in a floor. |
| " | Quebec, Que. | " | 9 | " | 1 | " | A load of deals upset and fell on workman. |
| " | Trail, B.C. | " | 16 | 1 | " | " | Fell from timbers while superintending hoisting. Verdict of accidental death rendered. |
| " | St. John, N.B. | " | 9 | " | 1 | Feet severely injured. | Through ladder slipping, fell from I. C. R. building to ground about 15 feet. |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | " | 8 | " | 1 | Injuries to head. | Struck by falling timber while tearing down an old structure. |
| " | Moncton, N.B. | " | " | 1 | 1 | Bones in both feet fractured | Thrown from height of 15 feet off ladder to ground. |
| " | Winnipeg, Man. | " | 4 | " | 1 | Collar bone broken | Fell from scaffold. |
| " | Nanaimo, B.C. | " | 19 | " | 1 | Head cut, &c. | " |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " | 23 | " | 1 | Severe scalp wound. | Struck by falling stone. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 28 | " | 1 | Head and face bruised. | The roof of a house under repair collapsed and fell on workman. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 11 | " | 1 | Loss of leg below knee. | Leg became entangled in belt in electric power house. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 7 | 1 | " | " | While oiling machinery arm became caught in cogs. |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | " | 19 | " | 1 | Loss of left hand. | While putting belt on engine hand became entangled in fly wheel. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 4 | " | 1 | Nearly asphyxiated | By gas while making a connection. |
| " | Trail, B.C. | " | 17 | " | 1 | Loss of left arm at elbow | Caught in machinery. |
| " | Copper Cliff, Ont. | " | 17 | " | 1 | Leg broken | By rebound of a steel beam. |
| " | Sarnia, Ont. | " | 3 | " | 1 | Very severely injured | Crushed between the side of his boat and wharf. |
| " | Kingston, Ont. | " | 11 | " | 1 | Face badly burned | By flying sparks. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 7 | 1 | " | " | Struck on head by pieces of bursting empty wheel. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 7 | " | 1 | Arm broken | Clothing caught in leather belt. |
| " | Londonderry, N.S. | " | 6 | 1 | " | " | A jury verdict declared death resulted from injuries received by falling off a work bench in connection with the crane into exposed cog wheels while in motion. |
| " | Welland, Ont. | " | 10 | " | 1 | Hand lacerated. | Caught in wire fence machine. |
| " | Brautford, Ont. | " | 15 | " | 1 | Severely injured | Arm caught in belting and body drawn into moving machinery; arms, shoulders, neck, face and head badly cut. |
| " | Sydney, N.S. | " | 17 | 1 | " | " | While at work at a blast furnace was killed by fall of slag. |
| " | New Westminster. | " | 11 | " | 1 | Left hand crushed | Caught in machinery. |

Building Trades— Contractors foreman.

Construction Contractor

Carpenter foreman

Carpenter.

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Metal Trades— Stationery engineer.

Assistant engineer.

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TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH—Continued.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Metal Trades—Con.</i> | | 1904. | | | | |
| Machineist. | Toronto, Ont. | Mar. 23 | 1 | 1 | Face and chest injured. | Struck by pieces of emery wheel which burst. |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | " 21 | 1 | 1 | Loss of an eye. | Struck by a splinter of steel. |
| " | St. John, N.B. | " 23 | 1 | 1 | Leg crushed. | Under heavy bar of iron. |
| " | Galt, Ont. | " 25 | 1 | 1 | Lost 3 fingers of left hand. | Hand drawn into steam driven wringer. |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " 21 | 1 | 1 | Loss of left arm below elbow. | Hand caught in machinery. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 1 | 1 | 1 | Loss of 2 fingers. | Struck by trip hammer. |
| " | " | " 1 | 1 | 1 | Eye injured. | By a flying chip of steel. |
| " | " | " 7 | 1 | 1 | Toes cut and broken. | Arm torn from socket; died from effects. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " 24 | 1 | 1 | Back strained. | While shearing scrap on plate shears. |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | Fingers cut. | Fell from platform owing to bursting of steam pipe. |
| " | London, Ont. | " 10 | 1 | 1 | Thumb hurt. | In throwing belt overland contrary to rule. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " 3 | 1 | 1 | Eye injured. | Tripping of machine while putting plank in press. |
| " | London, Ont. | " 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 arteries cut in left wrist. | By a spark of molten iron. |
| " | Galt, Ont. | " 16 | 1 | 1 | Nail torn from 2nd finger. | By slip of a chisel. |
| " | London, Ont. | " 10 | 1 | 1 | Leg broke. | Bar slipped while prying up a heavy casting. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " 17 | 1 | 1 | Loss of one finger. | While holding chain in place heavy board being lifted fall on leg. |
| " | " | " 7 | 1 | 1 | Right foot crushed. | Hand slipped while running a ventilating cover. |
| " | " | " 14 | 1 | 1 | Finger hurt. | Caught between elevator and ground floor. |
| " | Buckville, Ont. | " 14 | 1 | 1 | Right hand lacerated. | Crushed by a press. |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | " 26 | 1 | 1 | Hip dislocated. | While grinding stove plate hand was caught between wheel and casting. |
| " | Stratford, Ont. | " 31 | 1 | 1 | Fractured thigh. | While getting over car at factory sliding slipped and fell. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " 30 | 1 | 1 | Hand badly hurt. | While at work struck on head by falling scantling. |
| " | Niagara Falls. | " 17 | 1 | 1 | " | Crushed between a car and wall at locomotive works. |
| Steel works employee. | Sydney, N.S. | " 18 | 1 | 1 | " | Caught in "dolley." |
| " | " | " 18 | 1 | 1 | Shoulder blade broken. | While excavating ore pile one of the sides fell burying him under mass weighing about a ton. |
| " | " | " 31 | 1 | 1 | Foot badly crushed. | " |
| " | Walkerville, Ont. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | Leg broken. | Run down by locomotive on his way to work. |
| " | Peterboro, Ont. | " 7 | 1 | 1 | Finger lacerated. | Steel rod fell on it. |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " 9 | 1 | 1 | Internally injured. | A coil which workman was carrying fell on hand. |
| " | New Westminster, B.C. | " 9 | 1 | 1 | Badly burned. | Stepped from one track to avoid one train and struck by another coming in contrary direction. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " 26 | 1 | 1 | Spine dangerously injured. | By scaffolding giving way. |
| " | Hull, Que. | " 12 | 1 | 1 | " | Electrocuted by coming in contact with short circuit. |
| Structural iron worker | " | " | 1 | 1 | " | Coming in contact with live wire. |
| " | " | " | 1 | 1 | " | Scaffolding gave way precipitating workman 25 ft. to ground. |

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TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH—Continued.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|--|---|----------|
| 1904. | | | | | | |
| <i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> | | | | | | |
| Con. | | | | | | |
| Brewery employee | Montreal, Que. | Mar. 3 | 1 | Left hand mutilated | While corking a bottle same exploded. | |
| Brewery employees | Berlin, Ont. | " 18 | 3 | Badly burned. | Varnish ignited by candle supplying light. | |
| Cannery employee | Hamilton, Ont. | " 26 | 1 | Hand badly crushed | In lifting a heavy case. | |
| Ice packer | Port Colborne | " 12 | 1 | Scalp wound and bruises | Fell 40 feet from ladder. | |
| <i>Clothing Trades—</i> | | | | | | |
| Shoe factory hand | Quebec, Que. | " 3 | 1 | Lost 2 fingers right hand. | Fingers caught between die and head of stamping press. | |
| " | " | " 14 | 1 | Loss of finger | Caught in heel press. | |
| <i>Railway Employees—</i> | | | | | | |
| Special detective. | Hochelaga, Que. | Mar. 12 | 1 | | While avoiding one train in C.P.R. yard was struck by another coming in another direction. | |
| Conductor | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " 9 | 1 | Double fracture of right leg | Slipped off caboose steps. | |
| " | " | " 28 | 1 | Back seriously injured. | Fell from train on a bridge. | |
| Pay clerk | Seaford, Ont. | " 14 | 1 | Legs crushed | In a collision between pay-train and a freight. | |
| Engineer | Morden, Ont. | " 5 | 1 | Serious bodily injuries. | Snow plow left track and engine badly damaged; engineer being hurt. | |
| " | Elmira, Ont. | " 8 | 1 | Face badly burned. | In opening door to stoke engine, a column of hot air poured out. | |
| " | Kinnmount, Ont. | " 8 | 1 | | Was driving first engine of double-header, which left track and precipitated him under wheels of second engine. | |
| " | Outrenont, Que. | " 12 | 1 | Both legs amputated. | Caught between engine and car in a run off on C.P.R. | |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | " 12 | 1 | Shoulder hurt | In descending from engine foot slipped and he fell on right shoulder. | |
| " | Lennoxville, Que. | " 15 | 2 | | In a head-on collision between two freight trains. One engineer killed instantly; the other died from his injuries on March 21. | |
| " | Gilbert Plains, Man. | " 13 | 1 | Leg crushed | In a collision between two freight trains. | |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 14 | 1 | Ankle injured. | Slipped in getting on engine. | |
| Car inspector | St. Thomas, Ont. | " 12 | 1 | Loss of part of foot and severe scalp wound. | Struck by an engine and part of foot run over. | |
| " | Ottawa, Ont. | " 18 | 1 | Right leg sprained | By fall of elevator while lowering same. | |
| Car shop employee. | Toronto, Ont. | " 18 | 1 | | Crushed between two cars, while working underneath a freight car. | |
| Car repairer. | " | " | | | | |
| Brakeman | Tilbury, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | Severely injured | Fell from gangway of engine in motion. | |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " 6 | 1 | Severely cut | Fell from moving freight train. | |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 6 | 1 | Severely injured | While shunting was crushed between two cars. | |
| " | Walkerville, Ont. | " 7 | 1 | Back injured | Struck by end of iron truck of box car. | |
| " | Tottenham, Ont. | " 12 | 1 | Left leg crushed | Fell between cars while shunting. | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|----|---|------------------------------|---|--|
| " | Lanoxville, Que. | " | 19 | 1 | Two fingers mutilated. | in a head-on collision between two freight trains. | [crushed] |
| " | Sherbrooke, Que. | " | 15 | 1 | Body bruised. | While coupling cars. | Was caught between an engine and tender of train and chest while shunting fell off engine under box car attached thereto and was run over. |
| " | Waterford, Ont. | " | 23 | 1 | Badly bruised. | While flagging train, slipped and was struck by buffet car. | |
| " | Moncton, N.B. | " | 17 | 1 | Left hand lacerated. | Fell in getting off moving train. | |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 26 | 1 | Body severely injured. | Slightly crushed between cars. | |
| " | Swan River, Man. | " | 14 | 1 | Legs badly crushed. | In a collision. | |
| " | Maniwaki, Que. | " | 26 | 1 | Right foot severely injured. | Caught between box car and van. | |
| " | Slocan, B.C. | " | 17 | 1 | Head and neck injured. | Fell from train while setting brakes. | |
| " | Brampton, Ont. | " | 31 | 1 | Head and neck injured. | Fell from train. | |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 4 | 1 | Hand badly crushed. | While at work in railway yard. | |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | Foot badly crushed. | While working at turntable in switch and was run over by car. | |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 23 | 1 | Foot crushed. | While working at turntable in G. T. R. round house. | |
| " | " | " | 26 | 1 | Collar bone broken, &c. | Crushed between two freight cars. | |
| " | Winnipeg, Man. | " | 23 | 1 | Flesh torn from left leg. | Struck by a snow plow. | |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | Flesh torn from left leg. | Snow plow left track; workman caught between it and engine. | |
| " | Bury, Que. | " | 10 | 1 | Severely injured. | Run over by a train. | |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 11 | 1 | Severely injured. | Struck by an engine while shovelling snow from track in yard. | |
| " | Winnipeg, Man. | " | 23 | 2 | Severe injuries. | Struck by a snow plow. | |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 16 | 1 | Severe injuries. | Caught between car and platform. | |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 21 | 1 | Foot crushed. | In turntable at round house. | [travelling. |
| " | " | " | 18 | 1 | Injured in abdomen. | By engine shunting against a car in which workman was | |
| " | Morden, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | Serious injuries. | Snow plow left track, engine behind badly damaged and fireman hurt in same. | |
| " | Lanoxville, Que. | " | 15 | 1 | Head injured. | In head-on collision between two freights. | |
| " | Stouffville, Ont. | " | 19 | 1 | Severely injured. | Falling from tender. | |
| " | Portage la Prairie, Man. | " | 25 | 1 | Face and body burned. | In collision between engine and snow plow. | |
| " | Woodstock, Ont. | " | 29 | 1 | Foot crushed. | By sheet of flame from fire-box of his engine. | |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 24 | 1 | Leg broken. | By a fall off freight. | |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " | 10 | 1 | Face bruised. | In fall from car. | |
| " | Kingston, Ont. | " | 15 | 2 | All more or less injured. | By accidental closing of door of car which he was unloading. | |
| " | St. Margaret's Bay, N.S. | " | 18 | 1 | Severely bruised. | By explosion of dynamite. | |
| " | Swinton, B.C. | " | 16 | 1 | Severely bruised. | In a collision between work train and passenger express. | |
| " | Keewatin, Ont. | " | 18 | 1 | Severely bruised. | By accidental explosion of a missed blast. | |
| " | Oak Lake, Man. | " | 23 | 1 | Severely bruised. | Struck by snow plow. | |
| " | " | " | 24 | 1 | Severely bruised. | " | |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 26 | 1 | Bodily wounds. | Thrown from wagon to icy road. | |
| " | St. John, N. B. | " | 20 | 1 | One rib broken. | Struck by a sling of deals. | |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 7 | 1 | Internally injured. | Horse ran away throwing workman out of wagon. | |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 5 | 1 | Leg broken. | While unloading sugar a full sack fell on his leg. | |
| " | Quebec, Que. | " | 8 | 1 | Severe bodily injuries. | Struck by railway train while crossing track with wagon. | |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 8 | 1 | Severe head & body injuries. | While backing sleigh near building large quantity of snow and ice from roof fell. | |
| " | " | " | 11 | 1 | Severe scalp wounds. | Wagon struck by street car while crossing track. | |
| " | " | " | 11 | 1 | Right eye injured. | Struck with whip lash while getting out of way of another team. | |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 12 | 1 | Wounded in groin. | Standing in rear of wagon with open penknife in hand—wagon lurched and he was thrown to ground, blade of knife penetrating groin. | |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH—Continued.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------|----------|--|---|
| <i>Grand Transport—Con.</i> | | 1904. | | | | |
| Teamster..... | Granby, Que..... | Mich. 12.... | | 1 | Severe wounds to eye, nose, jaw. | Team ran away throwing workman out. |
| " | Sherbrooke, Que..... | " 12..... | | 1 | Several ribs broken..... | Wagon capsized throwing woman out. |
| " | Quebec, Que..... | " 9..... | | 1 | Head and body bruises..... | Break down of wagon. |
| " | Vancouver, B.C..... | " 26..... | | 1 | Ankle badly crushed..... | Fell from derrick, foot getting caught in wheel. |
| Mate on tug..... | St. John, N. B..... | " 11..... | | 1 | Injuries to face and body..... | Stumbled and fell from tug, which was in slip, to rocks twenty feet below. |
| Messenger..... | Toronto, Ont..... | " 31..... | | 1 | Seriously injured..... | Fell of bicycle. |
| Street car motorman..... | Montreal, Que..... | " 12..... | | 1 | Head and body injured..... | By collision of his car with another street car. |
| Street car employee..... | " 30..... | " 30..... | 1 | | | Struck by electric car while crossing track. |
| Elevator runner..... | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | " 11..... | | 1 | Head badly burned..... | While thawing pipes. |
| <i>Miscellaneous</i> | | | | | | |
| Fireman, civic..... | Guelph, Ont..... | " 16..... | | 1 | Severely injured..... | On way to fire hook and ladder wagon upset. |
| " | " 16..... | " 16..... | | 1 | " | " |
| " | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 16..... | | 1 | Knee badly hurt..... | " |
| Fireman, paper factory..... | Sherbrooke, Que..... | " 15..... | | 1 | Loss of right hand..... | While hitching horses to respond to alarm whistle tree caught his knee on door frame as wagon was going out and bruised it. |
| Laundry worker..... | Quatham, Ont..... | " 18..... | | 1 | Loss of left arm..... | Mutilated in wood stripping machine. |
| Quarryman..... | Winnipeg, Man..... | " 28..... | 1 | | | While at work hand caught in steam mangle and arm drawn in. |
| " | Hagersville, Ont..... | " 2..... | | 1 | Loss of eyes..... | Skull crushed by a heavy piece of stone being raised by a derrick. |
| Carrier..... | St. Roch, Que..... | " 26..... | | 1 | Severely crushed..... | An unexpected blast. |
| Cement work employee..... | Marbank, Ont..... | " 18..... | | 1 | Right knee injured..... | Roof of hangar collapsed under weight of snow falling on him. |
| " | Deseronto, Ont..... | " 13..... | | 1 | Loss of three fingers of right hand..... | Caught in pulley while putting on belt. |
| Rubber factory employee..... | Bowmanville, Ont..... | " 28..... | | 1 | Face and head burned..... | Caught in a coal crusher. |
| <i>Miscellaneous Trades</i> | | | | | | |
| Pulp mill employee..... | Mispec, N. B..... | " 8..... | | 1 | Knee dislocated..... | By explosion of crude rubber composition. |
| Cotton mill employee..... | Cornwall, Ont..... | " 21..... | | 1 | Lost forefinger of right hand..... | Workman became caught in belting. |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | " 25..... | 1 | | Dislocation of shoulder..... | In cleaning clubbing frame when in motion. |
| Fireman, civic..... | " 5..... | " 5..... | | 1 | Slightly hurt..... | Became entangled in rope drive in power room. |
| " | " 3..... | " 3..... | | 1 | | Fell from second story of burning house. |
| " | Toronto, Ont..... | " 4..... | | 1 | Severe scalp wound..... | Part of second story floor of burning house fell. |
| " | " 8..... | " 8..... | | 1 | Bodily injuries..... | Struck by falling iron girder in a burning building. |
| " | " 8..... | " 8..... | | 1 | | " |

| Ottawa, Ont. | 3 | 1 | Body and legs bruised. | To prevent himself falling from roof from which he was shovelling snow, he caught hold of an iron wire attached to an old chimney. His doing so caused some of the stones of the chimney to become loose and to fall on him. |
|---------------------|----|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Guelph, Ont. | 9 | 1 | Head injured. | While at work removing debris of burnt mill struck on head by falling timber. |
| Montreal, Que. | 14 | 1 | Three ribs broken. | While removing snow fell from roof of house to street. |
| Niagara Falls, Ont. | 5 | 1 | Lost five teeth, face cut. | Struck by stone from blast. |
| Vancouver, B. C. | 9 | 1 | | While jumping on moving street car, slipped and was run over. |
| " | 13 | 1 | | While driving with another party across track struck by street railway car and killed. |
| Quebec, Que. | 21 | 1 | | Fell from roof of house while cleaning snow. |
| " | 24 | 1 | Skull fractured. | " |
| Montral, Que. | 7 | 1 | Scalp wounds. | Buried under a pile of coal. |
| " | 13 | 1 | Leg broken. | Struck by a street railway car. |
| " | 26 | 1 | | " |
| Brantford, Ont. | 30 | 1 | Drove pickaxe through foot. | Pick glanced off rail. |

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN MARCH

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----|--|---|
| Farmer. | Galt, Ont. | Feb'y. 24 | 1 | | Load of wood upset, driver buried beneath. |
| Saw mill employee. | Chatham, Ont. | " 15 | 1 | | Drawn into balance wheel of engine in mill. |
| Miner. | Glouce Bay, N. S. | " 29 | 1 | | By fall of stone and coal at Caledonia pit. |
| " | " | " 27 | 3 | | By delayed discharge of a blast. |
| " | Monrosey, B. C. | " 27 | 1 | | Crushed by a runaway car. |
| Monter. | Brockville, Ont. | " 29 | 1 | | Spilling molten metal on same. |
| Machineist. | Hamilton, Ont. | " 24 | 1 | | Piece of flying metal. |
| Assistant roadmaster. | Schaw, Ont. | " 29 | 1 | | Snow plow ran into freight engine. |
| Sectionman. | " | " 29 | 1 | | " |
| " | " | " 29 | 1 | | " |
| Car shop employee. | Ottawa, Ont. | " 25 | 1 | | On rip saw. |
| Knitting factory hand. | John Williams, Ont. | " 26 | 1 | | In automatic knitting machine. |
| Factory hand. | Toronto, Ont. | " 24 | 1 | | By a milling cutter. |
| " | Cornwall, Ont. | Jan. 13 | 1 | | On rip saw. |
| " | " | Feb'y. 5 | 1 | | " |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | 3 | 26 | | Fell in elevator shaft about ten feet. |

place with 71. Of the 13 accidental deaths in this group five, at Listowel, Hamilton, Ont., Londonderry, N.S., Montreal, Que., and at Hamilton, Ont., were caused by the workmen being caught in machinery; three by the falling of the workmen, three by the fall of material, and two by being run over by railway trains. Twenty-one of the non-fatal accidents were received directly in connection with machinery, eight through falling material, five through the workmen falling from a height, four through the splashing of molten metal or flying sparks, two through the breaking of the cable of a hoisting apparatus, and one by the explosion of a torpedo signal. The other injuries were of a slighter nature.

Woodworking trades.—There was only one death by accident in this group, with twenty-three other casualties. At Hanover, Ont., an elevator fell on a workman who was repairing it, breaking his neck. Thirteen of the other accidents happened in connection with saws, seven in connection with shapers, planers and jointers, two in connection with belting, and one, at Toronto, Ont., through the workman jumping from a fifth story of the factory while it was on fire.

Printing and allied trades.—In these trades there were three non-fatal accidents of a painful but not dangerous character.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The record in these trades shows no fatal accidents. Of the eleven reported, four were in the nature of scalds and burns, one resulted in the head of a workman being hurt by a descending elevator, one was caused by a fall of 40 feet, two by fingers being caught in presses, one by the explosion of a bottle, one by being crushed while lifting a heavy case. At Montreal, Que., also, a workman broke his arm while at work in a slaughter house.

The Railway service.—This branch during March retained its record as being the most hazardous among the groups of trades, with seventeen deaths and fifty-four non-

fatal accidents. The collision near Lennoxville, Que., above described, accounted for four of the fatalities. The other fatal accidents were to a railway detective at Hochelaga, Que., who while trying to avoid one train was run over by another coming in a contrary direction; to an engineer at Kinmount, Ont., who while driving the first engine of a double header which left the track was precipitated under the wheels of the second engine; to a car repairer at Toronto, Ont., who was working under a freight car, when the train was moved, and he was crushed between two cars; to a brakeman at Sandon, B.C., who was killed by falling from an engine under the wheels of a box car attached to same; to a brakeman at Slocan, B.C., who while setting brakes fell from train and was killed; to a yardman at Winnipeg, Man., who was fatally injured by being struck by a snow plow; to a sectionman at Bury, Ont., who was run over by a train; to a sectionman at Toronto, Ont., who was killed by being struck by an engine while shovelling snow; to a sectionman who was crushed between cars while shunting; to a construction labourer at Swinton, B.C., who was killed in a collision between a working and a freight train; to a construction foreman at Keewatin, Ont., who was fatally injured by the accidental explosion of a missed blast. A construction labourer was killed at Oak Lake, Man., by being struck by a snowplough. Of the non-fatal injuries sixteen were the result of collisions or run-offs, ten of the sixteen occurring to construction labourers at Swinton, B.C., eight happened to employees on snowplows; sixteen occurred while shunting or coupling cars; seven by falls from trains; two of the injuries were burns received by hot blasts from the engine; two construction labourers were injured by a premature explosion of dynamite; two by being crushed by the engine, and one by a fall of freight.

General transport.—Eighteen accidents occurred in these branches, of which only one was fatal, that to an electric street railway employee at Montreal, Que., who

while attempting to cross the track in front of an approaching car was struck by same and died shortly afterwards. Eleven of the non-fatal accidents happened to teamsters and draymen through the running away of horses, falling off wagons, or breaking down of vehicles. A longshoreman at St. John, N.B., was injured by being struck by a sling of deals, and in the same city a mate on a tug fell from a wharf to the rocks 20 feet below, receiving severe injuries. A messenger boy in Toronto fell from his bicycle, injuring himself seriously; an elevator runner at Niagara Falls, Ont., had his head badly burned while thawing pipes; and a motorman in Montreal, Que., was hurt by his car coming into collision with another street car.

Miscellaneous.—There were two fatal and nineteen other accidents reported in the miscellaneous trades. The fatal accidents were as follows: A quarryman at Winnipeg, Man., had his skull crushed by a heavy piece of stone which was being raised by a derrick, and a cotton mill employee at Cornwall, Ont., was killed by becoming entangled in a rope drive in the power-room. Of the non-fatal accidents nine happened to civic firemen in the discharge of their duties, three being thrown from their reels on the way to fires, and six by the falling of burning buildings. The fireman of a paper factory at Sherbrooke, Que., lost his right hand in a wood-stripping machine; a laundry worker at Chatham, Ont., had his hand caught in a steam mangle, and his left arm being drawn in was so mutilated as to necessitate amputation; a quarryman lost his eyes through a premature blast; the roof of a hangar in Quebec, Que., collapsed through weight of snow, crushing a currier; four workmen at Mispic, N.B., Cornwall, Marlbank and Deseronto, Ont., respectively, were injured by being caught in machinery, and a rubber factory employee at Bowmanville, Ont., had his face and head burned by the explosion of crude rubber composition.

Unskilled labour.—In this branch the record shows four fatalities and seven other

accidents. A labourer at Vancouver, B.C., while trying to board a moving street car slipped and was run over; in the same city a labourer driving with another person was run over by a railway train while attempting to cross the track. At Quebec, Que., while cleaning snow from the roof of a house a labourer fell to the street and was killed; and at Montreal, Que., a labourer met death by being crushed under a pile of coal. Of the other casualties two were caused by street railway cars; three happened while the workmen were removing snow from roofs; another workman was struck by a stone from a blast; another was injured by the glancing of a pickaxe.

Notes.

According to the annual report for 1903 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, which was presented to parliament during March, the total number of casualties to British and Canadian sea-going vessels reported to the department as having occurred in Canadian waters, and to Canadian sea-going vessels in waters other than those of Canada, was 237 for the year ended June 30, representing a tonnage of 162,297 and a loss in vessels and cargoes of \$409,991. The number of lives lost in connection with these casualties was 32. The number of casualties to inland vessels were stated to be, as far as reported, slight and unimportant.

The report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works of the province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, containing the reports of the inspectors and inspectresses of factories for that province, was received during March. The total number of industrial accidents recorded for the year reaches 497, the highest in the history of the province. In the western division of Montreal the total number reached 227, in the eastern about 200, in the Quebec division 54, and in the Eastern Townships division, 19. The increase is in part accounted for by the considerable additions to the number of industrial estab-

lishments, especially in the Montreal divisions, together with the fact that a larger proportion of slight accidents are now reported to the inspector.

In the report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, for the year ended September, 1903, received at the department in March, the number of accidents in coal mines for the past year is placed at 27, to which must be added 27 which occurred in the mines in northern Cape Breton, and 50 which occurred in the southern district of Cape Breton.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1904.

The department has received notice of the following organizations having been formed during the month of March, 1904.

Nova Scotia:

River Hebert—Provincial Workmen's Association.

Quebec:

Hull—Carpenters and Joiners (International).

Montreal—Teamsters.

St. Hyacinthe—Tinsmiths and Roofers.

Sherbrooke—Painters.

Ontario:

Hamilton—Plasterers.

Niagara Falls—Rock Drillers and Helpers.

Ottawa—Painters (National).

Port Colborne—Rock Drillers and Helpers.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MARCH, 1904.

During the month of March, the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and

the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

| Nature of Order. | Amount of Order. | |
|--|------------------|------|
| | \$ | cts. |
| Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps, also type and brass crown seals. | 259 | 16 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type. | 83 | 05 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post, marking and cancelling ink. | 508 | 46 |
| Repairing post office scales. | 15 | 00 |
| Supplying mail bags. | 2,016 | 95 |
| Repairing mail bags. | 905 | 50 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags and fittings. | 134 | 65 |
| Repairing boxes, portable letter boxes and repairing railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes. | 9 | 00 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores. | 51 | 00 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform. | 75 | 00 |

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record' issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of March.

In the month of December there were issued in Canada 563 patents. A classification of the principal ones shows that 39 patents related to agriculture, 39 were for industrial machines, 26 for mechanical processes, and 10 for chemical processes. There were also 12 patents for various parts of machines, and 15 for steam engines. There were 18 electrical inventions, 11 relating to metal working and mining, 34 relating to means of locomotion, 21 to the building trades. There were 17 patents for tools, 12 for systems of heating, 13 for lighting, 4 were office utilities, and there were 4 new articles of clothing.

Among the agricultural inventions were a seed drill, a combination seed planter and fertilizer distributor, a grain shocking machine and 3 ploughs.

The industrial machines included two for paper making, 3 for sewing boots and shoes, 2 for treating tobacco leaves, 2

moulding machines, 4 brickmaking, 1 bag-making, and 1 peat harvesting machine.

Mechanical and Chemical Processes.

A noticeable feature among the new industrial processes is the increasing use of electricity in the treatment and conversion of substances. The following new uses of electrolysis may be noted:—

Among the December patents there is one for an apparatus for improving, bleaching or conditioning wheat, flour or other cereals, which comprises a blower, an ozoniser and an electrolytic tank. The material is subjected to a mixture of ozone and bleaching gas generated by electrolysis, and a solution of common salt. There are also improved electrolytic processes for the manufacture of white lead and of zinc white.

By another process several products are obtained from petroleum by treating the petroleum distillates with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid. By this means reddish brown substances with elastic properties are obtained, which produce explosives when mixed with oxidizing media, brown or black colouring matter, when dissolved in strong caustic alkali lye and fused with alkaline sulphides, celluloid-like substances when worked up with gun cotton, and varnishes when mixed with solvents.

Inventions Relating to Locomotion.

Among the inventions relating to locomotion, there were eight patents for submarine boats. The majority, however, were connected with railways, such as parts of locomotive engines and cars, tracks, &c. There were six patents for rail joints, and three for railway switches. Of these one is operated automatically by the train and another is electric. Other patents are for a railway tie, a track-laying machine, a street car fender, an air brake and other railway brakes.

Metal Working and Mining Industries.

The following inventions relate to the mining and metal-working industries:—

A process of separating ore pulp consists in subjecting it to the action of a number of magnets in turn, which are of different powers. The ore pulp is passed under these magnets in a thin stream, and the particles most susceptible to magnetic action are removed by the first magnet, which is the weakest, and other particles are removed by the other magnets. There is a patent for a mechanism for moving ingots, blooms and billets in rolling mills, a copper pig casting machine, a riveting machine, and an automatic device for cutting or separating a flowing stream of molten material.

Inventions Relating to Building Trades.

Among the inventions relating to the building trades there are four brickmaking machines, and three materials for roofs, of which one consists of a specially shaped tile, another is composed of cement gravel and felt, and the third is made up of a compound of coal tar, turpentine asphaltum, gasoline, asbestos fibre, mica and plumbago. There is a machine for hanging wall paper, parts of which comprise a roller, around which is wound and attached the paper, and underneath it a brush, which presses the paper on the wall as it is unwound.

Miscellaneous Inventions.

The following are a few other interesting inventions of some industrial importance, which have not been enumerated above. The increasing use of India rubber in articles of manufacture has led to a search for a substitute for this product. A process designed to meet this end has been patented. It consists in boiling coal tar, and mixing it in this state with boric acid dissolved in alcohol in the proportion of 100 parts of tar to 25 parts of boric acid. The vapour generated are then burnt until a green flame is produced, and then the mixture is kept heated to a temperature of 60 degrees C., and submitted to the action of oxygen.

For the prevention of explosions of coal and other dust, which are a frequent cause

of accidents, there is a patent for a liquid composed of water and an oily substance rendered soluble in water.

The increasing importance of acetylene as an illuminant is indicated in the fact

that four patents were issued in December for acetylene gas generators, being nearly a third of all the patents connected with lighting, which include also an arc lamp, a gas lamp, and a self-lighting mantle for incandescent lamps.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signature of both parties during the month of February together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule in each contract :—

Wharf and Road Approach—Grand Bend, Lambton County, Ont.

26 March 1904, \$21,388.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rates of Wages. | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|------|
| | Not less than the following:— | | |
| Contractor's foreman | \$4.00 | per day of 10 hours. | |
| Chief carpenter.. . . . | 1.75 | " | 10 " |
| Carpenters.. . . . | 1.50 | " | 10 " |
| Carpenters' helpers.. . . . | 1.25 | " | 10 " |
| Blacksmiths.. . . . | 1.75 | " | 10 " |
| Blacksmiths' helpers.. . . . | 1.25 | " | 10 " |
| Ordinary masons for embankment.. . . . | 3.75 | " | 10 " |
| Ordinary labourers.. . . . | 1.25 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with one horse and cart | 2.25 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with two horses and wagon.. . . . | 3.00 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with one horse.. . . . | 2.25 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with two horses.. . . . | 3.00 | " | 10 " |
| Dredge captain.. . . . | 3.00 | " | 10 " |
| " engineer.. . . . | 3.00 | " | 10 " |
| " fireman.. . . . | 1.75 | " | 10 " |
| " dack-hands.. . . . | 1.50 | " | 10 " |
| " cranemen.. . . . | 1.75 | " | 10 " |
| " scowman.. . . . | 1.50 | " | 10 " |
| Tug captain.. . . . | 2.50 | " | 10 " |
| " engineer.. . . . | 3.00 | " | 10 " |
| " fireman | 1.75 | " | 10 " |
| " sailors.. . . . | 1.50 | " | 10 " |

Erratum.—In the list of schedules presented in the March number of the *Gazette* the headings of the schedule governing the construction of an armoury at Cobourg, Ont., the contract of which was let on February 24, and of a schedule governing certain alterations and additions to the post office at Sydney, C.B., the contract for which was let on February 27, were accidentally transposed. This correction should be noted in making reference to the schedules in question.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during March, 1904 :—

DOMINION REPORTS.

Dominion Lands, Mines and Forests.

Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1902-1903, Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 629.

A large portion of the report of the Department of the Interior deals with the immigration into Canada during the year ending on June 30, 1903. Owing to the importance of this subject, it is treated in a special article in the present number of the *Gazette*. The other parts of the volume contain reports of the Dominion Lands agents and officers, Dominion Lands surveyors, registrars of the North-west Territories, the Superintendent of Mines, and the Superintendent of Forestry. There are also brief reports on the territory of Keewatin and the Rocky Mountains Park.

The gross revenue received by the department from all sources during the year 1902-1903 amounted to \$2,244,062.21, which was an increase of a little more than \$700,000 over the previous year. The chief increases were \$263,126.03 in timber dues, and \$175,984.65 in homestead fees. In Dominion lands revenue alone there was a net increase of \$467,614.88. The total land sales of railway companies having government land grants and of the Hudson's Bay Company amounted to 4,229,011 acres, with a value of \$14,651,757. In the previous year there were sold 2,201,795 acres, having a value of \$7,746,958.

The large influx of settlers stimulated the lumbering industry in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. In Manitoba the output of lumber manufactured under government license was 33,759,853 feet B.M., an increase of 9,468,984 feet over the previous year. In the North-west Territories the output increased from 16,418,160 feet in 1901-02 to 20,573,993 feet in 1902-03. There were 75 saw-mills operating under govern-

ment license in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, at which there were manufactured 85,613,262 feet B.M. of lumber. Four hundred and fifty-eight licenses were issued to cut timber, covering a total area of 6,613.32 square miles.

The gold production in the Yukon Territory for the year ending June 30, 1903, amounted to \$12,113,015.34, as compared with \$9,566,340.52 in the previous year. The value of gold produced there last year was greater than in any other year, the next best year having been in 1899-1900, when the production amounted to \$9,809,464.64. The large output of last year is attributed to an unusually rainy season, owing to the fact that a large amount of the pay-dirt is removed by hydraulic methods. It is stated that there are about 3,500 acres of land in the Yukon Territory under cultivation, on which all kinds of vegetables are grown. Oats have also ripened and strawberries were successfully cultivated.

Canadian Trade.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 1,008. Price, 60 cents.

The report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ended June 30, 1903, is divided into two parts, dealing respectively with Canadian and with foreign trade. There was an aggregate gain of over \$43,000,000 in the trade of Canada compared with the previous year, the imports having grown from \$212,270,158 to \$241,214,961, and the exports from \$211,640,286 to \$225,849,724. An unrevised statement is given of Canadian trade for the six months ending December 31, 1903, which shows that for that period the total imports amounted to \$124,674,540, and the exports to \$133,286,478, making a total trade of \$257,961,018, an increase of nearly \$9,000,000 compared with the latter half of 1902. The exports to other parts of the British empire for these six months, compared with the corresponding period of

1902, show a decrease from \$86,294,167 to \$85,451,086, and the exports to foreign countries, while greater than in 1902, were less in the corresponding period of 1901 by about \$1,100,000. This is accounted for by the lateness of the western harvest, which prevented the marketing of the usual quantity of grain before the close of navigation.

Taking the Canadian exports for the year ended June 30, 1903, by classes, the value of minerals exported amounted to \$31,235,165; fisheries to \$11,800,184; produce of the forest, \$36,431,114; animals and their products, \$70,466,619; agricultural products, \$51,572,889, manufactures, \$22,880,176, and miscellaneous produce, \$817,152. These sums are made up of home produce to the value of \$214,401,674, and foreign produce to the value of \$10,828,087. With regard to the countries to which the home produce was sent, exports to Great Britain amounted to \$125,199,980, compared with \$109,347,345 in 1902; to the United States they amounted to \$67,766,367, compared with \$66,567,784 in 1902, and to these countries there were exported \$21,435,327 worth of merchandise, compared with \$20,104,634 in the previous year.

The value of imports from Great Britain for the year ended June 30, 1903, was \$58,793,038, compared with \$49,022,726 in 1902. The imports from the United States for these two years were, respectively, to the value of \$128,790,237 and \$114,744,696.

It is stated that there are good openings for several lines of Canadian goods in South Africa and Australasia, but that Canadian manufacturers have been so fully occupied in supplying the demands of the home market, that they have not been able to supply outside customers.

Agriculture in Canada.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended October 31, 1903. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 252. Price, 15 cents.

In the report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1903 special attention is drawn to the prospects of trade with Japan opened

out by the exhibition at Osaka, Japan, last year. Statistics are given of the exports of the principal Canadian farm products from 1896 to 1903. Their value increased from \$39,659,686 to \$99,420,195 a year in that period. The total exports of Canadian agricultural and farm products in these years amounted to \$50,591,002 and \$114,441,863. It is stated that the increase in the production of these products has been much larger owing to the growth of the home consumption, and that the cause of this great development is not so much due to the extension of the areas devoted to agriculture as it is to improved methods of farming. Cheese factories have increased from 1,565 in 1890 to 2,398 in 1900, and creameries from 170 to 629, in addition to which 554 combined cheese and butter factories were in existence in 1900. Exports of butter have grown from 27,855,978 lbs. in 1902, to 34,128,944 in 1903, and for the same years the exports of cheese were 200,946,401 lbs. and 229,099,925 lbs.

In the season of 1903 there were 172 sailings of 37 steamers from Montreal having cold storage accommodation, and 61 sailings of steamers with cooled air chambers. Canadian apples shipped in cold storage easily took the first place in the British markets.

Important work was carried on during the year by the experimental farms. Over 40,000 samples of seed were distributed free. Excellent results were obtained in the production of earlier maturing varieties of cereals of high quality, which may extend the area of wheat growing, and satisfactory progress was made in the cross-breeding of hardy apples for the North-west districts.

Public Accounts.

Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. Ottawa, King's Printer. Pages, 214. Price, 15 cents.

In the blue-book dealing with the public accounts of Canada for the last fiscal year it is stated that the net debt of the Dominion on June 30, 1903, was \$261,606,988.87, a reduction from the previous year of

\$10,222,100.75. Of this reduction the sum of \$3,305,450 was due to a readjustment of accounts between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The average rate of interest paid on the gross debt was \$3.02 as compared with \$3.09 in the previous year, and the net rate decreased from \$2.57 to \$2.47. Among the items of expenditure, there were railway subsidies to the amount of \$1,463,222.34, and bounties on iron and steel amounting to \$1,408,252.60. The total receipts for the year were \$66,035,068.93, and the expenditure, \$51,691,902.76. Among the receipts the customs and excise taxes produced respectively \$37,001,726.90 and \$12,013,779, Dominion lands, \$1,695,591.63, and fisheries, \$78,635.82. Dues for the Sick Mariners' Fund were collected to the amount of \$64,851.55, and the steamboat inspection dues amounted to \$28,888.09. The fisheries revenue, derived from licenses, sales, fines, &c., came to \$78,635.82, of which the sum of \$43,015.62 came from British Columbia. A revenue of \$39,636.40 was derived from the penitentiaries, and \$59,848.09 from fines, forfeitures, &c., excluding those relating to fisheries.

Mineral Production of Canada.

Geological Survey of Canada. Section of Mines. Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada for 1903. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 11.

The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1903 is estimated at \$63,226,510, made up of \$33,707,403 for metallic and \$29,219,107 for non-metallic products. An allowance of \$300,000 is made for the value of mineral products not returned. There is a decrease in the grand total of production of a little more than one per cent, compared with the figures for 1902. There was a decrease of over \$2,500,000 in the gold output of the Yukon Territory, and a decrease of over a million in the values of pig iron, silver, lead and nickel. Increases in the production of iron ore, copper and zinc aggregated nearly \$1,500,000. There was an enlarged production of coal and coke, limestone, mica, salt, cement, and some clay products, amounting altogether to nearly \$2,000,000, of which \$1,600,000 was attributed

to the output of coal and coke. There were decreases, aggregating about \$500,000 in asbestos, natural gas, petroleum and a few other substances. The value of the total mineral products of Canada, for 1903, per head of population, was \$11.29, as compared with \$2.23 in 1886, the first year for which these figures were obtained.

Production of Asbestos.

Geological Survey of Canada. Mineral Resources of Canada. Bulletin on Asbestos. By R. W. Ellis, LL.D., F.R.C.S. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1903. Pages, 28.

A bulletin on asbestos recently issued by the Geological Survey of Canada gives much information with regard to the localities where this mineral is found in Canada, the amount of its production in the past few years, its value, and the present conditions of the producing mines. Asbestos is mined in seven districts of Quebec and in two places in Ontario. The production has steadily increased from 380 tons in 1880 to 30,219 in 1902, the value of the amount produced in these years being \$24,700 and \$1,126,688. The price per ton, however, in that period has declined from \$65 to \$37.28. In 1896 the manufacture of asbestic was commenced. This is a product specially adapted for fine plaster for walls and interiors of buildings. The production of asbestic has increased from 1,358 tons, with the average value of \$5 per ton in 1896, to 10,197 tons in 1902, having an average value of \$2.12 per ton.

Canadian Merchant Marine.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1903, Marine. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 242.

During the year ending June 30, 1903, the expenditure of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for maintenance of lights and coast service is stated in the annual report of the department to have amounted to \$559,382.53, and the sum of \$399,487.73 was spent for construction, showing an increase of \$262,782.24 over the previous year in these two branches. There were 754 light stations, lightships and fog-alarm stations in the Dominion on June 30, 1903, with 963 lights, 94 steam whistles,

fog-horns, bells and guns, and 751 light-keepers, engineers of fog-alarms and masters of lightships.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries maintains marine hospitals in the various maritime provinces, and, at the seaports where such hospitals have not been established, sick and disabled seamen are placed in the general hospitals there, and the cost of their maintenance is paid out of the revenue of the department. For the purpose of supporting the marine hospitals dues of two cents per ton register are levied on all vessels arriving in any port in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The receipts from these dues for the past fiscal year amounted to \$64,851.55, and the expenditure on sick and disabled seamen was \$48,151.48.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to keep up winter communication between Summerside, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B. The trips of the steamer employed were kept up until January 10, 1903, but a few days later the ship was caught in the ice and was not released until March 18.

The total number of casualties to British and Canadian sea-going vessels in Canadian waters, and Canadian vessels in other waters, reported to the department during the year was 237, representing a tonnage of 162,297 tons register, and the loss to vessels and cargoes, as far as ascertained, was \$409,991. Casualties to inland vessels were slight and unimportant. Ten casualties in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence were investigated, for which the masters were responsible for four, pilots for three, and three were due to the perils of navigation.

Statistics are given in the report of the live stock shipments to Europe for the year 1903 from the various ports. From Montreal there were shipped 147,201 cattle and 61,017 sheep; from St. John, N.B., 37,453 cattle, 19,310 sheep and 115 horses; from Halifax, 3,856 cattle, 426 sheep and 17 horses, and from Charlottetown, 1,928 sheep.

The recent invention of submarine signalling which has been tested in the United States is being investigated by the department, as it is claimed to be more effective than other methods in cases of wind or fog.

Indian Affairs.

Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1903. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 108. Price, 45 cents.

The population of the Indians in Canada in 1903 is given as 108,233, an increase of 121 over 1902. During the year there were 2,311 births and 2,143 deaths. The difference between the increase in population and the number of births in excess of deaths is accounted for by migrations. The high death rate is due largely to tuberculosis and infantile diseases. The Indians have continued to make steady progress in their industrial conditions. The agricultural crops harvested by them in the whole Dominion increased by 159,871 bushels, and the area under cultivation by 4,560 acres. The cattle herds owned by them in the North-west Territories have been steadily increasing numerically, and their standard has greatly improved. The growth of the agricultural industry among the Indians of Quebec has been retarded by improved conditions in the labour market. The pursuits of hunting, trapping and fishing brought them approximately \$1,000,000. In Quebec they made from these occupations \$90,754, and in Ontario their earnings were \$75,414 by fishing and \$115,145 by hunting and trapping. Fish, fur and game were reported to be plentiful in Manitoba. In the Saskatchewan district muskrats were unusually plentiful, and farm operations were interfered with owing to the money to be made from their pelts. The following is a summary of their earnings from all sources:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Value of farm produce.. . . . | \$1,094,492 |
| Fishing, hunting, &c.. . . . | 990,765 |
| Various minor industries.. . . . | 576,310 |
| Wages earned.. . . . | 1,278,294 |

In Manitoba and British Columbia the main employment of the Indians is with the fishing companies and salmon canneries, lumbering, picking hops and fruits,

freighting and packing. In the North-west Territories they are limited to selling hay and firewood, freighting and working as farm labourers. The minor industries include the manufacture of mittens, moccasins, snow-shoes, barrels, boats, canoes, &c.

There was an increase of 9 in the number of schools among them, the number being 292, of which 224 were day schools, 45 boarding, and 23 industrial schools.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Ontario Bureau of Labour.

Fourth Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 215.

The fourth report of the Ontario Bureau of Labour for the year 1903 deals with the following subjects: Wage-earners statistics, business openings, directory of labour organizations, conciliation in trade disputes, strikes and lockouts, industrial statistics, legal decisions affecting labour, and Ontario labour laws. In order to obtain returns with regard to wage-earners, blank schedules were sent to trade organizations throughout the province, and information was thus secured with reference to the date of their formation, the work carried on by them, the wages and working hours of their members, the average number of days of idleness, and other important information with regard to them. Returns were received from 271 organizations in all, but many others were too incomplete to be of any use.

Reports were received from the various clerks of cities, towns and villages, with regard to business openings in their respective localities, and new industries which had been recently established.

Since the amendment to the Ontario Trade Disputes Act, which was passed in March, 1902, providing for conciliation in trades disputes, it is stated that it has been officially called into action in 23 cases, 12 times in 1902, and 11 in 1903. In addition to these, the secretary of the Bureau of Labour, who is conciliator under the Act, also acted as adviser in a number of other

cases in which disputes were averted or adjusted.

Industrial statistics were obtained by sending schedules to manufacturers, contractors and other employers throughout the province. Returns were received from 204 establishments. In these there were 13,505 employees in all. The aggregate number of days in operation was 59,768, and the gross value of the product was \$20,869,441. The amount of \$3,627,218 was paid in wages, giving an average annual earning of \$267.87, or a daily wage rate of \$1.22. The labour cost of production was 25 per cent, as against 21.69 in 1901, and 22.24 in 1902.

Among other subjects contained in this report are: Remarks from labour organizations with reference to general conditions of their trades, and suggested labour legislation and improvements in the administration of the law; a report of the annual convention of the Association of Officials of the Bureaus of Labour Statistics, held in 1901; a list of bureaus of labour statistics in different countries, and a number of other subjects relating to industrial conditions.

Crown Lands of Ontario.

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario for the year 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 88.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario for 1903, the following sales were made during that year: 94½ acres of clergy lands, to the value of \$80.25; ¾-acre of common school lands, valued at \$20; 100 acres of grammar school lands at \$100; 3,740¼ acres of university lands at \$1,891.37, and 80,466 acres of Crown lands at an aggregate value of \$55,569.25, sold for agricultural purposes, and 6,437 acres sold for mining purposes, for \$15,123.89. Collections on account of mining leases amounted to \$14,528.63, and the conversion of mining leases into patents produced \$14,528.63. There were leased for mining purposes 32,527 acres, at a rental of \$33,177.61. The total area of Crown lands disposed of was 123,995

acres, and the total collection on account of these lands was \$147,014.05. The volume of settlers in the newer parts of the province was satisfactory. Large numbers settled in the Temiscaming and Rainy River districts, and in the free grant districts. The towns of Port Arthur and Fort William are said to have a population approaching 12,000. There was an issue of 3,650 certificates for military grants, making a total of 10,250, including those issued in 1902.

The following statistics are given of the mining industry in Ontario during the year: The output of nickel was 6,998 tons, having a value at the works of \$2,499,068. The quantity of copper produced was 4,731 tons with a value in the ore or matte of \$641,726. The output of iron ore was 208,154 tons, valued at \$450,099, and the production of pig iron was 87,004 tons, worth \$1,491,696. Of the ore smelted, 48,092 tons were taken from Ontario mines, and 103,137 tons were imported from the United States. The amount of steel made was 15,229 tons, valued at \$304,580. The yield of gold was 10,383 ounces, worth \$188,936, and of silver 16,688 ounces, worth \$8,949.

The lumber trade was very prosperous, and the revenue collected from this source amounted to \$2,307,356.12. A sale was held of timber lands lying along the route of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which realized an average of \$4,461.38 per square mile. There has been a great increase in the stumpage value in the Rainy River district, due to the rapid settlement of the western prairies, which has opened up a market for sawn timber. At Rainy River town there are two large saw-mills capable of cutting 80,000,000 feet board measure per annum of sawn lumber. There are seven pulp companies in Northern Ontario, either in process of erecting mills or already engaged in the manufacture of paper.

Effective work was done by the Bureau of Colonization in obtaining farm labourers from England, for whom there was a great demand, owing to the movement to New

Ontario and the North-west in 1901 and 1902. An agent was sent to England in March and in December, who induced many farm labourers to emigrate to Ontario. In the winter of 1902-3 a bureau of farm labour was organized, and blank forms were distributed throughout the province, to be filled in and returned by farmers, giving particulars of the kind of help they required, and the number of men they wished to obtain.

Neglected and Dependent Children.

Eleventh Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario for the year 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 79.

In the report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, it is stated that 239 children were placed in foster homes during 1903. Since the establishment of this office in 1893, homes have been found for 2,030 children. There exist 27 Children's Aid Societies in the province, and a summary is given of the work performed by 24 of these societies. The demand for children for adoption exceeds the supply, and their treatment in foster homes is very satisfactory. About two thousand homes are under the supervision of official visitors. Owing to nearly all the children being placed in country districts, where temptations are fewer than in cities, there has been a marked improvement in their moral condition, although many were taken from debasing surroundings. Not one is known to be in prison at the present time, and only an average of three or four per cent have had to be sent to the Industrial Schools for special training.

A summary is given of some recent legislation relating to children passed by the Ontario government. The chief features of these laws are the introduction of the probation system in dealing with children charged with any offence, prohibiting their detention in jails, and the provision for the appointment of 'children's committees' for each electoral district in the province to attend to the needs of neglected or dependent children.

Department of Public Works.

Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 67.

The report of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, for the year 1903, contains a detailed account of the work performed on public buildings, repairs and improvement made to bridges, locks, dams and other works, a report on railway extensions of the year, a list of the colonization and mining roads built, and financial statements relating to this department.

The provincial architect states that, notwithstanding the numerous labour disputes, most of the public works for which appropriations had been voted, were completed during 1903, and others were well advanced, but in a few cases the works were deferred on account of the impossibility of obtaining reasonable tenders.

According to this report, the railways in Ontario have a total length of 7,176.64 miles, of which 1,447.50 were completed before confederation, and 5,729.14 after. At present there are 119 miles of railway under construction.

The expenditure on public works for the year was \$695,199.43, of which the sum of

\$454,785.52 was spent by the Department of Public Works, and \$240,413.91 by inspectors, &c.

Public Accounts of Ontario.

Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 267.

The total receipts of the province for 1903 amounted to \$5,466,653.13, and the expenditure to \$4,888,982.57. Among the sources of revenue were woods and forests, which produced \$2,307,356.12; the succession duty, which produced \$386,948.24; licenses, which brought \$371,671.27; Crown lands, from which were obtained \$80,168.90. The chief items of expenditure were \$945,020.49 for education, \$922,037.20 for the maintenance of public institutions, \$378,846.02 for agriculture, and \$223,661.97 for hospitals and charities.

Liquor Licenses in Ontario.

Report of the Inspection of Liquor Licenses for the year 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 116.

In the twenty-eighth annual report on the inspection of liquor licenses in Ontario, the following summary is given, showing the number of licenses issued and in force during the past three license years :—

| Years. | Licenses. | | | | | | | Extensions, transfers and removals of licenses. | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------|------------|--------|---|-----|----|-----|
| | Tavern. | | | | Shop. | Wholesale. | Total. | | | | |
| | Yearly. | | Six months. | | | | | | | | |
| | Ordinary. | Beer and wine. | Ordinary. | Beer and wine. | | | | | | | |
| 1900-1..... | 2,582 | 39 | 46 | 14 | 303 | 24 | 3,008 | 20 | 450 | 11 | 481 |
| 1901-2..... | 2,577 | 36 | 57 | 10 | 308 | 26 | 3,014 | 15 | 278 | 13 | 306 |
| 1902-3..... | 2,593 | 35 | 53 | 13 | 307 | 22 | 3,023 | 23 | 491 | 18 | 532 |

The provincial revenue derived from this source was for

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1900-1.. | \$304,676 60 |
| 1901-2.. | 301,369 17 |
| 1902-3.. | 304,789 59 |

For the same years the amounts paid to municipalites were respectively \$250,482.13, \$245,477.65 and \$250,229.76. The following amounts, in addition, were imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties

for the same years, \$144,289.12, \$145,574.57, and \$147,935.47.

Game Animals in Ontario.

Report of the Ontario Game Commission for the year 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 23.

The Ontario game commissioners report that in 1903, 259 non-resident licenses, 5,707 deer hunting and 153 moose hunting

licenses were issued. The receipts of this department were \$19,505.82, and the expenditure \$9,308.10, leaving a balance of \$10,197.72, nearly \$3,000 in excess of the previous year. Of the fur-bearing animals a marked increase in the number of beaver is reported, but there was no increase in otter. It is stated that there is a general desire among those engaged in the fur business that mink should be protected, as not more than 10 per cent of the skins obtained in the province are first class. With regard to the game birds, ducks are reported to have been very numerous, but there was a scarcity of grouse and quail, and woodcock are becoming fewer each succeeding season.

The Deaf and Dumb of Ontario.

Thirty-third Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, being for the year ending September 30, 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1903. Pages, 37.

The thirty-third annual report on the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb contains a résumé of the history of this institution and a description of the methods in use for the education of deaf mutes. During the session of 1902-03 there was an attendance of 283 pupils, of whom 140 were boys and 143 girls. Since the opening of the institution, it is stated that 1,294 deaf and dumb children have been educated there, and have been able to earn a livelihood for themselves, many of them having done well financially. The boys, in addition to their literary work, are taught printing, carpentry, moulding and drawing, shoemaking, barbering, and baking. The girls are instructed in domestic work, cooking, housekeeping, sewing, dress-making, and fancy work, besides the regular course in literary work.

Lunatic and Idiot Asylums.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending September 30, 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 219.

The total number of inmates in the asylums of Ontario at the end of 1902 was 5,372, and at the end of 1903, 5,458. In September, 1902, the total number of insane

officially known to the department was 5,394, and of idiots, 659. In September, 1903, the insane numbered 5,546, and idiots, 690, showing an increase of 152 lunatics and 31 idiots. There were 61 more applications every month than could be immediately provided for at the asylums. The percentage of recoveries of insane patients was 28.67 on admissions, 5.06 on the average number resident, and 71.16 on total discharges. This is based on returns for ten years from 1894 to 1903.

Education of the Blind.

Thirty-second Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, being for the year ending September 30, 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 27.

In the report on the institution for the education of the blind, at Brantford, it is stated that the school was re-opened on September 16, 1903, with an attendance of 103 pupils, being four less than at the opening in the previous year. The total attendance for the year 1902-03 was 131, being 67 males and 64 females. Three pupils graduated in June, having completed their courses one in piano tuning, one in piano tuning, literary and music classes, and the third in music, literary and industrial subjects, receiving an artists' diploma, A.T.C.M., in music. The need is pointed out for a workshop in some populous centre where blind adults might be instructed in some trade, and where graduates of the institution might be temporarily employed. The favourite course of instruction at the institution is piano tuning, and there are at the present time 22 pupils in the tuning class. Basket-making is not as popular as in former years, owing to the demand for tuners in the piano factories at the present time inducing all the blind students who are able to do so to take up this trade in preference.

QUEBEC REPORT.

Industrial and Labour Conditions.

Report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1903. Quebec, King's Printer. Pages, 219.

The report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works of the province of Quebec for 1903, contains reports on the work of this department with regard to colonization and immigration, inspection of industrial establishments, and the enforcement of the Quebec Trades Disputes Act during the year, as well as reports on various other subjects. A summary of the reports on immigration and colonization is given in the monthly article on the Immigration and Colonization Movement on another page of the present number of the *Gazette*.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings is divided into the following parts: Western Division—enforcement of the law, age of children, duration of work, overtime (girls', children's and women's work), accidents to workmen—safety measures, boiler inspection, law relating to public buildings, and report of the Inspectors' Congress, various desiderata. In connection with the enforcement of the law relating to industrial establishments, attention is drawn to the general neglect of the heads of new factories to comply with the law requiring them to transmit to the inspector a notice in writing giving their names, addresses, names of their establishments and their location, the kind of industry exploited, and the quantity of motive power employed.

The amendment to the law fixing the age for boys in factories at 13 years came into force without any objection, and the change has already done much good, especially in textile factories, where formerly many boys of 11 and 12 were to be met with.

The ten hour day is said to be nearly general in workshops and factories employing men only, but many mixed establishments work only 58 or 59 hours per week. A certain number of large saw-mills are kept running day and night, with two squads, between May and November. Nineteen permits for overtime were granted in the western division of the district of Mont-real. In the case of women, girls and

children, work may only be prolonged to nine o'clock at night for a period of not more than six weeks.

A total of 497 industrial accidents were reported for the province of Quebec during the year, which is a greater number than for any previous year. It is stated also that accidents are not reported by employers as strictly as they should be.

A change has been made in the system of boiler inspection whereby a particular district is allotted to each inspector, which must be fully covered each year. Inspections were made of 1,383 boilers during the year. A recommendation is made for the inspection of the boilers of butter and cheese factories, which are at present exempt.

With regard to the sanitary conditions in factories, a great improvement in recent years is noted, especially in the case of large factories and those of recent construction. Mechanical ventilation is being rapidly introduced, and dry polishing by special machines which must necessarily be equipped with suction pipes to carry off the dust, is now in general use. In box, door and window sash factories, the dust, with the cuttings and shavings, is carried off mechanically to feed the boilers, and there is a similar arrangement in the large shoe factories. An improvement is reported with regard to sweatshops, partly because more ready-made clothing is made up in large factories than formerly.

The Clerk of the Council of Conciliation and Arbitration, in his report on the enforcement of the Quebec Disputes Act during the year ending June 30, 1903, states that it was instrumental in preventing and settling a number of disputes. A threatened strike in the boot and shoe factory of Messrs. J. B. Blouin & Fils, Lévis, was averted in October, 1902, through the mediation of a council of conciliation appointed under the Act. In 1903, the Act was amended by the addition of an article empowering the Clerk of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, called the registrar,

to proceed to any locality where a dispute exists, without waiting for a request in writing to be made to him, and to endeavour to induce the parties concerned to settle their differences between themselves, or to refer them to a council of conciliation. This amendment came into force on April 25, 1903, and the registrar forthwith proceeded to Montreal in order to try to promote settlements of the strikes of longshoremen and carpenters and joiners which were then in progress. The registrar claims that his intervention contributed to the final settlement of these two strikes, as his suggestions were carried out in both cases. In a subsequent report an account is given of attempts to settle a strike of roofers in Montreal, which occurred on September 1. Though unsuccessful, the registrar was informed by both parties that if they had known of the existence of a conciliation law the dispute would probably not have taken place.

The following recommendations are made in this report. That a bureau of labour and labour statistics be established in Quebec; that the Clerk of Councils of Conciliation be made a regular officer of the civil service, in order that he may have more time at his disposal for the work, and that additional copies of the law be printed for distribution among masters and men, in order that its provisions may be more widely known.

NOVA SCOTIA REPORT

Mineral Production of Nova Scotia.

Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, for the year ending September 30, 1903. Halifax, King's Printer, 1904.

In the March number of the *Labour Gazette* a statement is given of the mineral production of Nova Scotia for the year ending September 30, 1903, which is embodied in the report of the Department of Mines. Compared with the previous year, there were decreases in the production of gold, iron ore, pig iron and coke. There was an increase of 882,378 tons of coal raised, and there were manufactured 180,434 tons of

steel ingots, none of which were produced in 1902.

The principal markets for coal were the province of Quebec, to which were sold, 1,403,916 tons; the United States, which purchased 968,832 tons, and New Brunswick, which purchased 376,722 tons. In Nova Scotia itself there were sold 1,605,477 tons.

This report contains a list of accidents which occurred at the mines during the year, a statement of the number and classes of men employed in each mine, descriptions of the various mines and metalliferous regions, a report on the prospects of deep gold mining in Nova Scotia, and other particulars relating to the mining industry of the province.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Statistics of Maryland.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1903. State Printer, Baltimore, 1904. Pages, 331.

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland begins with the recommendation of the passage of a Bill for the settlement of trade disputes by mediation, voluntary arbitration and the investigation of their causes. A section on industrial conditions gives some average retail prices of food in Baltimore in 1903, and comparative tables of wages in the United States for a number of years back, taken from reports of Federal and State Labour Bureaus. Among other subjects treated in this report are strikes and lockouts in Maryland in 1903, labour organizations, sweatshop inspections, employment of children in mercantile establishments, and of women and children in factories, recent labour laws, and the decision of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in the sweatshops case. This legal decision is of great importance, as it affirms the constitutionality of an Act passed by the legislature of Maryland in 1902, to abolish the evils of sweatshops by compulsory inspection and by the enforcement of regulations against unsanitary conditions prevailing in them.

Condition of the Negro in Massachusetts.

Social and Industrial Condition of the Negro in Massachusetts. (From the Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, pp. 215-320.) State Printers, Boston, 1904.

A report on the condition of the Negro made by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour begins with an account of the legal and political status of the Negro since the earliest times. Statistics are given of the Negro population at the different census periods from 1790 to 1900, compared with the total population of the State. In the 110 years, the Negroes increased from 5,463 to 31,974, but the ratio between the two races remained about the same, the Negroes having been 1.44 per cent of the total population in 1790, and 1.14 in 1900. Statistics are given of the occupations of Negroes, their wages and salaries, their places of birth, number of mixed marriages, death rate, education, religion, and commitments for crimes, as well as statistics of various other subjects which serve to indicate their present social and industrial condition.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Workmen's Trains.

Return showing (1) the Number of Workmen's Trains running on all Railways within the Metropolitan Area; (2) the Distance run and the Fares Charged on each particular Train. London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1903. Pages, 90. Price, 9d.

The railways in England running between London and the suburbs are compelled by statute to issue workmen's tickets at reduced rates, good for a limited time each day, except Sundays and holidays. A return to the House of Commons gives particulars of each railway company having a suburban service as to the statutes governing workmen's trains, the prices of fares charged and the number issued in 1902, and the mileage and stations of each railway. There are in all 16 railway companies entering London, all but one of which run workmen's trains. Statistics are given for each line, but there is no general summary in the return, except with regard to the total number and mileage of the trains.

The Metropolitan line, which has the largest local passenger traffic, issued in 1902 6,228,008 workmen's return tickets, in addition to which, the Great Northern and Midland railways issued 7,106,172 tickets for points on the line of the Metropolitan Railway. The scale of fares is as follows: For a distance not exceeding 4 miles, 2d., between 4 and 7 miles, 3d., between 7 and 10 miles, 4d., between 10 and 13 miles, 5d., and between 13 and 16 miles, 6d. Similar rates prevail on the other railways.

Railway Accidents in Great Britain.

Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom during the nine months ending September 30, 1903. London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 172. Price, 1s. 5d.

In the February number of the *Labour Gazette* a summary is given of a report on railway accidents in the United Kingdom for the first half of 1903. Similar returns have been published, covering the 9 months ending September 30, 1903. In this period the total number of persons killed was 877, and the injured numbered 5,057, being an increase respectively of 66 and 171 for the corresponding period of 1902. In the list of fatalities were 116 passengers, 347 railway servants, and 414 other persons, including 208 trespassers and 126 suicides. There were 53 people killed when passing over level crossings. Reports of inspectors and sub-inspectors of the Railway Department are given on accidents which had been inquired into, and numerous recommendations are made for the avoidance of similar accidents in future.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

West Australia Labour Bureau.

Sixth Annual Report of the Government Labour Bureau of West Australia for the year ended December 31, 1903.

In the Sixth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau of West Australia, covering the year 1903, it is stated that the main features of this bureau are (1) to assist employers to secure employees, and (2) to furnish men and women, when out of employment, with free and reliable information as to the

character of the work to be had. The following statistics are given to indicate the work performed by the bureau during 1903. The number of individual men who applied for work was 4,283, a decrease of 411 from the previous year. There were 3,040 single men, 84 widowers, and 1,159 married men, representing 2,974 children, of whom 2,147 were dependent upon their parents. Work was found for 2,018 applicants, being 213 more than in 1902. In 1,657 cases work was supplied by private persons, an increase of 549 over the previous year. The number of applicants for work decreased steadily each month from 912 in January to 381 in December. The three chief classes of work-people seeking employment were general labourers, numbering 1,400, 423 bushmen and 276 farm hands. Work was found for 599 labourers, 402 bushmen and 271 farm hands. There were 178 men assisted by railway passes to employment from the central office at a cost of £134 18s. 4d., of which amount £35 18s. 8d. was refunded.

EUROPEAN REPORT.

Work of Labour Departments and Bureaus.

Die Fortschritte der amtlichen Arbeitssstatistik in den wichtigsten Staaten. Erster Teil.

Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt, Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik. Berlin, Earl Heymanns Verlag, 1904. Pages, 212.

The first volume of 'The Progress of Bureaus of Labour Statistics in the Most Important Countries,' which has just been published by the Royal Statistical Bureau of Germany, deals with the Labour Departments and Bureaus of the United States of America, Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Austria and Holland. The origin and development of these branches of the public service are described in each instance. This account is followed by a list of all the publications issued by the labour bureaus of these countries, with a brief summary of their contents. In the introductory chapter, it is observed that many other publications having reference to industrial questions have been issued by the various governments from time to time, in the nature of reports of royal and state commissions, parliamentary returns and reports of other departments, but no special mention is made of these publications, as they do not fall within the scope of the inquiry instituted by the Royal Statistical Bureau of Germany.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

ONTARIO CASES.

Unauthorized Conduct of Fellow-Workman.

The Court of Appeal has given judgment in an interesting question arising out of an action for damages under the 'Fatal Injuries' Act.

The trial court, with a jury, awarded the plaintiff \$1,000 damages. In appeal the judgment was reversed. The facts are as follows:—

The plaintiff is the widow and administratrix of one James Alexander, who was

a workman in the defendant's employ, and at the time of his death was working in the defendant's sash and door factory. His bench was on the first floor of the factory. There was an opening in the floor through which boards were passed from the lower to the first floor when required. The usual method in vogue at the time was when a load of boards was to be put upstairs a workman was sent up and stood by the hole to receive each board as it passed through the hole. When only a few boards were to be pushed up the man below pushed a board up a short distance and rattled it to attract the attention of those on the first floor, when one of the men engaged there would go forward to receive the boards. On the occasion in question, however, one

William Mills, an employee of the defendant, found three boards standing with their upper ends in the opening above, and desired to remove them out of the way. He pushed one of them up a short distance and rattled it. His signal not being attended to, he became impatient, and violently shoved the board up so that it shot up through the hole and landed on the first floor. He repeated this with a second and third. The last one, unfortunately, struck the deceased, who was walking past the hole at the time, and caused his death. At the trial it was contended for the plaintiff that the defendant should have had some rule or system for warning or protecting the workmen above when boards were being put through, and upon that theory questions were submitted to the jury, who found, first, that the defendant should have had a rule or system for warning or protecting the workmen, and, secondly, that he had no such rule or system, and, thirdly, that the system he had was not sufficient to give proper warning.

His Lordship the Chief Justice of Ontario was of opinion that the defendant was not responsible for the accident. The court was of opinion that the course adopted by William Mills was highly dangerous, and almost certain to lead to accidents of a more or less serious nature. Not only was it not the usual course, but it was wholly unprecedented. The defendant or her superintendent could not be blamed for not assuming that a workman would resort to any such unlikely and hazardous measures for removing boards from the lower floor. As it was usually and ordinarily performed, there could be no necessity for providing for giving warning. The accident could not have happened but for the unforeseen and unauthorized conduct of a fellow-workman.

Inasmuch as the plaintiff's case rested entirely upon the alleged want of a rule or system, the court allowed the appeal, and the action was dismissed.

(Alexander vs. Mills, Court of Appeals, Toronto, January 15, 1904.)

Breach of Contract.

This was an action tried at Toronto with a jury, the plaintiff being a merchant tailor, and the defendant until the end of May, 1903, being in the service of plaintiff under a written agreement as follows:

'I hereby agree to an engagement of your services as outfitter and salesman, from August 1, 1902, to January 1, 1904, at a salary of \$35 per week.

A. E. TREBILCOCK.'

'I hereby accept the above agreement.

FRANK BURTON.'

The plaintiff complained that the defendant in breach of this contract left his employment about the end of May, 1903. Defendant replied that he left with the consent and by the leave of plaintiff. Plaintiff also charged the defendant with wrongfully using plaintiff's books in order to procure a list of his customers, and, upon leaving, wrongfully used this list to the detriment of plaintiff's business. Plaintiff further charged the defendant with procuring copies of orders given by customers to plaintiff, and endeavouring to induce customers to break their contracts with him and to give them to defendant. Plaintiff also charged defendant with inducing his servants or workmen to leave his service, and also converting to his own use certain patterns, the property of the plaintiff.

On all these points plaintiff failed to establish his case by evidence, and the only point on which he was successful was his claim for \$75 advanced to defendant in January, 1903, for the purpose of enabling defendant to attend a custom tailors' convention at St. Paul, the object being that the defendant should have an opportunity of exchanging ideas with cutters of the principal houses in the United States and Canada. On this point the court held that this was for the benefit of both parties, and that this money was advanced to the defendant on the implied condition and understanding that he should remain in the employment of plaintiff during the

time called for by his agreement. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff for \$75.

(Trebilcock vs. Burton, Toronto, March 12; Falconbridge, C.J.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Duty of Party Using Dangerous Machines.

An action was brought by a lineman named MacDougall against the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company for damages resulting from an electric shock, which threw him from a pole to the ground, and caused serious injuries. The company pleaded that the accident was due to the negligence of the plaintiff, and this belief was maintained in the court of first instance, which dismissed the action. The case was finally taken to the Court of Review. In rendering the judgment of the Court in Review His Lordship, Mr. Justice Trenholme, confirmed the doctrine that a party using dangerous appliances must employ the latest known devices to protect employees, even against their own negligence. In the present case there was a guy wire which should have been insulated, and an iron bracket to which a new trolley wire was attached with a wire connected with the old charged trolley wire. Had the company caused the new trolley wire to be fastened with rope, as might easily have been done, the accident would not have occurred. Under the circumstances, the judgment was re-

versed, and damages in the sum of \$750 awarded.

(MacDougall vs. Montreal Park and Island Railway Company, Montreal, March, 1904; Court of Review.)

Damages for Loss of an Eye.

This was an action in damages taken against the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. The plaintiff claimed \$1,999, for the loss of an eye of his minor son while in the employ of the company at Chambly. The facts were as follows:—

Holes had been drilled in some concrete, and instead of using the ordinary spoon and pump to clear out the holes, the company was using old steam heating pipe. Plaintiff's son held the pipe while a companion struck it down. Chips off the pipe flown in all directions, and one of them destroyed the boy's eye. Mr. Justice Curran held that the company was not justified in using such apparatus, and that in any event it should have given some protection for the workman's face. On the other hand, however, the boy was aware of the danger of his occupation under the circumstances, and the court considered that while he had proved the amount of his claim, something must be deducted for the contributory negligence of the plaintiff. The result was that judgment was rendered for \$1,200.

(Charette vs. Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company; Superior Court, Curran, Justice, Montreal, March, 1904.)

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|-----------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Ontario—</i> | | | |
| Algona Mills | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 215. | C. Mount. | Desbarats, Ont. |
| Allandale. | Order of R. Conductors, No. 355. | Geo. Clark. | Box 23, Allandale, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, No. 486. | Geo. Lawrence. | Box 24 " " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Barrie Bay Lodge, No. 442. | Matthew Robertson. | " " " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Lake Simcoe Lodge, No. 377. | Walter Barry. | " " " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 244. | James McPherson. | " " " |
| Alma. | Threshers' Protective Ass'n, No. 13. | Alex. Duff. | Stirton, Ont. |
| Amherstburg. | Bartenders' Inter. League (Cooks), No. 305. | James H. Kirtley. | Amherstburg, Ont. |
| Apple Hill. | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Glengarry Div., No. 137. | | |
| Arnprior. | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 227. | Charles Burgess. | Sand Point, Ont. |
| Beausville. | Journymen Stonecutters' Union. | W. S. Innes. | Box 10, Beausville, Ont. |
| Beeton. | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 254. | Thomas Young. | Beeton, Ont. |
| Belleville. | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 290. | S. P. Sinfield. | Sidney Crossing, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, No. 189. | W. J. Logue. | Belleville Station, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Challenge Lodge, No. 66. | Geo. Brown. | " " |
| " | Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 298. | Arthur Taylor. | Belleville, Ont. |
| Berlin. | Bricklayers and Masons' Inter. Union, No. 12. | Jacob E. Cook. | 11 Church St. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 553. | Jacob Femer. | Box 222, Waterloo, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, No. 384. | J. H. Harnach. | Box 172, Berlin, Ont. |
| " | Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Union, No. 317. | Carl Hoescher. | " " |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of N. Ame., No. 358. | Jacob Niergardt. | Waterloo, Ont. |
| " | Steam Engineers' Union. | Ralph Cossy. | Berlin, Ont. |
| " | Amal. Woodworkers' Union, No. 20. | M. Korbel. | Box 110, Berlin, Ont. |
| " | Twin City Hardwood Finishers' Union. | W. J. Scherrer, jr. | Box 110 " " |
| " | Inter. Woodcarvers' Ass'n. | A. Heller. | " " |
| " | Upholsterers' Union. | | |
| " | Piano and Organ Workers' Union, No. 43. | John Muldoon. | Box 480 " " |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 366. | A. Bleth. | " " |
| " | United Garment Workers of Ame. | | |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of Ame., No. 264. | Charles C. Hahn. | " " |
| " | Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 205. | Louis B. Albrecht. | " " |
| " | Bakers and Confectioners' Union of Ame., No. 290. | A. Schidel. | " " |
| " | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 422. | Steve Weltheuser. | Box 224 " " |
| " | Tanners and Curriers' Union, No. 8231. | E. Holnitch. | " " |
| " | Teamsters' International Union, No. 194. | L. Daub. | " " |
| " | Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 205. | Geo. Englert. | " " |
| " | Twin City Broom Makers' Local Union, No. 7. | A. J. Voegel. | " " |
| " | Laundry Workers' Union, No. 96. | A. Schantz. | " " |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Ontario—Continued.</i> | | | |
| Berlin | Retail Clerks' Inter. Pro. Association, No. 28. | Geo. J. Deppisch. | Berlin, Ont. |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 17. | D. F. Becker. | Box 218 " |
| Bowmanville | Amal. Inter. Woodworkers' Union of Ame., No. 194. | David Morrison. | Bowmanville, Ont. |
| " | Maple Leaf Ass'n. of Labourers | W. J. Barry. | " |
| Brampton | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 557. | D. O. Moore. | Brampton, Ont. |
| " | Threshers' Protective Ass'n., No. 14. | Geo. Trimble. | Huttonville, Ont. |
| Bramford | Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Inter. Union, No. 9. | W. J. Kerr. | 97 Wellington St. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 498. | W. S. Buchan. | 64 Albion St. |
| " | Inter. Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers' Union, No. 313. | Charles Jones. | 83 Arthur St. |
| " | Operative Plasterers' Inter. No. 164. | J. Paterson. | 20 Egerton St. |
| " | Journymen Plumbers and Steamfitters' Inter. Union, No. 186. | James Ashton. | Grand View P.O., Ont. |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Sheet Metal Workers, No. 98. | Jas. Roberts. | 202 Wellington St. |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 564. | Reg. Fowler. | 6 Foster St. |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of N. Ame., No. 29. | W. Lake. | West Mill St. |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 378. | Roy Sayles. | 56 Albion St. |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of Ame., No. 117. | Wesley Riddels. | 42 Park Ave. |
| " | Journymen Bakers and Confectioners' Inter. Union, No. 173. | Wilson Parker. | Wellington St. |
| " | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 59. | Frank Mather. | Box 365 |
| " | Bro. of Freight and Baggage-men, No. 21. | J. Von Brocklin. | 17 Albion St. |
| " | Team Drivers' Inter. Union. | James Mounts. | 71 Darling St. |
| " | Federated Ass'n. of Letter Carriers, No. 13. | H. Waddington. | Sheridan St. |
| " | Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 182. | T. McCusker. | Care of Imperial Hotel. |
| " | Inter. Barbers' Union of Ame., No. 298. | H. G. Soules. | 218 Colborne St. |
| " | Threshers' Protective Ass'n. of Canada, No. 17. | Clifford Barker. | Paris, Ont. |
| Bridgeburg. | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, International Lodge, No. 471. | Alex. McIntyre. | Amnigari, Ont. |
| " | Ry. Switchmen's Union of Ame., International Lodge, No. 64. | Chas. Wooley. | " |
| Brockville | Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 13. | Geo. Barclay. | Box 74, Brockville, Ont. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 799. | James Nelson. | " |
| " | Journymen Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 321. | W. McPhall. | " |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of N. Ame., No. 197. | Thomas Miller. | " |
| " | Stationary Engineers | Mae Turkington. | " |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 393. | L. E. Murphy. | " |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of Ame., No. 262. | D. Muirhead. | " |
| " | Love Cutters' Union | John McBraty. | " |
| " | Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 386. | S. McDougall. | " |
| " | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union. | James Allen. | " |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, Leeds Div., No. 366. | R. McConachie. | Box 640 |

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|-----------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, No. 118. | R. Wardrop. | Box 655 |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Island City Lodge, No. 69. | Thos. Shields. | " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Thousand Islands Lodge, No. 208. | John Shinnick. | " |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen, Lodge, No. 305. | D. Wolfe. | " |
| " | Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 308. | D. J. Macdonald. | " |
| " | Inter. Longshoremen's Union, No. 342. | W. J. Kelly. | Box 625 |
| " | Journymen Barbers' Inter. Union of Ame., No. 387. | F. J. Clutterbuck. | " |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 8656. | Jas. Meacham. | " |
| Bark's Falls. | Thresholders' Protective Ass'n., No. 20. | John Odell. | " |
| Cannington. | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div., No. 256. | Edward Lillierop. | Bark's Falls, Ont. |
| Carleton Place. | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, London Div., No. 195. | A. M. Willis. | Cannington, Ont. |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths, No. 424. | Albert E. Wilson. | Mount Brydges, Ont. |
| " | Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 325. | Warren McMillivray. | Carleton Place, Ont. |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of Ame., No. 362. | Frank Donald. | " |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 211. | Patrick Kennedy. | Box 290 |
| " | Bro. of R. Carmen of Ame., No. 229. | James New. | Box 317 |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Mississippi Lodge, No. 518. | G. A. Cornell. | " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Missing Link Lodge, No. 527. | Chas. Stewart. | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees Div., No. 222. | Geo. Grube. | " |
| Chalk River. | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees Div., No. 220. | Herbert Page. | Chalk River, Ont. |
| Chapleau. | Order of R. Conductors, Neganis Div., No. 315. | Thos. Kelhoe. | Chapleau, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Wagon Div., No. 319. | Jos. D. McAdam. | " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Snow Drift Lodge, No. 321. | W. L. Bert. | Box 113, Chapleau, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Snow Drift Lodge, No. 246. | W. Fox. | Box 119 |
| Chatham. | Bricklayers & Masons' Int. Union, No. 18. | John C. Stephens. | Chatham, Ont. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1006. | W. Reynon. | " |
| " | Builders Labourers' Union, No. 10380. | James L. Ber. | " |
| " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Ame., No. 839. | Thomas Stanton. | " |
| " | Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union, No. 133. | W. E. Brown. | " |
| " | " " (Wheel Workers), No. 57. | Chas. R. Guy. | " |
| " | Bartenders' International League, No. 506. | J. S. Bakke. | " |
| " | Longshoremen's Inter. Union. | David Yocomans. | " |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 460. | Fred. Lowerby. | " |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of Ame., No. 82. | J. F. Bruce. | " |
| " | Retail Clerks' Inter. Protective Ass'n., No. 835. | John A. Cartier. | Care of Austin & Co., Chatham, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees Div., No. 199. | P. Husted. | Chatham, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees Div., No. 279. | William Everett. | Clinton |
| Clinton. | Iron Moulders' Union of N. Ame., No. 189. | H. J. Payne. | " |
| Collingwood. | Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 19. | Edw. Chamberlain. | Collingwood |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 1583. | J. V. Buffey. | Box 769, Collingwood, Ont. |
| " | Painters and Decorators' Union, No. | Joseph Thompson. | Box 659 |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths, No. 275. | Wm. Maginty. | Collingwood, Ont. |
| " | Bro. Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, No. 343. | W. Hessin. | " |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, Huronic Lodge, No. 627. | Mark F. Fryer. | Box 511, Collingwood, Ont. |
| " | Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen's Union, No. 303. | Harold Hamay. | Box 585 |
| " | National Ass'n. of Marine Engineers, No. 3. | Charles Harris. | Collingwood, Ont. |
| " | Inter. Longshoremen's Union, No. 476. | William Heitman. | " |
| " | Journymen Barbers' Union, No. 528. | Joseph Malott. | " |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of Ame., No. 356. | N. R. Sparing. | " |
| " | Canadian Ass'n. of Masters and Mates, No. 2. | G. P. Pearsall. | " |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 10881. | W. J. Miller. | " |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Name of Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Ontario—Continued.</i> | | | |
| Cornwall..... | Journymen Tailors' Union of Ame., No. 355..... | J. B. Ouellette..... | Box 414, Cornwall, Ont. |
| Crookston..... | Journymen Stonecutters' Ass'n of Ame., No. 10..... | A. W. Grant..... | Crookston, Ont. |
| Depot Harbour..... | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Georgian Bay Lodge, No. 563..... | W. J. McDonald..... | Box 148, Depot Harbour, Ont. |
| Dundas..... | Iron Moulders' Union of N. Ame., No. 269..... | William Watts..... | Box 315, Dundas, Ont. |
| "..... | Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, No. 69..... | W. M. McGregor..... | Box 203, Dundas, Ont. |
| "..... | Anal. Inter. Woodworkers' Union, No. 128..... | J. H. Ellam..... | "..... |
| "..... | United Garment Workers of Ame., No. 30..... | Hy. Dorman..... | "..... |
| Dunville..... | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees Div., No. 287..... | Andrew Reid..... | Stromness, Ont. |
| Elmira..... | Anal. Woodworkers' Inter. Union of Ame., No. 129..... | Geo. Pepper..... | Elmira, Ont. |
| Fenelon Falls..... | Federal Labour Union..... | Albert Brokenshire..... | Fenelon Falls, Ont. |
| Fort William..... | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 1498..... | Neil McKinnon..... | Box 173, Fort William, Ont. |
| "..... | Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 25..... | John J. Young..... | Fort William, Ont. |
| "..... | Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, No. 309..... | Frank Crawford..... | "..... |
| "..... | Inter. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, No. 53..... | H. E. Harkness..... | Box 31, Fort William, Ont. |
| "..... | Order of R. Conductors, Kakabeka Div., No. 286..... | J. A. Gillis..... | Fort William, Ont. |
| "..... | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Kanimistiquia Div., No. 243..... | Thos. Ward..... | "..... |
| "..... | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Superior Lodge, No. 225..... | W. F. Quigley..... | "..... |
| "..... | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Mt. McKay Lodge, No. 306..... | F. J. Way..... | Box 183, Fort William, Ont. |
| "..... | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Savanne Div., No. 128..... | Albert Rowe..... | Box 132, "..... |
| "..... | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Harbour Div., No. 247..... | E. T. Wilson..... | Box 66, "..... |
| Galt..... | Bricklayers and Masons' Inter. Union, No. 15..... | A. Skolls..... | Galt, Ont. |
| "..... | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 1216..... | John Handley..... | "..... |
| "..... | Bro. of Painters and Decorators of Ame., No. 741..... | William E. Scott..... | "..... |
| "..... | Iron Moulders' Union, No. 447..... | Thos. G. Robinson..... | 9 St. Andrew Terrace, Galt, O. |
| "..... | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 120..... | Geo. H. Root..... | Box 463, Galt, Ont. |
| "..... | Saw Smiths' Union..... | "..... | "..... |
| "..... | Tinsmiths' Union..... | J. A. Wilson..... | Box 193, Galt, Ont. |
| "..... | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 411..... | Thomas Dickenson..... | Galt, Ont. |
| "..... | Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 235..... | Mrs. A. A. Deltou..... | Box 167, Galt, Ont. |
| "..... | Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 380..... | James Patrick..... | "..... |
| "..... | Journymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 365..... | Wm. T. M. Little..... | " 345, "..... |
| "..... | Barndreners' International League, No. 367..... | Arthur Beckland..... | " 610, "..... |
| "..... | Journymen Barbers' Union, No. 413..... | A. E. Willard..... | "..... |
| "..... | Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 603..... | R. Cliffe..... | Gananoque, Ont. |
| "..... | Federal Labour Union, No. 10,299..... | Edgar Vankalstine..... | Lausslevine, Ont. |
| Gananoque..... | Carriage and Wagon Workers Union..... | Geo. Johnston..... | Longwood, Ont. |
| "..... | Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 129..... | J. W. Jagga..... | Ingleswood, Ont. |
| Gloucester..... | Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div., No. 208..... | "..... | "..... |
| Grand Valley..... | Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Orangerville and Teeswater Div., No. 230..... | "..... | "..... |

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| Guelph. | Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of Ontario, No. 3. | Geo. H. Kadiwell. | Box 104, Guelph, Ont. |
| " | Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America. | T. C. Rundell. | " 435, " |
| " | Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, No. 612. | Bert Dempsey. | " 105 London Rd., " |
| " | United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 663. | Geo. A. Scroggie. | Box 208, " |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 212. | Wm. Healey. | Garden St., " |
| " | International Association of Machinists, No. 129. | Frank Egan. | " " " " " |
| " | International Association of Machinists, Royal City Lodge, No. 1. | Rolland Allen. | " " " " " |
| " | International Woodworkers' Union, No. 111. | L. Cunningham. | " " " " " |
| " | Upholsterers' International Union, No. 41. | Geo. Goetz. | " " " " " |
| " | Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union of America, No. 78. | David Burn. | " " " " " |
| " | Piano and Organ Workers' Union, No. 34. | E. H. Johns. | " " " " " |
| " | International Typographical Union, No. 391. | Phil. J. Golds. | Box 278, " |
| " | Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 297. | Arch. Beamer. | " 574, " |
| " | Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union, No. 131. | S. W. Kirby. | Care of Thompson & Kellington, Guelph, Ont. |
| " | Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union, No. 277. | Matthew Loudon. | Guelph, Ont. |
| " | Textile Workers' Union, No. 340. | Richard Shortill. | Queen St., Guelph, Ont. |
| " | Teamsters and Drivers' International Union, No. 351. | Alb. F. Farley. | " " " " " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Royal Div., No. 260. | William Card. | " " " " " |
| " | Wine Clerks' Union, No. 104. | Felix Malone. | " " " " " |
| " | Journeymen Barbers' International Union, No. 310. | W. H. Farley. | Box 9, " |
| " | Brewery Workers' Union, No. 300. | James Congalton. | " " " " " |
| " | Ontario Agricultural College Employees' Union, No. 12. | John Anderson. | Ont. College, " |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 28. | William Walker. | " " " " " |
| " | Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Ontario, No. 1. | A. J. Seymour. | Box 264, Hamilton, Ont. |
| " | Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 750. | William Disner. | 65 Oak Ave., " |
| " | United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18. | Edgar Cummings. | 71 East Ave., N., " |
| " | Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, No. 205. | W. A. Turk. | 519 James St., N., " |
| " | United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, No. 67. | A. W. Harris. | 28 Smith Ave., " |
| " | International Association of Sheet Metal Workers, No. 61. | W. H. Dennis. | 270 East Ave., " |
| " | Journeymen Stonecutters' Union. | Philip Weise. | " " " " " |
| " | Builders Labourers' International Union, No. 1. | James Byers. | Jackson St., W., " |
| " | Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, No. 45. | J. R. Conway. | 82 Melbourne St., " |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 26. | E. J. Franey. | 73 Pearl St., N., " |
| " | International Association of Machinists, No. 414. | R. C. Paterson. | 22 Melbourne St., " |
| " | Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 575. | W. J. Griffith. | 187 Napier St., " |
| " | International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 105. | J. Farr. | 266 Catherine St., " |
| " | International Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers Union, No. 152. | F. J. Robbins. | 243 Mary St., " |
| " | Silver & Britannia Metal Workers' Union, No. 309. | Wm. Hickey. | 160 Elgin St., " |
| " | International Stove Mounters' Union, No. 35. | Thos. Marsh. | 445 John St., N., " |
| " | Wire Drawers' Union, A. F. of L., No. 8,982. | Chas. Loessmore. | 13 Florence St., " |
| " | Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 72. | R. Hamilton. | 631 Barton St., E., " |
| " | Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 10. | H. H. Hopper. | 186 East Ave., N., " |
| " | Woodworkers and Finishers' International Union, No. 37. | Frank Cropper. | 298 Jackson St. W., " |
| " | Piano and Organ Workers' Union, No. 42. | Fred. Sweetlove. | 87 Hunter St., E., " |
| " | Pattern Makers' League. | J. J. Burns. | 225 Macaulay St. E., " |
| " | Upholsterers' Union. | John Savage. | " " " " " |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 129. | Cecil Mackay. | 930 John St. N., Hamilton, Ont. |
| " | Webb Cylinder Press Printers' Ass'n., No. 11. | " | 32 Simcoe St. W., " |
| " | United Bro. of Bookbinders of N. Ame., No. 114. | " | Copp Block, King St. E., " |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| <i>Ontario—Continued.</i> | | | |
| Hamilton..... | Journeymen Custom Tailors' Union of Ame., No. 149. | Charles Maguire | 190 Homewood Ave., Hamilton |
| " | United Garment Workers' Union, No. 23. | Gus. Hildebrandt. | 159 Hess St. S. |
| " | Inter. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 232 | Jacob Ross | 113 John St. N. |
| " | Inter. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 228. | A. W. Charleworth. | 269 Robert St. |
| " | Inter. Boot and Shoe Workers (Women Stitchers), No. 234 | Miss Annie T. Gibson. | 32 Pearl St. N. |
| " | Hatters' Union, No. 12. | R. Daw. | 413 Victoria Ave. N. |
| " | United Garment Workers, No. 236. | Geo. Edz. | 119 Peter St. |
| " | Inter. Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union, No. 131 | J. Watt. | 224 James St. N. |
| " | Cigar-makers' Inter. Union, No. 55. | Thomas Gidley. | 102 Walnut St. |
| " | Tobacco Workers' Inter. Union, No. 48. | H. Mitchell. | 237 Ferguson Ave. N. |
| " | United Bro. Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 73. | F. J. Brown. | 50 Catherine St. S. |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 157. | Peter Manderson. | 92 Peter St. |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, Armum Div., No. 27. | A. Cameron. | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Market Square |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Div., No. 133 | W. F. Barnes | 288 Bay St. N. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 151. | John Duffy | 270 John St. N. |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Bayview Lodge, No. 226. | C. J. Alldritt. | 82 King St. W. |
| " | Switchmen and Teamsters' Union, Lodge, No. 25. | W. Berry | 138 Market St. |
| " | Bro. of R. Freight and Baggage-men of Ame., No. 58. | C. W. Carsons. | 194 Bay St. N. |
| " | Longshoremen's Union, No. 120. | W. Walton. | 593 John St. N. |
| " | Teamsters' Ass'n., No. 1. | J. H. R. Taylor. | 491 Cannon St. E. |
| " | Teamsters' Inter. Union, No. 608. | Jas. Lewis. | 212 Bold St. |
| " | Anal. Ass'n. of St. and Electric Ry. Employees of Ame., No. 107. | Alex. Lamond | Box 203 |
| " | Federated Ass'n. of Letter Carriers. | W. Strongman. | 291 Barton St. W. |
| " | Civic Employees' Union..... | R. J. Hancock. | Orehard Hill |
| " | Theatrical Stage Employees | E. W. Lavis. | Grand Opera House |
| " | Bar-tenders' Inter. League, No. 197. | A. Spellescey. | 106 King St. E. |
| " | Brewery Workers' Union, No. 312 | R. B. Atlee. | 360 Cameron St. E. |
| " | Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 131 | H. J. Halford. | 59 John St. S. |
| " | Waiters and Waitresses' Union. | A. J. Barker. | 121 Hannah St. E. |
| " | Inter. Broom-makers' Union, No. 9. | Walter Rollo. | 74 East Ave. N. |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 11. | Robt. Atchison. | 52 George St. |
| " | Threshers' Protective Ass'n., No. 1. | F. B. Smith. | Renforth, Ont. |
| " | Delivery Drivers' Union | Wm. Foster. | 106 Barton St. E., Hamilton, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div., No. 256. | J. H. Richardson. | Harrisburg, Ont. |
| " | National Labour Union, No. 9 | J. A. Carratt. | Havelock, Ont. |
| Harrisburg..... | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Coronation Lodge, No. 293. | Joseph Joly. | Box 72, Hawkesbury, Ont. |
| Havelock..... | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div., No. 231 | M. J. Sheridan. | Jacksfish, Ont. |
| Hawkesbury..... | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div., No. 134 | R. A. McManus. | Kashabowie Station, via Fort Francis, Ont. |
| Heron Bay..... | | | |
| Kashabowie Station..... | | | |

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|---------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Kingston..... | Bricklayers & Masons' Inter. Union, No. 10 | Wm. Townsend | 28 Victoria St., Kingston, Ont. |
| " " | United Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of Amc., No. 249 | W. H. Hubble | " " " |
| " " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators & Paper Hangers, No. 114 | Geo. B. Coward | " " " |
| " " | United Ass'n of Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters, No. 221 | Charles Veal | 144 Bay St. |
| " " | Amal. Ass'n of Sheet Metal Workers, No. 117 | Chas. Harris | " " " |
| " " | Journeymen Stonecutters' Ass'n of N. Ame | Robt. A. Arinell | 369 Bagot St. |
| " " | Masons & Builders Labourers' Union, No. 7448 | Wm. Dumbleton | 109 Stewart St. |
| " " | Iron Moulders' Union of N. Ame., No. 252 | Wm. Varney | 59 Victoria St. |
| " " | Iron Workers Helpers' Union, No. 8412 | Albert Meredith | 29 King St. W. |
| " " | Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, No. 368 | Ronald MacDonald | 52 Division St. |
| " " | Amal. Society of Engineers, No. 576 | J. Loyick | 477 Princess St. |
| " " | National Ass'n of Marine Engineers, No. 4 | James Dillie | 152 University Ave. |
| " " | Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths, No. 157 | William Partell | 235 Earl St. |
| " " | Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers, Frontenac Lodge, No. 210 | H. T. Patterson | 25 Upper Charles St. |
| " " | Shipwrights, Joiners & Caulkers' Ass'n, No. 46 | Wm. Graham | 157 Bagot St. |
| " " | Limestone City Inter. Typographical Union, No. 204 | Allan Stroud | Portsmouth, Ont. |
| " " | Journeymen Tailors' Union of Amc., No. 293 | Samuel Robinson | 91 Rideau St., Kingston, Ont. |
| " " | Journeymen Rakers & Confectioners' Inter. Union, No. 133 | Thomas Baird | 300 Division St. |
| " " | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 343 | P. Gallivan | 12 Main St. |
| " " | Tunners & Curriers' Union, No. 41 | Wm. Eagan | 288 Clorgy St. |
| " " | Longshoremen's Inter. Ass'n, No. 229 | James Bradden | 10 James St. |
| " " | Amal. Ass'n of St. Ry. Employees, No. 150 | M. McCann | " " " |
| " " | Draymen's Union, No. 302 | P. Driscoll | 78 Worth St. |
| " " | Team Drivers' Inter. Union, No. 337 | E. Deauré | Lakeview House, |
| " " | Bartoudders' Inter. League, No. 301 | F. Grinschaw | John St. |
| " " | Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 514 | H. Bennett | Care Algonia House |
| " " | Boilermakers' Inter. Union | W. S. Shuffelbottom | 284 Division St. |
| " " | Labourers' Protective Union, No. 8063 | Arthur Field | Care P. Lawless, Market Sq. |
| " " | Assembly Knights of Labour | Manda Kitchen | 406 Montreal St., Kingston, Ont. |
| Leamington | Tobacco Workers' Inter. Union, No. 62 | John F. Foster | 47 Princess St. |
| Leonard | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 213 | J. W. Richards | Leamington, Ont. |
| Lindsay | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 206 | C. W. Reid | Napan, Ont. |
| " " | Plumbers, Gas & Steamfitters Union, No. 327 | W. T. Rodman | Lindsay, Ont. |
| " " | Journeymen Tailors' Union of Amc., No. 9825 | W. J. Stewart | " " " |
| " " | Federal Labour Union, No. 9825 | John Chambers | " " " |
| " " | Team Drivers' Union, No. 9825 | W. R. Kelly | Box 326, Lindsay, Ont. |
| " " | Order of R. Conductors, Maple Leaf Div., No. 322 | T. Wilkison | Box 205 " " |
| " " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Hope Div., No. 14 | John Napier | Box 322 " " |
| " " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, J. Scott Lodge, No. 136 | G. E. Ramsey | Lindsay, Ont. |
| " " | Bro. of Loco. Trainmen, Midland Lodge, No. 308 | F. Vipond | " " " |
| " " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 177 | Fred. Hone | Listowel, Ont. |
| Listowel | Amal. Inter. Woodworkers' Union, No. 27 | Henry Rynal | " " " |
| " " | Federal Labour Union, A.F. of L. | John Tanton | 491 Oxford St. London, Ont. |
| " " | Bricklayers and Masons' Inter. Union of Ontario, No. 5 | J. W. McCarroll | 379 Waterloo St. |
| London | Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 783 | William Tyler | 360 William St. |
| " " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Am., No. 97 | Patrick O'Brien | Gunn St. W. L. |
| " " | Operative Plasters' Inter. Union, No. 159 | Wm. Burlingh | " " " |
| " " | Journeymen Stonecutters' Ass'n. of N. Ame., N. — | Geo. Stinson | 206 Adelaide St. |
| " " | Builders Labourers' Union, No. 8 | Geo. Houghtly | 51 Palace St. |
| " " | Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union | Geo. Grant | 168 Marlband St. |
| " " | Amal. Ass'n. of Sheet Metal Workers, No. 206 | " " " | 22 Ward St. |
| " " | Iron Moulders' Union of N. Ame., No. 37 | " " " | " " " |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Name of Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| Ontario—Continued. | | | |
| London.... | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 383..... | Frank Watson..... | Queen's Hotel, London, Ont. |
| " | Amal. Society of Engineers, No. 577..... | G. H. Scottick..... | 583 Grey St. " " |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 120..... | J. G. Rushton..... | 12 Napier St. " " |
| " | Brass Workers' Union, No. 31..... | H. Hargreaves..... | 557 York St. " " |
| " | Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass and Silver Workers' Union, No. 32..... | | |
| " | Inter. Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union, No. 33..... | John Misener..... | 522 Hamilton Road " " |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 203..... | Amos Weston..... | 356 Wellington St. " " |
| " | Carriage and Wagonmakers' Inter. Union, No. 46..... | J. E. P. Jones..... | 427 Simcoe St. " " |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 133..... | Chas. Smith..... | 61 High St. " " |
| " | Journeyman Tailors' Union of Amc., No. 30..... | John McLean..... | 399 Grey St. " " |
| " | United Garment Workers of Amc., No. 33..... | James Hussey..... | 241 Colborne St. " " |
| " | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 278..... | Miss Gertrude Duval..... | 432 Charlotte St. " " |
| " | Tobacco Workers' Inter. Union, No. 61..... | R. A. Schrieber..... | 134 Fullerton St. " " |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, Div. No. 16..... | Benj. F. Rogers..... | 470 Dufferin Ave. " " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, W. C. Van Home Div., No. 528..... | J. McAuliffe..... | 317 Simcoe St. " " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Dominion Div. No. 68..... | Geo. A. Dowling..... | 583 Central Ave. " " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Beaver Lodge, No. 117..... | H. Crouch..... | 387 Waterloo St. " " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Ontario Lodge, No. 468..... | John Brown..... | 46 Byron St. " " |
| " | Order of R. Telegraphers, No. 1..... | F. B. Bell..... | 566 Adelaide St. " " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Forest City Lodge, No. 240..... | D. L. Shaw..... | 769 King St. " " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Lodge, No. 415..... | Chas. McFadden..... | 150 South St. " " |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen, Lodge, No. 288..... | H. R. Hay..... | 909 Elias St. " " |
| " | Team Drivers' Inter. Union, No. 4..... | C. M. Mckenzie..... | 83 Oak St. " " |
| " | General Teamsters' Union, No. 539..... | Wm. Michael..... | Bathurst St. " " |
| " | Federated Ass'n. of Letter Carriers, No. 4..... | Wm. Burleigh..... | 206 Adelaide St. " " |
| " | Bar tenders' Inter. League, No. 137..... | David A. Dibbs..... | 5 Thornton Ave. " " |
| " | Theatrical Stage Mechanics' Union, No. —..... | E. Dickmether..... | Dominion Hotel " " |
| " | Musical Protective Ass'n. No. 192..... | F. Gruber..... | 245 Talbot St. " " |
| " | Coal Employees' Union, No. 14..... | C. N. Perrin..... | 352 Adelaide St. " " |
| " | Journeyman Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 306..... | J. Nichols..... | 29 Bathurst St. " " |
| " | Inter. Broommakers' Union, No. 74..... | J. Fortner..... | 585 Elizabeth St. " " |
| " | United Brewery Workers' Union, No. 318..... | Henry Delaney..... | 558 Central Ave. " " |
| " | Industrial Union, No. 5..... | John Christie..... | Piccadilly St. W. Richmond, London, Ont. |
| Lucan..... | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 164..... | Jos. T. Marks..... | 150 Colborne St. London, Ont. |
| Mattawa..... | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 212..... | John Eyre..... | Denfield, Ont. |
| Merriton..... | Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 91..... | Vincent Brown..... | Hill Crest, Que. Via Mattawa, Ont. |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 9661..... | Jas. McGarry..... | Merriton, Ont. |
| " | Papermakers' Union, No. 71..... | Murray Stull..... | " " |
| " | | Henry Byron..... | " " |

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| Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 20 | Box 147 | Midland, Ont. |
| United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 817 | Box 147 | " |
| Inter. Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Ass'n, No. 199 | " | " |
| Federal Labour Union, No. 31 | " | " |
| Journeymen Stonecutters' Ass'n. of N. Ame. | " | " |
| Threshers' Protective Association of Canada, No. 10 | Box 147 | " |
| Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 239 | Box 147 | " |
| Journeymen Tailors' Union of America | Box 147 | " |
| Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 225 | Box 147 | " |
| Threshers' Protective Association, No. 15 | Box 147 | " |
| United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 713 | Box 147 | " |
| Journeymen Stonecutters' Ass'n. of N. America, No. | Box 147 | " |
| Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Ame., No. 789 | Box 147 | " |
| United Assn. of Plumbers, Gas & Sft'mitters & Sft'mitters Helpers | Box 147 | " |
| Suspenders and Neckwear Workers' Union, No. 10363 | Box 147 | " |
| Retail Clerks' Protective Association, No. | Box 147 | " |
| Bartenders' International League, No. 534 | Box 147 | " |
| Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Whirlpool Lodge, No. 487 | Box 147 | " |
| Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 16 | Box 147 | " |
| Bro. of R. Trainmen, Falls View Lodge, No. 379 | Box 147 | " |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 5 | Box 147 | " |
| International Assn. of Steam Engineers, No. 232 | Box 147 | " |
| International Association of Machinists, No. 413 | Box 147 | " |
| Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, New Ontario Lodge, No. 192 | Box 147 | " |
| Order of Railway Conductors, Nipissing Division, No. 292 | Box 147 | " |
| Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Nipissing Division, No. 308 | Box 147 | " |
| Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge No. 234 | Box 147 | " |
| Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Soo Lodge No. | Box 147 | " |
| Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 214 | Box 147 | " |
| Bro. of Maint. of Way Employees, Couchiching Division No. 245 | Box 147 | " |
| Bro. of Maint. of Way Employees, Parry Sound Division No. 240 | Box 147 | " |
| Piano and Organ Workers' Union, No. 48 | Box 147 | " |
| Amalgamated International Woodworkers' Union, No. 148 | Box 147 | " |
| Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 99 | Box 147 | " |
| Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 136 | Box 147 | " |
| Federal Labour Union | Box 147 | " |
| Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 14 | Box 147 | " |
| Stonemasons' International Union, No. 7 | Box 147 | " |
| Bro. of Painters, Decorators & Paper Hangers of Ame., No. 200 | Box 147 | " |
| (Operative Plasterers' International Union, No. 124 | Box 147 | " |
| Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union, No. 57 | Box 147 | " |
| United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, No. 71 | Box 147 | " |
| Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers, No. 11 | Box 147 | " |
| Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America, No. | Box 147 | " |
| Builders Labourers' International Protective Union, No. 4 | Box 147 | " |
| Carpenters and Joiners' National Union | Box 147 | " |
| Plasterers' National Union | Box 147 | " |
| Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 280 | Box 147 | " |
| International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 400 | Box 147 | " |
| International Bro. of Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders, No. 394 | Box 147 | " |
| International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 191 | Box 147 | " |
| Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 7 | Box 147 | " |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA *Continued.*

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Name of Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| <i>Ontario—Continued.</i> | | | |
| Ottawa | Pattern Makers' League, Branch of Montreal. | A. E. Bullman. | Hintonburg, Ont. |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 230. | T. H. Cleary | 25 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. |
| " | International Typographical Union, No. 102. | Alf. J. Larkin | 327 Bell Street, " |
| " | International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 5. | Jos. H. Wallace | 174 Sussex Street, " |
| " | Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 50. | G. A. White. | 600 Rideau Street, " |
| " | International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 65. | W. H. Kent | 408 Gilmour Street, " |
| " | International Steel and Copper-plate Printers' Union, No. 6. | J. E. Kieley | Care of <i>Free Press</i> , " |
| " | Newspaper Writers' Union, No. | C. N. Baker | 244 Queen St., " |
| " | Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 143. | Oscar Sabourin. | 271 Church Street, " |
| " | Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union, No. 101. | A. E. Wright | 625 Somerset Street, " |
| " | Order of Railway Conductors, Randolph Division, No. 29. | C. Thibierge | 70 Spruce Street, " |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Capital Division, No. 168. | James Suddaby | Ottawa East, " |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Dominion Div., No. 469. | G. N. Glendinning | 27 Lorne Avenue, " |
| " | Brotherhood of Loco. Firemen, F. G. Lawrence Lodge, No. 172. | F. H. Grendal | 478 Lewis Street, " |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Electric City Lodge, No. 81. | G. Chabners | Maxville, Ont. |
| " | Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 15. | W. A. Perry | 463 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Jubilee Lodge, No. 129. | W. Keel | 178 Pretoria Ave., " |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Ottawa River Lodge, No. 185. | A. Beaman | 21 Third Ave., " |
| " | Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div., No. 223. | Louis Routhier | 148 Waverley Street, " |
| " | Street Railway Employees, No. 34. | Edmond Aubry | 129 Friel Street, " |
| " | United Brotherhood of Leather Workers (on Horse goods), No. 114. | W. J. Cantwell | 136 Water Street, " |
| " | Letter Carriers Assembly, Knights of Labour, No. 2422. | A. Potvin | 159 Rideau Street, " |
| " | Barbers' Protective Association | Robt. Robier | Moore's Hotel, Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " | Barbers' International Association, No. 321. | | |
| " | Commercial Union, No. 1. | A. Leclerc | 277 Clarence St., Ottawa, Ont. |
| " | Musical Protective Association, No. 180. | John Delancy | 547 Lyon Street, " |
| " | Household Workers' Association | D. A. Doris | 7 First Avenue, " |
| " | Capital Assembly, Knights of Labour, No. 5222. | A. K. McDonald | 78 O'Connor Street, " |
| " | Musicians' Canadian National Union, No. 2. | Ferdinand B. Lappe | 603 King Street, " |
| " | Labourers' Union | Noble Harper | 15 Crawford Street, " |
| " | Theatrical Workers' International Union, No. | | |
| " | Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 11. | W. French | Owen Sound, Ont. |
| Owen Sound | Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America | | |
| " | United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters | Ambrose Finley | 252 Hill St., Owen Sound, Ont. |
| " | Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, No. 120. | James M. Wilson | Care of Owen Sound Iron Works, Owen Sound, Ont. |
| " | International Longshoremen | | |
| " | National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 10. | S. Olliver | Owen Sound Ont. |
| " | Threshers' Protective Association, No. 26. | | |

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|---------------|--|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
| " | Federal Labour Union. | | Jas. F. Drummond | Box 53, Palmerston, Ont. |
| Palmerston | Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division, No. 518. | | John Ward | Box 35, |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Wellington Div., No. 181. | | R. J. Henderson | Palmerston, Ont. |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Eureka Lodge, No. 39. | | Ernest M. Shiddrick | Paris, Ont. |
| Paris | Retail Clerks' Association. | | | |
| Parry Sound | Canadian Association of Masters and Mates. | | John Kelly | Parry Harbor, Ont. |
| Parry Harbour | International Longshoremen's Union, No. 245 | | James Duncan | Pembroke, Ont. |
| Pembroke | Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 354. | | A. Price | " |
| " | Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div., No. 221. | | Thomas Whitney | Perth, Ont. |
| Perth | Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 231. | | | |

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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Vol. IV—No. 11.

MAY, 1904

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, May 15, 1904.

The enlarged scope on which railway administration in Canada will be carried on under the new Board of Railway Commissioners was evidenced by the appointment by the Dominion Government during April of a special officer to investigate all accidents occurring on Canadian railways. The officer will report thereon to the Commission, with a view of fully determining the causes of accidents and of suggesting possible improvement in the means of prevention. Other duties of a less specific character will also be undertaken by the officer in question, such as the general supervision of the appliances required by law for the protection of railway employees, &c. A brief description of the legislation which it is the special duty of this officer to enforce is presented in a special article in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, in which a comparison is made of the present status of the law in this respect, as defined under the Railway Act of 1903, under which the Railway Commission was created, with its provisions as formerly administered by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council.

A brief special article of the issue relates to the organization at Hamilton, Ont., under the auspices of the local Board of Trade and the Trades and Labour Council, of a standing tribunal for the arbitration of trade disputes which may in future arise in that city.

A brief reference is also made under a separate heading to certain convictions recently made in the courts of Ontario under the Alien Labour Act, which illustrate the practical application and method of enforcement of the law.

During the session of the Quebec Legislature of 1902, an Act was passed authorizing the organization of a special commission to investigate the question of colonization within the province, and the relations existing between colonists in the newer districts and the holders of timber licenses. The report of the commission on this important matter was presented to the legislature during April, and a résumé of its findings is included in the present issue. The material which it presents is divided roughly under two headings, relating respectively to the facts elicited by the inquiry, and the recommendations of the commission as based thereon.

As in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the reports of departments and bureaus are of unusual number in the present issue, owing to the sessions of the Dominion Parliament and of a number of the provincial legislatures. The article on trade disputes is also of some length, though it will be noticed that the number of disputes falls considerably below that of the corresponding period of 1903.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1904.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THOUGH a number of the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* report activity of employment, conditions in the general market for labour during April compared unfavourably, on the whole, with those of the corresponding month of 1903. This was particularly the case during the first three weeks of the month, as a result of the backward and unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed in almost all sections of the Dominion; in the closing week considerable improvement was noted, and a much more buoyant tone was apparent in the general situation. At several points, however, activity at the close of the month, was on a much lower level than had been expected for the season of the year, though it was pointed out that inasmuch as the opening of spring was exceptionally early last year, a basis of comparison was rendered somewhat difficult. The cities of Hamilton, London, Winnipeg (where heavy arrivals of immigrants caused a temporary overstocking of the labour market) and Vancouver may be instanced in this connection, to which may possibly be added Toronto as a result of the fire of April 19, and Montreal as a consequence of the trade disputes that were reported in that city. Elsewhere, as in the Maritime Provinces and at several points in Ontario, favourable conditions were reported, and the general outlook is for an active and prosperous summer season.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

Additional evidence of the less active conditions of employment during April as compared with last year, is afforded by the comparatively fewer instances of wages increases reported, April being a month in which changes of this nature are, as a rule, extensive, under favourable circumstances. In certain industries improved wage conditions were reported, as in the lumbering industry in Ontario and Quebec, in which men were employed for the 'drives' at possibly the highest wages yet offered. In

the unskilled labour market, however, the prevailing tendency was slightly downwards, though no marked movement on a large scale in that direction can be said to have shown itself.

The changes of the month, as reported to the Department of Labour, were as follows:—

Labourers and concrete men in the employ of a coal-washing plant at Sydney, N.S., were increased, after a strike, from 12'6 cents per hour to 13 cents, and from 13'5 to 14 cents per hour respectively. A number of carpenters, who were involved in the same strike, however, withdrew their demand for 25 cents an hour. At Quebec, Que., *painters* received an increase from 17½ to 25 cents per hour. *Freight handlers* employed by the C.P.R., in the same city, were advanced to the rate of \$1.50 per day. *Batteaux-men* also obtained slightly improved conditions. At Sherbrooke, Que., 12 *carpenters and joiners*, also *bricklayers and builders' labourers*, received a reduction in hours amounting to two hours per week, from April 1. *Cement sidewalk construction foremen* in the employ of the city of Hamilton, Ont., were advanced from \$18.90 to \$20 per week. At London, Ont., 350 *car shop employees* of the G.T.R. Co. had their hours reduced one per week, stopping work at 11 a.m. on Saturdays, instead of at 12, from April 4, with corresponding reduction in wages. At St. Thomas, Ont., 16 *bricklayers* received an increase of 1 cent per hour to 37 cents. The wages of *carpenters and unskilled labour* in the same city were also higher than last year. At Chatham, Ont., 24 *house painters* in the employ of six firms were increased from 22 to 22½ cents per hour, having their hours at the same time reduced from a 10 to a 9-hour day, the same class of labour in the employ of another firm having received the wage increase, but no change in hours, after a lockout of a week's duration. *Fur cutters* at Windsor, Ont., also received im-

proved conditions. In Winnipeg, Man., the wages of *carpenters* were reported to be lower than last year's schedule. At Vancouver, B.C., *civic firemen* received an increase in wages.

Cost of Living.

Cost of living showed only slight or local variations during April. Butter prices have been easier, and still lower prices are generally expected. The cheese market, similarly, has been quiet. Freer deliveries of eggs occurred during the month, and prices are now generally normal, though at Vancouver and other points high prices prevail. The price of bread in Ottawa fell to 5 and 10 cents per small and large loaf respectively. At St. Thomas also the price of bread declined from 6 to 5 cents per 1½-pound loaf. Coal decreased in price at Brantford, and at Hamilton dropped 50 cents to \$6.50 per ton. Pork was lower in price, but beef at Peterborough advanced 1½ cents per pound to 14 cents. Potatoes were generally scarce and high in price. The price of ice also shows a tendency to be high during the coming summer. A scarcity of workmen's houses at several points, notably at Montreal, Hamilton, Chatham, Brantford, Stratford, Galt and Windsor, was complained of, and at Guelph a special committee of the city council was appointed to take the matter into consideration.

Unfavourable Weather Conditions.

As was the case in February and March, unusually unfavourable weather conditions had an important effect during April on the labour and industrial situation in Canada. Heavy snow storms occurred during the first half of the month, one especially affecting the western peninsula of Ontario, and another causing widespread damage and interruption to transportation in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and part of British Columbia. This unusual prolongation of the winter season has, in many of these localities, caused a serious diminution of employment. The interruption in question varied somewhat according to locality, but may be stated as having

amounted on the average to at least three weeks. Nearly all classes were directly or indirectly affected, though agriculture, lumbering and railway construction among the industries, and the building and transportation branches among the trades, may be mentioned as having particularly suffered. Mining also suffered from interrupted railway traffic in the metaliferous branches in British Columbia, and in the coal-mining branches in Nova Scotia from the shortening of the season of St. Lawrence navigation and consequent impaired facilities for marketing coal. The delay in the opening of the navigation season, however, was the most serious single result of the backward season, the effect making itself felt in several branches of trade and commerce and on the material well-being of the large number of workmen who find employment during the summer in the various seaport towns. Coasting vessels reached Quebec on the second week of the month, and communications with Prince Edward Island by water opened on April 12, but the ice was fully three weeks later than last year in moving out of the St. Lawrence, and on the Great Lakes an even greater delay was indicated, the ice being of thickness and mass never recorded before. On the other hand, railway employment has been favourably affected by this delay in cases where the competition of water transportation usually diminishes employment at this season of the year. That this was only local and temporary in its effects, however, is shown by the heavy reductions in the staffs of car-shops.

Special reference should also be made to the floods which occurred in several localities from the melting of the unusual quantities of snow, and in certain cases to the rapid change to warm weather which followed the heavy snow storms above referred to. The provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were those chiefly affected, though in New Brunswick much anxiety was caused, and in certain districts in British Columbia losses from landslides and wash-outs were reported. In Ontario and Quebec, the number of bridges

swept away, buildings damaged by flood, &c., was on a heavy scale. Railway companies were, perhaps, the chief losers, though several manufacturing establishments reported serious damage to plants, as well as to loss of time. Particular instances of this occurred at Smith's Falls, Ontario, where the breaking of a dam on Rideau lake caused a serious flood which inundated several large manufacturing establishments and did much damage to plant and dwellings. Several of the suburbs of Montreal, Que., notably Verdun and Laprairie, were flooded by the St. Lawrence and much damage to property done. Merrickville, Brantford, Toronto Junction, London and several other localities in Ontario suffered to a lesser degree, while in Manitoba and the Territories a number of localities, among others, Regina, Brandon, Gladstone, Emerson, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, were subjected to loss or serious inconvenience. A few fatalities resulted.

The death rate for the province of Ontario for March was the highest for any month since the systematic publication of statistics, amounting to 2,415 deaths, or a rate of 15.1 per 1,000. For the same month last year, the rate was 14.7 per 1,000.

Disastrous Fire at Toronto.

Of particular incidents during April of a disturbing effect on local and general industrial conditions, the disastrous fire which occurred in the city of Toronto on the night of April 19 was the most important in its consequences. In the neighbourhood of fourteen acres of the down-town district of the city, covered with manufacturing establishments and with some of the largest mercantile houses in Canada, were burned over, at a loss estimated at \$12,000,000, distributed among over eighty establishments. Eleven persons received more or less serious injury during the progress of the fire, which was beyond control for upwards of eight hours, and was checked at last only with the assistance of the Buffalo, Hamilton, London, Brantford and Peterborough fire departments, a high wind,

which fortunately was in the direction of the water-front, being largely the cause of the proportions reached by the conflagration. Apart from the enormous money loss, the fire was attended with many far-reaching consequences, both of a local and of a general nature. Some 3,500 work-people were immediately thrown out of employment, the classes affected being chiefly clerks and employees of mercantile establishments, and skilled workmen in the printing, clothing and woodworking branches, and, though large numbers of these found re-employment in the temporary quarters of their old employers, a considerable percentage was forced to look for entirely new fields of employment. Temporary demoralization of the entire local labour market ensued, and the effects, as will be seen in the reports of *Gazette* correspondents, was extended to several points outside of Toronto. The work of rebuilding, however, in the latter city will undoubtedly cause great activity in the building trades throughout the coming season, and the clearing of the ruins gave immediate employment to large numbers of men. Another immediate result of the complete disorganization of conditions was the settlement of the feeling of unrest which prior to the fire was in existence in the building and printing trades, six of the largest printing establishments in Canada being among those destroyed, and the prospects of their re-establishment in Toronto having not yet in all cases been decided upon. Some \$20,000 worth of printing for the Ontario government was among the losses. The rise in general rents which followed, was widely felt. Other important effects were the increasing of the fire insurance rates by 50 per cent, which will involve an additional outlay in the area affected in Toronto alone estimated at about \$125,000 per annum. Accompanying this was a general depreciation of Canadian fire risks among foreign insurance companies. The whole question of fire protection has also received increased attention. Important, also, was the shifting of trade centres, temporary or otherwise, which may result from the seri-

ous interruption caused by the fire in certain lines of manufactures and commerce. The wholesale stationery trade, of which Toronto was the leading centre in the Dominion, for example, has been particularly disturbed. A most satisfactory feature, however, was the excellent recuperative powers which were shown by nearly all of the firms included among the losers, and though it will be some time before normal conditions are regained, no permanent setback in the commercial and industrial progress of the city is expected to ensue.*

Other Interruptions to Industry.

Interruptions to industry other than those above mentioned were of lesser importance, though a fire which occurred at Fernie, B.C., on April 29, destroyed the main business part of the town, and caused damage estimated at over \$500,000. At Midland, Ont., the G.T.R. elevator, having a capacity of 500,000 bushels, was destroyed by fire on April 24, and at Guelph, Ont., the factory of the Magnet Cream Separator Company, employing about 100 men, was burnt on April 2. Sixteen buildings were also destroyed in a fire at McAdam, N.B., on April 21.

From the standpoint of industrial unrest, the month compares very favourably with April, 1903, showing in all 23 trade disputes in existence, as against 37 a year ago. As compared with March, there was an increase of 12 disputes.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment in the several trades and industries throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* for April, and by information collected by the department from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Backward weather conditions were a prevailing complaint during April from nearly all parts of the Dominion, and though the situation varied somewhat according to

locality, the general estimate is, that the season is at least three weeks behind that of 1903. Spring ploughing has in consequence been delayed; seeding, however, in some localities in Ontario, Manitoba and the Territories was begun in the closing week of the month. Another effect of the prolonged winter season was the scarcity and high prices of fodder which prevailed in several localities, and which was severely felt in the stock-raising branches. The latter branches also suffered in western Canada from the heavy snow storms of the opening weeks of the month, though the first statements of losses were found to have been exaggerated, about 12 per cent covering the majority of instances. The depression in the market for hog products was also an unfavourable feature of the agricultural situation in April, and the whole problem of markets and marketing was affected by the continued bad state of the roads. Prospects for the coming season, however, are considered as on the whole very bright. Fall wheat has suffered considerably in Ontario from the lateness of the spring, and from many quarters is reported as having wintered badly; favourable reports, however, have been received from other sections, especially those in which loams and light lands predominate. In western Canada, moreover, it is estimated that no less than four million acres will be seeded in Manitoba alone. The manufacture of maple sugar proceeded under much more favourable weather conditions than was anticipated at the beginning of the month, and the yield will be large and of good quality, and will obtain good prices. The scarcity of agricultural labour continued to be a prominent feature in Ontario, though arrivals of immigrants relieved the situation in some localities. The stringency was particularly felt in the dairying branches, a number of cheese factories having begun the season's operations during April.

Fishing.

Unfavourable weather conditions interfered with fishing in the Maritime Provinces,

* See also report of the Toronto correspondent in the present issue.

but preparations were actively under way for the opening of the herring, lobster and cod season. Several cases of serious damage to lobster-traps and gear from drift ice occurred. The first appearance of mackerel off the Nova Scotia coast was reported, and good hauls of gasperaux were made. The dog-fish nuisance, which has interfered so seriously with deep-sea fishing on the Atlantic coast during the past two years, was made the subject of a special inquiry by the Dominion government during April, the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries having held an investigation in the localities chiefly affected, and received suggestions as to the most successful method to combat the nuisance.

In British Columbia, the leading incident of the month was the arrangement of the wage schedule for the coming salmon season at a flat rate of 25 cents per sock-eye.* The run of spring salmon in the northern rivers was reported to have commenced and to have resulted thus far in satisfactory catches. Good catches of halibut were also made. Work has begun in the installation of salmon-traps off Vancouver Island, from which the fish will be taken in scows to the canneries on the Fraser river.

The annual report of the fisheries commissioner of British Columbia, dealing exhaustively with operations during 1903, was published during the month.

The proposal to adopt a close season for all kinds of fish on Lake Erie from November 10 to March 15 was negatived during April by the action of the state legislature of Ohio in refusing to pass a bill providing for the same. As the restriction was made contingent on joint action by the several states and provinces in the matter, no change in the existing arrangements will ensue.

Work will be commenced early in May at the experimental station established at Canso N.S., for the catching and curing of herring after the Scottish method.

Steps were taken by the commissioner of fisheries for Ontario to ensure a better supply of fish at the points on the Great Lakes at which they are chiefly taken, complaints having reached the department to the effect that fishermen were inclined to dispose of their entire catch in bulk in the larger city markets, situated at a distance. Considerable discussion of the recently issued regulations of the department has also been carried on during the month.

The granting of a bait monopoly by Newfoundland to an American syndicate was discussed in the House of Commons.

According to the annual report of the Canadian Fisheries Department, published in April, 77,801 persons were employed in the industry during 1902, the craft and gear used being valued at \$11,305,959.

Lumbering.

The work of preparation for the drives, and the reopening of several large saw-mills* were the leading feature of the month in Ontario and the eastern provinces. Wages for men for the former employment reached an exceptionally high level, as high as \$45 per month and board being offered, owing to the prevailing scarcity of men. The slow melting of the snow hindered operations somewhat in Ontario and Quebec. In New Brunswick, however, conditions were of the opposite tendency, and it was feared that a considerable portion of the cut may be hung up in the woods. In British Columbia some depression prevailed, especially in the coast mills, and the large Hasting's mill of Vancouver announced that it would close down indefinitely owing to unfavourable conditions in the market in the United States, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The mountain mills of the province, however, reported more favourable conditions.

Mining.

Weather conditions were a prominent factor in the mining situation, the delay-

* See report of the New Westminster correspondent to the *Gazette* in the present issue.

* See report of Ottawa correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* in the present issue.

ed opening of navigation, re-acting unfavourably on coal shipments in Nova Scotia, and considerable damage being done to mining properties in British Columbia by snowfalls and landslides. In Quebec and Ontario also the backward weather has delayed the resumption of activity in some localities. The industry, however, as a whole shows an improvement over March.

The closing down of the Northport Smelting and Refining Company, Northport, B.C., whose smelter handles the ores of the Le Roi mine at Rossland, caused the temporary laying off of about two hundred hands at the latter property. The suspension of shipments, however, was stated to be temporary only.

The Imperial Coal and Coke Company was organized during April to mine some 30,160 acres or about 94 square miles of coal lands on the Fording river, East Kootenay, B.C., a few miles from the town of Michel. The capital of the company is \$4,500,000. The property will be worked by tunnels.

On April 13, the agent for the Dominion Government paid over to the mine owners the first bonus payable under the Lead Bounty Act. Twenty-one mines received checks.

New strikes of oil were reported at Dunhill, Ont., and Cardston, N.W.T.

The first sluicing of the year in the Klondike began during April and the cleanup will be in full operation early in May.

Coal shipments from the Nova Scotia collieries for the first quarter of the year show a considerable decline, as compared with 1903. The Dominion Coal Company report a decrease of 64,105 tons; the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, a decrease of 221 tons; the Acadia Coal Company, a decrease of 19,207 tons; the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, a decrease of 32,849 tons, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, a decrease of 5,515 tons from their Sydney mines. On the other hand, the International Coal

Company showed an increased output of 2,227 tons, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, an increase of 20,543 from their Marsh mine. A number of the larger Cape Breton companies are stated to have sold all the coal they can mine in 1904.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company, Limited, on April 20, the stockholders approved of a proposed merger of the company with several British Columbia mining properties, the new company to be capitalized at \$7,500,000.

According to the third annual report of the president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the net profits for the year 1903 were \$859,397.19, or \$249,461.95 more than the profits of 1902, being sufficient to cover dividends and fixed charges both for 1903 and for the present year. The company was last year the second largest distributor of coal in Nova Scotia, with a total output of 500,000 tons, which it is proposed to increase to 650,000 tons during the coming year. During the past year, the company built 65 single and 3 double houses, chiefly at Sydney Mines, 10 having been sold to workmen. The sum of \$1,433,563 was expended on construction, plant and equipment.

New regulations recently went into effect in the Department of the Interior, Canada, with regard to oil lands in Manitoba, the Territories and the Yukon, unappropriated lands in these regions being now opened to prospectors, though an area of 1,920 acres may be reserved for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected. In the event of oil in paying quantities being discovered by the latter, an area not exceeding a square mile of land will be held to any one making the discovery at the rate of one dollar per acre, the remainder of the area, viz., 7,280 acres reserved, being sold at the rate of \$3 per acre.

Manufacturing.

Busy conditions were uniformly reported from all parts of the Dominion, with the

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

| City and District of Correspondent. | Agricultural Operations. | Fishing. | Lumbering (including Saw-milling). | Mining. | Manufacturing. | Railway Construction. | Building Trades. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>Nova Scotia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Sydney ..... | ..... | Active. | ..... | Active. | Active. | Active. | † Quiet. |
| Halifax | Quiet. | * Quiet. | ..... | ..... | Active. | Busy. | ‡ Quiet. |
| <i>Prince Edward Island</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | Dull. | Quiet. | ..... | ..... | Active. | Very busy | Active. |
| <i>New Brunswick</i> — | | | | | | | |
| St. John ..... | ..... | Quiet. | Active. | ..... | Active. | ..... | Active. |
| <i>Quebec</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Quebec | Active. | ..... | Busy. | ..... | Active. | ..... | Active. |
| Three Rivers ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. |
| Sherbrooke | Quiet. | ..... | Busy. | Active. | Busy. | ..... | Active. |
| St. Hyacinthe | Active. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | ..... | Quiet. |
| Montreal ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | ..... | Quiet. |
| Hull ..... | ..... | ..... | Very busy | Active. | Busy. | ..... | ..... |
| <i>Ontario</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | Active. | ..... | Very busy | ..... | Active. | ..... | Quiet. |
| Kingston | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. |
| Belleville | Quiet. | Active. | ..... | Active. | Active. | ..... | Busy. |
| Peterborough | Active. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. | ..... | Busy. |
| Toronto | Dull. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Quiet. | ..... | Quiet. |
| Hamilton ..... | ..... | Quiet. | ..... | ..... | Busy. | ..... | Busy. |
| Niagara Falls | Quiet. | Active. | ..... | ..... | Busy. | Busy. | Active. |
| St. Catharines | Dull. | Dull. | ..... | ..... | Active. | Active. | Active. |
| Brantford | Dull. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. | Active. | Active. |
| Guelph | Dull. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. | Active. | Active. |
| Stratford | Active. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | Active. | Active. |
| London | Quiet. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | Active. | Active. |
| St. Thomas | Quiet. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | Active. | Active. |
| Chatham | Active. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Very busy | ..... | Active. |
| Windsor | Dull. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. | ..... | Busy. |
| <i>Manitoba</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | Active. | ..... | Busy. | ..... | Busy. | ..... | § Active. |
| Brandon | Quiet. | ..... | Quiet. | ..... | Very busy | Quiet. | Quiet. |
| <i>British Columbia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Rossland ..... | ..... | ..... | Quiet. | Busy. | ..... | ..... | Busy. |
| New Westminster ..... | ..... | Active. | Quiet. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. |
| Vancouver ..... | ..... | Active. | Quiet. | ..... | Active. | ..... | Active. |
| Victoria ..... | ..... | Dull. | Quiet. | ..... | Active. | ..... | Active. |
| Nanaimo ..... | ..... | Dull. | Active. | Active. | Active. | ..... | Quiet. |

* Active in closing week.

† Painters and plumbers busy.
‡ Stonecutters and painters busy.
§ Carpenters quiet.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. No. 6.

| Metal, Engineering, Ship- building. | Wood- working. | Printing. | Clothing. | Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion. | Leather. | Transport. | Mis- cellaneous. | Unskilled Labour. |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Active. Busy. | Active. Active. | Active. Active. | | Active. | | Busy. Busy. | Active. Active. | Active. |
| Busy. | Active. | Active. | Busy. | Busy. | Active. | †Busy. | Active. | |
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| Busy. Quiet. Dull. Active. | Active. Active. | Active. Active. Active. Active. | Active. Active. | Active. Active. Active. | Active. Active. | Active. Active. | Quiet. Active. | Active. Quiet. Active. |

† Longshoremen quiet.

exception of isolated branches of the industry and a few localities where floods caused temporary embarrassment or loss, or where interruptions to railway traffic affected the marketing of the product. Among the more important incidents of the month were the following:—

The status of the manufacture of woollens in Canada was much discussed during April, owing to the publication of a report early in the month that the Canada Woollen Mills Company, the capital of which is \$1,954,000, and which operates extensive plants, aggregating in value about \$1,000,000, at Hespeler, Carleton Place, Waterloo and Lambton Mills, Ont., had offered its properties for sale. In the closing week of the month the company was reported to have made an assignment, though no definite statement as to the future of the industry was obtained.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Sugar Company, of Berlin, was held on April 12. The report of the president showed a small profit on the year's operations, but not sufficient to warrant the declaration of a dividend. The outlook, however, was stated to be hopeful, and it was said that the company had demonstrated the possibility of manufacturing beet sugar in Canada at a profit. The total production of sugar was 7,000,000 pounds of first-class quality. The beets averaged 15 per cent of sugar, the farmers receiving, on an average, \$5 per ton. The chief difficulty of the company, however, was to induce the farmers to grow beets. With fuller deliveries, the factory, it was stated, could have been operated continuously at less expense.

The incorporation of a new company, to be called the Keewatin Flour Mills Company, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, of which the first issue will be for \$1,000,000, was announced in April. A flour mill, with a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day, it is stated, will be constructed at Keewatin, Ont., where water power has been secured, and elevators provided throughout Manitoba and the Territories. The construction of a new flour mill in

Winnipeg, Man., by the Northern Elevator Company, to have a capacity of 2,500 barrels daily and to be completed in time to grind the wheat crop of 1904, was also under consideration.

A deputation of tobacco growers, from the counties of Joliette, Berthier, l'Assomption and Montcalm, Que., waited upon the government on April 14, with a request that legislation be introduced forbidding the contracts which the American Tobacco Company makes with retailers, binding the latter to handle no other company's goods. An increase in the excise duties payable on imported tobacco was also asked, and that the distinctive stamp by which Canadian tobacco and cigars are now recognized be abolished.

The commission recently dispatched to Europe to investigate the electro-thermic process for the smelting of iron ore in the making of steel returned during April, after visiting several establishments in France, Germany and Sweden. The report is pending. A statement with regard to the manufacture of peat will also be made.

Transportation.

Active operations in railway construction were begun during April on an extensive scale throughout Nova Scotia and Ontario on the work of repairing tracks, rebuilding bridges and double tracking some of the most important lines. The construction of several hotels and depots will be started immediately in western Canada.* The work, however, has been very seriously delayed by backward weather, which also led to severe congestion in freight and passenger traffic in western Canada following the snow storms of the first two weeks of the month. Railway earnings, however, showed marked improvement. The most serious feature of the month was the delay in the opening of navigation, which was felt by all classes, and more particularly those whose work

* See report of Winnipeg correspondent to *Labour Gazette* in the present issue.

directly involved in water transportation, the present being the most backward season in many years.

The retrenchment policy inaugurated by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as an offset to the heavy expenses of operation owing to the exceptional weather conditions during the past winter, seriously affected conditions of employment at a number of points. For example, about 250 men were laid off at Stratford, Ont., about 100 at Toronto, Ont., and about 300 at Point St. Charles, Que. Some superfluous help was also dismissed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, but not more than usual at this season of the year.

Important additions, it is stated, will be made to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Pacific and Atlantic fleets, the need of additional vessels for the former service being stated to be more urgent.

Increasing freight and passenger traffic was reported on the Intercolonial Railway system, and the Department was considering a proposal to add to the number of trains.

The Canada Atlantic Transit Company will increase its fleet out of Port Arthur for the coming season by the lease of additional vessels.

Several important additions to the motive power of the Michigan Central Railway were installed during April.

Conditions in the Trades.

In the *building trades* the backward weather continued to influence employment injuriously, though the concluding week of the month saw a general increase in activity. Particular instances of extreme activity occurred, as at Winnipeg and Toronto, prospects in the latter city for the coming season being profoundly affected by the fire of the 19, which also influenced the building trades of Guelph, Hamilton and other neighbouring cities. In Montreal and Quebec alone, among the larger centres, was there any serious disturbance of conditions through industrial unrest. *Painters and decorators* were generally very busy. *Car-*

penters were also well employed, while the branches less favourably affected were *stonecutters, masons and bricklayers*. In the *metal trades* the month was generally favourable, only a few instances of dullness being recorded. *Iron moulders and electrical workers* were busy, and *bicycle workers* were especially active. Similarly in the *woodworking branches* favourable conditions prevailed. The *printing and allied trades* were also, with one or two exceptions, reported active or busy by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, the same statement being true of the *miscellaneous and food and tobacco preparation branches*. In the *clothing trades*, *journeymen tailors* were generally reported busy; *garment workers*, however, were less actively employed and at Hamilton were in idleness to the number of 200, owing to a disagreement between a wholesale clothing establishment and their contractors. The *unskilled labour* market showed an improvement with the opening of spring activity though an over supply was reported in a number of localities, notably at Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and the whole range of activity was on a somewhat lower level than that of the skilled branches.

Notes of the Month.

The Pulp Wood Manufacturers' Association held its annual meeting at Sherbrooke, Que., on April 18. Mr. H. M. Price of Quebec was elected president.

The terminals for the new steamship service between Canada and Mexico were much discussed, it being undecided whether an Atlantic or a Pacific coast town should be selected. Canada's imports from Mexico amount to \$125,000 and exports to \$137,000.

Application is to be made for a charter of incorporation for *The Penny Bank of Canada* to take over and carry on the work of the St. Andrew's Church Institute Penny Savings Association and the Victor Five-Cent Savings Association of Toronto.

The *Master Plumbers' Association* of Ontario, which has branches in the cities and

larger towns of the province, held its annual meeting at Hamilton, Ont., on April 1 and 2. Mr. W. Mansell, Toronto, was appointed president, and Mr. W. H. Meredith, Toronto, corresponding secretary for the ensuing year. At Winnipeg also the local association of master plumbers, gas, steam and hot water fitters held an annual banquet on March 31.

The Quebec executive of the *Trades and Labour Congress of Canada* had an interview with members of the government of the province of Quebec on April 27, and seven resolutions passed by the Congress at its last meeting in Brockville were placed before the cabinet. A full discussion of the different recommendations was held and serious consideration promised by the Premier.

At a meeting of the Montreal City Council held on April 20, a resolution was adopted to the effect 'that it be resolved that the city of Montreal give by these presents, notice to the Montreal Gas Company that the said city at the end of its contract proposes to acquire all the real estate, the plant and accessories belonging to said company and requisite for the manufacture of gas and the furnishing of the same to the city of Montreal.'

A meeting of the *Toronto Milk Producers' Association* was held on April 27, being attended by 175 dairymen and farmers,

many of them representing from six to ten other members of the association. The subject of wholesale prices was under discussion and it was determined to maintain the price at \$1.15 per eight-gallon can of milk delivered at retailers' places of business.

The closing down for two weeks during April of the *Toronto Paper Company's* mill and two cotton mills of the Canadian Coloured Cotton Goods Company at Cornwall caused some loss of employment at that point, the reason being the annual unwatering of the Cornwall canal for necessary repairs to lock gates and the canal bank.

A by-law was passed by the city council of Stratford, Ont., authorizing the signing of an agreement whereby the municipalities of Toronto, London, Brantford, Stratford, Berlin, Ingersoll and Woodstock should raise \$15,000 for the purpose of investigating the cost of transmitting electric power from Niagara to these different localities, the cities named contributing to the cost on the basis of their assessments. In Brantford, likewise, the city council decided to join with other municipalities in bearing the expenses of acquiring information in connection with this subject. The expenses guaranteed by these two municipalities were \$342 and \$700 respectively.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during April showed an improvement over March, the collieries becoming very active during the latter part of the month. Other industries also felt the influence of the spring activity. The building trades are becoming very active, and there will be much to do in this line at Sydney mines, Glace Bay and Big Glace Bay during the summer. Wholesale trade

was more active than in March, but retail trade is somewhat dull locally, though good in the surrounding district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Lobster factories are being put in repair, and nets, traps and tackle are being made ready to begin the lobster, herring and cod fishing as soon as the drift ice is blown out into the sea currents by favourable winds.

Mining.—Coal mining, like the fisheries, largely depends on free shipping. Navigation has not opened as early as last year,

hence the coal trade has been considerably hampered. It will require great effort on the part of the coal companies to get their St. Lawrence trade supplied in the now comparatively short shipping season before them. To ensure quick and uninterrupted loading of steamers, larger coal heaps than usual have been piled on the surface. These will be filled by steam shovels, and used to supplement the daily outputs from the collieries. There is, however, no dullness in the Nova Scotia coal trade, and labour conditions in the coal industry are good. A new colliery is to be opened up by the Dominion Coal Company at Big Glace Bay. At present the engineers are busy locating the site.

Railroad construction and employment.—A railway five miles in length will be built from the Sydney and Louisbourg branch. An old roadbed which was made many years ago will be used, and the laying down of the track will begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Dominion No. 1 colliery has been emptied of water. It was calculated that 580,000,000 gallons had run into the mine before the fire section was submerged. This colliery will speedily attain its normal output. There is no county in Nova Scotia producing coal that does not look forward to an active trade.

Other industries.—Sydney Steel Works will begin the month of May under more favourable conditions. The rod and billet mill was finished during the month, and give every satisfaction. Only one-half of the plant, however, is being operated, and until every part gets started labour conditions about Sydney will remain somewhat depressed. The large steel plant at Sydney Mines is nearing completion, and part of it will be operated early in June.

The sale of the talc areas at Louisbourg may result in the building of a paper factory, and a recent test and analysis of this material has proved its great value in paper filling. The pulp lands of Cape Breton would supply a factory.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers and stone-cutters report work dull. Carpenters and joiners are beginning to secure better employment. Painters, decorators and paperhangers are fairly busy, and plumbers are all well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are all busy, and iron workers and helpers are fairly active. Coremakers have steady employment. Machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen are all very busy. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers are busy, and tool sharpeners are active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are becoming active. Car builders and patternmakers have steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are all busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are active, while clerks and stenographers are not very busy.

Transport.—Railroad employees are all well employed.

Unskilled labour.—There is a good demand for unskilled labour.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market showed considerable improvement in April over the previous month, but the weather prevented the full measure of the activity which usually prevails during this season. The building trades as a whole were much delayed. Several branches of labour, however, have been active, painters being busily employed, while printers, longshoremen and stone-cutters are also busy. At the end of the month also there was a general awakening of industrial activity, and much promise for permanent employment in the several

branches of outdoor work is now indicated. There has been a continuance of commercial activity and of the immigration business, many thousands of immigrants of good type having arrived during the past month. The wholesale and retail trades report a splendid business done, and it is said that activity in most lines is assured for the immediate future. To this end the Board of Trade is making a special effort to increase the sphere of general business.

The labour market is free from unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Work has been kept back by the late season. The land is now being prepared for ploughing, and the frost is all out of the ground.

Fishing.—Conditions have been somewhat dull during the past month, but at its close there is considerable activity, and the first appearance of mackerel on the coast is reported.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Stonecutters and painters are very busy, but the other branches have not yet begun work on account of the backward season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report work plentiful. Machinists are busy. Electrical workers find employment normal. Blacksmiths are fairly busy. Shipwrights and caulkers are busy. Horseshowers are somewhat dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There has been much activity in this industry during the past month, and indications are bright for the ensuing year.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are busy, and are enjoying a good season. Pressmen are also well employed.

Transport.—All branches of railroad and steamship employees are busy. Ship labourers have had a good month. Longshoremen, teamsters and unskilled labour have shared in the general activity.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the month of April was in better condition than in March, though the season was later in opening up than last year. It was near the close of the month before navigation was opened, and even then the presence of ice on the shores prevented the hauling of lobster traps, thus causing a late beginning for one of the most important industries of the province. Building operations in the city were mainly confined to work on the interior of the post office, the new market house, and the start of the new annex to the Queen Hotel. There was some activity along the water front in preparing vessels, but work at the Hillsboro bridge had not started. Schooners were beginning to arrive for produce towards the last of the month, but shipping up till then had been slow, the breaking up of the roads throughout the country interfering with marketing. Wholesale trade was good and among retailers the usual spring opening of dry goods and millinery caused activity.

A delegation of the Trades and Labour Council of Charlottetown waited upon the commissioner of public works of Prince Edward Island on April 11 and submitted a resolution adopted by the council at a meeting held on April 5, urging that every contract let by a department of the government should contain a *fair wage schedule* and other specified conditions such as would secure the carrying out of the contract in a manner to protect the interests of wage earners. The wage schedule suggested by the council was as follows: joiners, \$2 per day of 10 hours; carpenters, \$1.75 per day of 10 hours; ordinary labourers, \$1.50 per day of 10 hours. It was asked that the insertion of this schedule should be made compulsory in all government contracts and that the schedules should be published at the time the contract is awarded. In reply to the depu-

tation the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works undertook to submit the matter to the government, for full consideration, though definite legislative action was not promised.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The unusual lateness of the season and the breaking up of the roads rendered agricultural operations almost at a standstill during April, no ploughing even being attempted.

Fishing.—The lobstermen in most localities had their lines run out on the 20th, but were unable to haul their traps on account of the ice. A few herring were taken on the eastern part of the island.

Railroad construction and employment.—The straightening of the line at Curtis' Creek and the extension of the Belfast and Murray Harbour branch from Murray River to Murray Harbour south began this month, thus giving employment to several hundred men. Advertisements are still standing asking for more men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, plumbers and builders labourers were fairly busy. Carpenters and joiners were steadily employed. Painters, decorators and paper hangers were busy, especially during the latter half of the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, blocksmiths and engineers were busy. Linemen had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were busy, on repairs chiefly. Car builders and coopers were also busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, and boto and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly busy, and clerks and stenographers had a good month.

Transport.—Railroad men of every class were busy. Longshoremen in the city had little to do until the middle of the month when one of the winter boats was transferred to the Charlottetown-Pictou route.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A marked improvement was noticeable in employment in building trades during April, and the prospects are that the coming summer will be a busy one, as several new buildings are to be built, and a large amount of repairs and alterations are now going on. Six electric motors have been installed in the Jones brewery for running the machinery, and steam has almost wholly been done away with. The old Jewett mill at Milledgeville is to be dismantled and the best of the machinery, as well as part of the building, will be transported to Chipman, Queen's county, to be used in building and equipping the mill to be built there by the Sayre & Holly Lumber Company. Farm labourers are scarce in New Brunswick, and about seventy Danes have been brought from Montreal and placed in positions in Carleton county. The shipment of live stock from St. John West for the winter season compares favourably with that of 1902-3. Since last November 27,255 head of cattle, 21,643 sheep and 29 horses were shipped. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending April 28 amounted to \$4,357,312, against \$3,896,114 for the same period last year, being \$461,198 greater than for the same period of 1903, and \$1,123,944 greater than for the four weeks ending March 24 of the current year. The West India liner 'Ocamo' was prevented from sailing on a warrant on April 23, at the instance of Rupert Wry, a labourer, who sustained injuries on the steamer while on her last

voyage to this port. The damages claimed amounted to \$750. Bail was given, and the steamer proceeded on her voyage. Trade with the United States during the quarter ending March 31 totalled \$256,121.50. The provincial government introduced a factory Act during its recent session, but after discussion it was decided to postpone action, and a commission is to be appointed to make inquiry into the needs of such an Act. The government also decided to form a labour bureau.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The harbour fishermen are meeting with good results, the catch of gaspereaux being quite large.

Lumbering.—Large gangs of men have gone up on the various rivers and tributaries driving. Since the opening of the St. John river the mills have started operations.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons are fairly well employed. Carpenters and joiners report work plentiful. Painters and decorators are extra busy, a number having to work overtime to fill orders. Plumbers, gasfitters and builders' labourers are busy. Stonecutters report work fair, with a good prospect for the summer.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen are all well employed. Boilermakers, sheet metal workers, bicycle workers and horseshoers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, are active. Shingle weavers are all well employed since the mills started.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report business as very good.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are all well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners continue busy. Cigar-makers report work fair.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers are very active.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers are very busy. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen are also busy, the opening of river navigation giving an impetus to this branch. Ship labourers were well employed during the month, but as the winter port business is finished a slackness is anticipated. Street railway employees are busy. Carters, teamsters and expressmen are extra busy just now, as a great many people change residences at this time, and require their assistance.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bathurst.—A contract was signed April 6 for putting in an electrical plant for the lighting of the town and village.

Fredericton.—The tannery of Mr. John Palmer & Co., Limited, was damaged by fire on April 21 to the extent of \$3,000.

St. Mary's.—The Martin Cultivator Co., of England, has been manufacturing cultivators in a small way, but will secure factory premises and enter quite extensively into manufacturing.

QUEBEC, QUE. AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, Correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was better employed in April than in March, though the building trades suffered from delay in the re-arrangement of wages schedules for the coming season. Both Carpenters and Bricklayers' Unions presented new schedules, the former demanding a minimum rate of twenty cents per hour and the latter a rate of forty cents per hour. On April 1, about 150 members of the National Painters' Union

ment on strike, having demanded an increase from 17½ cents to 25 cents per hour. The men advertised that they are prepared to accept contracts and several are working on contracts for themselves. Suits against some of the men for intimidation are threatened by one firm. Two other firms in the closing week of the month re-opened negotiations and granted the increase asked for. In one of these shops, however, only one man at first returned to work, the others having taken contracts which had not been finished. Another demand for increased wages resulting in a short cessation of work was that of eight freight-handlers employed at the Canadian Pacific Railway freight sheds who asked for an increase from \$1.15 per day to \$1.50 per day and received the same after a short strike. The Batteauxmen have also made some slight changes in their last summer's scale, which will go into effect on the opening of transatlantic navigation. Eleven men in the establishment of Carrier & Laine quit work on April 7, owing to the refusal of the company to reinstate certain discharged employees. The shop continued in operation and the men obtained employment elsewhere.

At a meeting of the city council, on March 15, it was decided to establish a new office, to be known as an inquiry office, in the city hall, the salary of the person in charge to be \$600. This has been frequently demanded by labour organizations and citizens. The object is to facilitate citizens requiring clerks, servants and others to get what help they need, while people out of employment may secure work by applying at the office.

The term of the arbitration tribunal between the boot and shoe manufacturers and the three interested unions having expired, Mr. E. Chouinard has been named and accepted on behalf of the unions. Mr. Ludovic Brunet, clerk of the peace, has been asked by the manufacturers to again represent them on the tribunal. Mr. Brunet has not yet accepted. The third arbitrator will be chosen by the two gentlemen appointed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Maple sugar making was actively under way, and the crop, in spite of the fears that were entertained during the opening weeks of the month, will prove a good one. Climatic conditions have improved during the latter half of the month.

Lumbering.—Men for the drives are being actively engaged. Wages vary considerably, but may be quoted at from \$30 to \$40 per month, and even higher, with a keen demand for men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment was fairly active in the several branches, particularly on finishing work. Stone cutters, however, had a dull month, and painters and decorators lost considerable time through their strike.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Boiler making was active. Moulders, machinists and engineers also report a busy month. Electrical workers and linemen were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have had one of the busiest months known in the trade, without a man idle, and with overtime prevailing. The recent trouble between the employers and the men has practically disappeared, though a few shops are closed to the members of the union. Bookbinders also report a very busy month. A deputation from the Typographical Union No. 302 waited on Premier Parent on April 9, for the discussion of certain business in which the union was interested.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a very busy month. Boot and shoe workers have had an exceptionally good month, the slackness, which as a rule, starts in the closing week of March and continues during the balance of the spring, not having as yet proved a factor in employment, and the different factories are still working full time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers had plenty of work.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were busy, but the effects of the failure of a large establishment during March are still felt, sixty men having been thrown out of employment. The majority of these, however, found work during April.

Transport.—Ship labourers are still largely unemployed though navigation opened on April 8, and the smaller vessels engaged on the coasting trades have been going and coming throughout the latter half of the month. On April 24, the first ocean steamship arrived in port, being a collier loaded for the Dominion Coal Company.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month, considering weather conditions, was reported.

SHERBROOKE, Que., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The continued backward weather experienced until about April 20 had the effect of retarding operations in the building and allied trades, but otherwise all classes of labour were in good demand. The company that will take over the assets of the Dominion Carpet Company expects to have the plant in operation early in May. Contractors were delayed by the weather in starting building operations at the new court house, but a start has now been made, and it is expected that the work will be carried out with all dispatch. The contractor expects to have the walls up by autumn. Extra granite cutters have been put to work. The stone from Argenteuil is already dressed, and shipments will begin to arrive in a week or two. Wholesale traders report business good; retailers state that, while business has been somewhat slow owing to the continued wintry weather, it is up to the average. Messrs. Simoneau & Dion, contractors, adopted the 9½-hour day for their employees on April 1.

The new carpet factory to be established at Sherbrooke will occupy a three-story

structure, 80 by 100 feet in size, in which new machinery will be installed, chiefly for the manufacture of Wilton and Brussels carpets.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are preparing for the spring activity. Hay is very scarce, and is selling at \$14 per ton. Potatoes are also very scarce, and good prices are obtained. Those who have sugar bushes made large quantities of sugar and syrup during the week beginning April 18.

Lumbering.—The season has been a good one for lumbermen, and if the high water continues the most of the drives will be got down to the mills. The Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. has between 200 and 250 men on the log drives in the vicinity of Lake St. Francis. This company and the Champoux Co. will bring down this spring between 18 and 20 million feet of lumber.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing industries are well employed, with the exception of the Lomas Woolen Mill, which is running only five days a week. The mill employs about 150 hands.

Mining.—The various mines in the district are opening up. The asbestos mines in Black Lake and Thetford have a full crew of men already employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There are quite a number of contracts awarded for buildings to be erected this summer. A large number of stone hewers are employed at the new court house. Painters and decorators report business very good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal and engineering branches are very busy; machinists are very well employed. The Jenckes Machine Co. are rushed with a large contract for the Niagara Power Co., and a night gang is still at work to keep up with the orders.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Shops report trade as very good. Carriage

and wagon makers have had a very good season.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade was well employed during the month.

Clothing trades.—There is a good demand for custom tailors; and garment workers report work as plentiful.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers have had a very busy month.

Unskilled labour.—This class has been in good demand during the month.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, sr., correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this city and district was very favourable during April. The early part of the month was dull. As the season advanced, however, a marked improvement was noticeable. The building trades became busy, and labour was more in demand, a lot of jobbing work being done, and a number of new buildings being started. Merchants report business good and sales large, with prospects favourable for a busy season's trade. It is now decided that the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co. will begin the installation of a new paper machine. The company has given contracts to double the number of logs cut for the next winter. The Northern Aluminum Co. will soon begin the construction of a building. The first floor will be used for an office and the second floor as a laboratory. There are a number of men employed clearing off the ice on the wharfs for the opening of navigation, which is a month later than last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons reported a sufficiency of work towards the close of the month. Carpenters and joiners are now very busy, and paint-

ers, decorators and paperhangers are fully employed. The strike of the painters in Montreal has given the latter an opportunity to go to Montreal at higher wages than they have here. There is no painters' union here, and many of them will go. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters and stonecutters are doing well.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths, tool sharpeners, bicycle workers and horseshoers report work fairly good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—All engaged in these trades are fairly busy. Steel and copper-plate printers report business fair.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are well employed. Glove makers are all employed, and there is some demand for labour.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have had a good month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers report more hands are employed than last month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are doing well.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers report conditions unsatisfactory.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been an improvement in the demand for labour during April both in this city and in the district. The construction of several private residences, hotels, &c., has been undertaken. Carpenters have found work at an earlier date than usual owing to changes and repairs being made in private residences and stores. Everything points to a favourable season for masons, bricklayers and labour generally. The city council is having several

streets cleaned up, and this has given employment to a number of men. Wholesale and retail merchants report that since the 15th of the month business has been fairly active. Banks also report a good month. No changes have occurred during the month in rates of wages or hours of labour. A slight difficulty among the metal roofers arose on April 11, the men demanding an increase of 20 per cent in wages and a nine-hour day. This request not being answered, a strike took place on April 11, which terminated on the 20th of that month, the men returning to work under the old conditions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers engaged in maple sugar making state that the yield of this product has been abundant this year. The price of the sugar is 10 cents per pound. The price of syrup varies from 60 cents to 75 cents per gallon, 90 cents being asked for the best quality of syrup for keeping. Pressed hay is this year selling for \$10 per ton; unpressed for \$8.50. Eggs are worth 13 cents per dozen, and butter from 18 cents to 20 cents per pound. Market prices are firm for other farm products.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons say they had sufficient work towards the end of the month. Carpenters and joiners have been very busy since the 15th. Painters and paperhangers are just now in their busiest season. Plumbers report conditions satisfactory for the present.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work has been fair in these branches. Blacksmiths and boilermakers have been well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In these trades work has been abundant, especially with carriage makers.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers report satisfactory conditions, their workshops running full time. Boot and shoe workers have had a brisk month, especially in the Ames, Holden & Co.'s manufactory.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers are very busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers still continue very busy, owing to the number of orders ahead. Everything points to an extremely active season.

Transport.—Cab-drivers report a very busy season.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of April has been remarkable for the number of strikes which have occurred in the local labour market. On the 1st of the month the stonecutters initiated a strike which has not yet been settled, the employers insisting upon an 'open shop,' whereas the men strongly oppose this and demand an increase in wages from 28 to 37 cents an hour. Twenty-five builders' labourers are also affected by this strike. Marble cutters also went on strike, alleging that their employers engaged sandstone cutters to cut marble. This strike was of short duration, lasting only two or three days, and being ended by an arrangement between the two classes of workmen. On April 10 the plumbers in the employment of Mr. D. Ouimet quit work, refusing to work with non-union men. They found employment elsewhere. On April 10 also, the Hebrew bakers went on strike and were successful in obtaining their demands. On the 19th painters went on strike, asking their employers to recognize the union and to admit the union's agent to their shops. Finally, on the 26th the joiners, carpenters and marble cutters working on the Imperial Bank struck because the police were present to protect some non-union painters at work on that building. They

returned to work the next day, the police having been taken away.

Strikes and lock-outs do not seem to be fewer nor less bitterly contested than last year, though the causes are not similar. This year the difficulties are mainly due to the question of the recognition of the union and refusal to work with non-union workmen.

Navigation is now open, the ice having moved out. The different branches of the building trades have been busy, although unfavourable weather had in some cases a deterrent effect. The hack drivers had a special meeting for the purpose of asking the City Council to make certain changes in their tariffs, and to take steps to combat the tourist cars run by the Montreal Street Railway Company in the principal streets of the city, which are depriving the hack drivers of a leading source of revenue. Under its new policy of retrenchment the Grand Trunk Railway Company has discharged 350 employees from the car shops at Point St. Charles. The Montreal Locomotive and Machine plant has passed into the hands of the American Locomotive Company. This company will nevertheless remain Canadian in its board of directors and its employees. More than 400 employees now find work with it, and this number, it is stated, will be increased to 1,000. Between 600 and 800 machinists will find work in the new workshops of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Rosemount. Since January 1, 1904, 76 building permits have been granted by the City Council for property to cost \$112,350. This is an increase of five in the number of permits granted during the corresponding period of 1903. The long-shoremen are ready for the first ocean liner which reaches this port.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturers of rubber goods, cotton, nails and sugar refiners report orders have been plentiful during the month. The employees of the Dominion Bridge Company have been extremely busy, working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades are well employed, except for the unrest that has prevailed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers report excellent conditions. Boilermakers are satisfied, and jewellers state the month has been a good one.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades are all fully occupied.

Printing and allied trades.—Bookbinders are busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers reported work brisk.

Food and tobacco preparation.—These trades have plenty of work.

Leather trades.—Conditions are reported satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.—These branches are all busy.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little idleness in April, the month being, as a rule, one of the busiest months of the year in all lumbering centres. Preparatory work for the sawing season, for the opening of navigation, and for building operations generally, employed all idle hands in Hull and surrounding towns. The first half of the month was given to repairing sawmills, flumes, improving docks, overhauling steamboats and barges, freeing the mill-ponds from ice, &c. Similar operations were carried on at Aylmer, Deschenes, Hull, Buckingham, Templeton and Montebello. About the latter part of the month operations started in all the mills. Opportunities for good

paying work are also offered to workpeople outside of the city in the bush.

Industry at large is in a flourishing condition. The latest addition to Hull's already large quota of factories is a mattress factory, which has obtained exemption from taxation, conditional upon its employing fifteen hands the year round, and paying out \$8,000 in wages annually. The exemption is also conditional upon its employing residents of Hull exclusively. These provisoes are now inserted in all exemption agreements made with manufacturers in Hull. The handle factory, cement works, the Beemer car shops, the Matthews packing house, &c., are examples of this rule, which works well. Water rates, however, have been increased 10 per cent, and this being collected on the assessment of property means a large outlay to the companies which otherwise do not pay into the civic treasury for a limited number of years.

The Eddy employees recently locked-out by the company, are yet out of work. A couple of smoking concerts have been given for their benefit, and efforts have been made to have the company raise the lock-out against them.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—A fair estimate is that 1,500 Hull people are now working in the saw-mills, of which fully one-half are employed at J. R. Booth's at the Chaudière. These mills are already running day and night, as lumber is scarce and the demand is in excess of the supply. Gilmour & Hughson and the E. B. Eddy Company employ the rest of this class of labourers in Hull. The new Fraser mills at Deschenes give work to some 200 hands. Ritchie Bros., at Aylmer; Ross, at Buckingham; McLaren at Templeton, Owen at Montebello, and scores of smaller hardwood and shingle mills, scattered all over the district, are said to employ another thousand men. Wages all over are the same—\$1.25 to \$1.75 per day for mill hands; \$2.50 and \$3 for saw filers; \$3.50 and \$4 for millwrights. Foremen are generally paid from \$2 to \$2.25.

Shipments of lumber by water are already being made, and repairs to the lumber-carrying fleet of the Chaudière, the Blue Fleet as it is called, which comprises 64 barges and 8 tugs, are being made with all possible celerity. The fleet employs over 500 men during the season, who are paid from \$16 to \$45 per month and board.

Lumbering.—While the saw-mill hands of the city are busy sawing and carrying away lumber, hundreds are being hired for the drives on the upper and lower Ottawa and its tributaries. Wages are \$33, \$40 and \$45 per month and board.

Mining.—An impetus has been given to mining in the city of Hull since the return of the government commission sent to Europe to study the reduction of iron ore by electricity. It would prove an immense boon to the city if the process already referred to was practicable with magnetic ore. This city's and surrounding water power would be a most important factor in the economic carrying on of such a process.

Building operations, although not generally started as yet, are promising unusual activity. A school will be built at Tetreauville, numerous residences are in course of construction and many others are contemplated, whilst the demand for stone for Ottawa's large buildings will keep our quarries busy. The cement factory will employ all other hands.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

April, as a whole, and more particularly the latter part of it, saw a marked increase in employment, especially for common labour. The opening of the lumber mills, the commencement of farming operations, and the preparations for navigation, gave employment to many who were more or less in idleness during the winter months. The trades are fairly busy, with the exception of the building trades, and in that

line there was signs of brightening towards the end of the month. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand in some lines. This was especially true in lumbering circles, where as high as \$45 a month were paid for men to work on the drives. Notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, commercial men reported a good trade, and banks had no complaint to make as to the way paper was met.

According to the twenty-seventh annual report of the assessment commissioner of Ottawa, covering the year 1904, the land values of the city are \$12,767,250; the improvement values \$16,728,125; income, \$758,350; personal property, \$2,068,200, making a total of \$32,321,925, an increase of \$2,959,430 over 1903.

The contracts for the large tannery to be erected on the east bank of the Rideau river, at a cost estimated at \$75,000, have been awarded. The establishment, it is expected, will be running by October, and employ about 150 men.

From January 1 up to the middle of April 45 permits for buildings, the aggregate value of which amounted to \$90,000, have been taken out.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm operations were delayed by unseasonable weather, the commencement of spring ploughing being fully three weeks later than last year. There was a brisk demand for farm labourers, and the supply is hardly likely to equal the demand as the season advances. The Ottawa Cheese Board held its seventh annual meeting in April, with a good attendance of members. Fifty factories were represented on the board in 1903, according to the secretary, an increase of seven over 1902. The total number of cheese boarded was 44,185 boxes, an increase of 10,371 over 1902. The average price paid was $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, a fraction higher than 1902. The value of cheese boarded was estimated at \$365,262.

Lumbering.—The lumber mills started the season's work about the middle of the month, and are engaged in cutting a supply of logs brought in by train during the winter. Whether these will last until the drives come down is a matter for conjecture, but there is not likely to be more than a few days' slackness. J. R. Booth gives employment, in all branches of the work, to about 1,200 men. A day's work will run 10 or 11 hours, with common labour receiving on an average ten cents an hour. There were no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages, excepting the advanced pay for men in the bush and on the drives. The conditions at the mills remain the same as last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were reported quiet, with prospects brightening. Building permits taken out at the city hall up to the end of the month totalled about \$200,000 less in value than a year ago, but the spring of 1903 witnessed the commencement of the erection of several large buildings, which partially accounts for the difference. The contract was let during the month for the rebuilding of Ottawa University, which was destroyed by fire in December last. The new university, including several buildings, will cost \$1,000,000, and will take several years to complete. It is hoped, however, to complete the main building this year. Peter Lyall & Son, of Montreal, were awarded the contract. The Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union filed a demand with the Master Plumbers' Association, asking for a nine-hour day, and an increase of five cents an hour in pay. No reply had been made by the employers up to April 30. A number of members have left the branch here of the International Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union, and propose organizing as a national union.

Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades continue active, with steady employment for all branches,

especially machinists. Stove mounters and boilermakers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were quiet, owing largely to the slackness in building operations.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy, and there was ready employment for good linotype operators.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades all reported a fairly active month.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were busy, particularly the larger establishments, which were kept rushed on orders for harness for Manitoba and North-western trade.

Transport.—Railroad employees were kept busy, and so far no lay-off of men has been put into effect on this section. There was a heavy movement of freight, and the Canadian Pacific Railway had an exceptionally early and heavy volume of immigrant traffic to handle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Smith's Falls.—The Frost & Wood agricultural implement factories and other establishments were closed down for several days, owing to floods caused by the breaking of the government dam at the head of the Rideau canal.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was at the close of April almost fully employed, and there were few cases of idleness caused by lack of opportunities for employment, which are in excess of last month or the corresponding period of last year. The ending of the prolonged cold weather has caused a rush in nearly all departments of labour. This was inevitable on account of the season being necessarily short, and with the opening of navigation the busy season may be said to be fairly inaugurated, with every indication of success.

Building operations are going on rapidly. Steps have been taken to enlarge a local foundry to twice its former size, so that the owner may start manufacturing extensively a newly patented cylinder-oven stove. The necessary capital has been subscribed here. Plans have been accepted for a new Baptist church, upon which work will soon commence. Already several records have been broken by contractors, who have completed their work before the expiration of the time allowed them. The report of the Justice Department contains much information on construction work carried on at the penitentiary here. The work, much of which is unfinished, is done by convicts, under the supervision of trade instructors. Very few of the convict, when received, are skilled workmen, but the instructors train them until they become, many of them, capable workmen. It is expected that when the extensive operations now going on are completed, the Dominion penitentiary here will compare favourably with the best modern penal institution elsewhere. The total expenditure on the penitentiary for the fiscal year ending June 30, was \$190,000; the revenue, \$32,433, including \$24,742 from binder twine. There are 592 convicts at present confined here. The total cost of the nurses' home and the remodelling of the infectious disease building of the general hospital, completed and opened during the month, was \$21,026.88.

The Canadian Locomotive Company, during the month, closed a contract with an American engineering firm for the installation of an hydraulic riveting and flanging plant. It comprises a riveting machine of 150 tons pressure, an hydraulic frame, accumulator, flanging press and all the necessary pumps, &c. It will be one of the largest plants of the kind in the world, adding greatly to the equipment of the works, and permitting of from 12 to 15 additional engines per month being turned out. The plant will be installed during the next few weeks. During the month this company turned out an engine for the Prince Edward Island Railway, which will be sent to the St. Louis exposi-

tion and placed on exhibition. The engine is a small one, and is the best piece of work ever turned out by the Kingston Company. Several others like it are to be built at the works.

The proposed Ontario Electric Railway is meeting with success. Many towns along the route are holding mass meetings to discuss the matter, and are taking steps to purchase mortgage bonds.

Dealers in real estate report exceptional activity for the season of 1904. Many purchases and transfers are taking place.

During the month, considerable strain existed between the building contractors of the city and the bricklayers and masons over a new agreement involving some changes from last year. After several conferences the matter was amicably adjusted on the 20th instant by the contractors conceding the demands made.

For some time past the employees of the local branch of the Dominion Cotton Mill Company have been given a whole day holiday on Saturdays instead of half-holiday as hitherto. Beginning with the last week of the month they have been allowed to stop work at 6 p.m., instead of 6.30 p.m. Many hands have been laid off and the looms covered up for the summer season. The cause is said to be the condition of the cotton market.

During the month local railways suffered somewhat from floods and washouts. Beyond the carrying away of a few culverts and bridges and the cancelling of several trains, no very serious impairment of the service occurred. A large force of men were kept constantly on guard where danger seemed imminent.

On Wednesday the 28th the annual meeting was held of the Kingston Board of Trade. The memorandum of the council of the board touched upon the following among other matters:—The examination and appointment of an inspector of hides; the visits of delegates to the congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire; the proposed discontinuance of the mail service

between Kingston and Newboro'; the visits of the transportation commission, and resolutions touching the same; an appeal to the present parliament for funds to dredge the Wolfe Island canal; and the construction of a canal to connect the waters of Desert Lake with the Rideau canal, and asking that a survey and report upon work be made as soon as possible. A committee was appointed to investigate the alleged discrimination in railway freight rates practiced by various lines in favour of Montreal and Toronto, and against Kingston.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural labourers of all classes are now in much demand. Spring work is in full operation.

Fishing.—Fishing has improved somewhat since last month.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally is very active with the exception of the cotton factory.

Mining.—Mining is very active. Contracts for large consignments of felspar and other minerals from this district have recently been closed in the New York and old country markets. New machinery is constantly being put in to meet the demand. Mining operations will soon be in full force in this district.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction is fairly busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Nearly all branches of the building trades are rushed. A marked feature of the season is the amicable relations between employers and employees.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All engaged in these trades continue to be fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades have been rushed during the month. The opportunities for employment are far in excess of the corresponding period last year.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers and others in this line

were busy. Dealers in ready-made clothing report an excellent business.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, cigarmakers, restaurant employees and laundry workers are rushed. Local cigar factories are advertising for assistance. Broom-makers also report good business.

Unskilled labour.—This class is in much demand. Corporation labourers in large gangs were extremely busy during the month opening up drains, cleaning the streets, &c. The expenditure of the board of works since the first of the year is reported at \$1,617.25.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ten of the Canadian islands in the St. Lawrence river will be converted into public parks this summer, similar to those on the American side, and on each will be erected a large pavilion for the convenience of pic-nic parties and others desirous of making a landing. Each dock will be eighty feet long, affording a landing in eight feet of water. The contract has been awarded for the work by the Department of Indian Affairs. It is expected that all arrangements will be completed in three or four years.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. C. H. McDiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in April were more favourable than in March. The outlook at present is for a busy summer in this city and vicinity, and consequently a good demand for labour. The cement works at Point Ann are employing a large number of labourers from this city, owing to the opening of navigation in the latter part of the month. The industry employs a large number who follow sailing in the summer, and generally work at anything they can find to do in the winter.

An important change was inaugurated at the Grand Trunk Railway shops during April. Twenty-six locomotive firemen were

laid off indefinitely, and twenty engineers were put back firing. Some of the discharged firemen secured other employment on the road.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, neither was there any unrest in the labour market.

The cheese board of trade opened the second Saturday in April and will meet every Saturday during the season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers in this district are very scarce of feed, owing to the severe winter, for which many were unprepared. Many are paying \$12 a ton for hay to feed their cattle.

Fishing.—Large quantities of rough fish are being caught.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades are busy, especially bricklayers, masons, stonecutters, painters and decorators.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders reported a good month, with satisfactory wages prevailing. Machinists are very busy. Blacksmiths are busy, with prospects of a busy season. Bicycle workers are exceptionally busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers, varnishers and polishers all report a busy month. Carriagemakers are all busy, with a big demand for goods.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade was never in a better condition than at present, every man being employed. A new establishment has recently located here, which gives employment to quite a number of workpeople.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report a good month. Cigarmakers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are very busy and all engaged. Bartenders are all working, and their union is in a flourishing condition.

Transport.—Employment on the railways is not so active as during the winter; the opening of navigation is responsible, to some extent, for this condition. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen are all busy, and a record season is expected, owing to the lateness of the opening of navigation this year. Cab-drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen report a very busy month, with all working.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is in good demand, and a very busy season is expected.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The starting of the lumber mills at *Deseronto* and *Trenton* gave work to a large number of men, who depend upon these industries for a livelihood. The many mines throughout the county will soon be in activity, and the busiest season yet experienced is expected.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for all classes of labour during April was exceptionally active, and at the close of the month was on the increase. The new power house of the American Cereal Company is nearing completion, the machinery being now nearly all installed. The most active trades during the month were the painters and sheet metal workers. Wholesale and retail trade and railway business were normal.

With regard to the outlook for the coming summer season, all indications are that conditions will be exceptionally active in the labour market. The building trades in particular will be busy, there being an urgent demand for dwelling-houses, and a number of industrial establishments will extend their premises in spite of the advance in the price of building material.

As shown by statistics recently published by the Dominion Census Depart-

ment, the population of Peterborough amounts to \$7.62 per head, or at the rate \$4,584,835, and the taxation \$83,753. This amounts to \$7.62 per head, or at the rate of 18.5 mills on the dollar, a showing which compares favourably with many other towns in the province of approximately the same population.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding has begun, though the season is backward. The making of maple sugar and syrup gave considerable employment during April, good prices (syrup \$1.30 per gallon) being realized for the product. The market for other farm products was also favourable throughout the month.

Lumbering.—Local dealers are very busy, having sold nearly all of their last year's cut, and being obliged to import large quantities of lumber for the local trade.

Manufacturing.—Very busy conditions prevailed, there being no establishment that was not running to its fullest capacity. As particular examples, the Peterborough Canoe Co., is working on an order for one hundred and fifty large canoes for the Hudson Bay Company, to be distributed throughout the North-west; and J. J. Turner & Sons, sale and tent makers, are exceptionally busy on large export orders. The removal of the Canadian General Electric Company from Montreal to Peterborough will bring from 150 to 200 additional skilled mechanics to the city. Another new establishment is that of Adamson & Dobbin, plumbers and sheet metal workers. A new blacksmith shop has also been opened.

Railroad construction.—Work on the new street railway system is about to begin. The system is to include a good local service, with connection with certain of the summer resorts outside of the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and carpenters were very busy, as were also

plumbers, gas and steamfitters. The busiest class within the trades, however, was that of the painters, decorators and paperhangers. Lathers were also busy, but with plasterers employment was somewhat unequal. Stone-cutters had a fairly good month, the majority working in the marble and granite manufacturing establishments. The supply and demand for builders' labourers were about equally balanced.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and boilermakers were fairly busy, as were also metal polishers, buffers and brass workers. Electrical workers, linemen and blacksmiths were rushed with work. Sheet metal workers and machinists were very busy, and good men are in demand. A small passenger steamboat, 75 feet long by 16 feet beam, with a 4-foot draft, is being constructed for summer tourist traffic, to be running by May 24. Bicycle workers and horse-shoers are busy. Jewellers and watchmakers report an average month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers are all fairly active for the season of the year.

Printing and allied trades.—All branches report steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers are all fairly busy. Boot and shoe workers are also busy on ordered work and repairing.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report a steady trade. Butchers and meat cutters were exceptionally busy. The retail price of beef advanced from 12½ to 14 cents per pound. Cigar factories report a steady export trade.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a good month. Clerks and delivery employees were exceptionally busy. Broommakers report a

steady local and export trade. With hotel and restaurant employees employment was active, especially on market days, and laundry workers in all branches were very busy.

Transport.—Railway employees in all departments had an active month, a good passenger business and heavy freight traffic being reported. Cab drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—The supply was greater than the demand at the end of the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Millbrook.—A \$6,000 fire occurred, lumber, lath and shingles being the products destroyed.

Norwood.—A veneer factory, for which the demand is pressing and the outlook promising, is about to start.

Throughout the district generally, *millers, blacksmiths and lumber dealers* are exceptionally busy, while retail *storekeepers* report good business conditions, with the outlook promising for the summer.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

Owing to the disastrous fire which destroyed a large portion of the wholesale business district, including many manufacturing establishments, on the night of the 19th instant, entailing a loss estimated at about \$12,000,000, labour conditions are at present entirely abnormal, and in some lines very uncertain. A conservative estimate gives the number of employees temporarily thrown out of employment by the fire at 3,500. A very considerable proportion of these are clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers and others engaged in commercial establishments. The industrial branches which suffered most severely are the printing and bookbinding trades, ready-made

clothing, millinery, neckwear and coffin manufacturing. As a great many of the firms affected have already re-established themselves in temporary quarters the business staffs have largely retained their positions. A large percentage thrown out of work were girls and women employed as typewriters, sewing machine operators and millinery workers, and in other of the lighter industrial callings. Most of these have obtained employment as there is a good demand for this class of labour. Though the ready-made clothing trade suffered considerably by the destruction of the leading houses, the workshops of the contractors escaped, being outside of the burned district. The effect of so extensive a fire is of course felt in almost every department of trade and industry outside of those directly affected. The most noticeable effect was the great increase in rents on all buildings or rooms in any way available for business purposes, which naturally reacted upon other classes of property. As rebuilding will be begun forthwith by many of the property-owners, the building trade will be greatly stimulated and a very busy season is anticipated. A shortage of material, more especially brick, exists at present, which will be overcome as soon as the season's supply is available. So far the building season has been very backward, and few new contracts undertaken, partly owing to the lateness of the spring and partly owing to the fear of strikes. At present it appears altogether likely that there will be no serious difficulties of this kind, as there seems to be a disposition on the part of the trades which have not as yet come to an agreement with their employers for the season to allow their demands for higher wages to remain in abeyance owing to the uncertainty of the situation, and continue working at last season's rates. There is a steady influx of labour from Britain, the effect of which is felt in most lines of industry, and the great demand for labour anticipated as soon as the rebuilding of the burned district commences is regarded as likely to attract an influx from other parts of Canada.

A movement recently set on foot to purchase the Athenæum Club House on Church street, to be converted into a Labour Temple, where labour unions can hold their meetings and find accommodation for recreations, has been put upon a successful basis. The Labour Temple Co. (Limited), is being organized as a joint stock company, with a capital of \$40,000, divided into \$1 shares, with a representative provisional board of directors, of which Alfred Raynor, president of the District Labour Union, is chairman; James Simpson, secretary-treasurer, and J. H. Huddlestone, R. Glockling and W. T. Thomson, trustees. The unions, as well as private individuals, are being canvassed for subscriptions, the committee having the matter in hand comprising A Raynor, James Simpson, James Wilson, J. A. McIntyre and Geo. Sangster. Subscriptions of stock to the amount of upwards of \$4,000 have already been secured, including Machinists' Union, \$500; Bricklayers' Union, \$500; Malsters' Union, \$50, and Builders Labourers' Union, \$50. The purchase price of the building is \$30,000, of which \$5,000 must be paid in cash by June 6.

CONDITIONS OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. The backward spring has considerably delayed farming operations. The demand for more help is still urgent, and British immigrants find an active call for their services in this neighbourhood.

Manufacturing.—In most lines of industry manufacturers are very busy, the normal demand having been increased by the destruction of goods in the recent fire.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A number of men in the various lines of the building trades are still out of work, owing to the unusual lateness of the season and the influx of British workingmen. The prospects are, however, that as soon as the ground of the burned section is cleared for rebuilding, the services of all will be in great requisition all through the season. A number of bricklayers have gone to Winnipeg,

where building is active. It is anticipated that competition will enable many skilled men to obtain wages above the scale. The painters have considerably strengthened their union, and may demand an increase from 30c. to 35c. an hour. The general disposition on the part of those branches of the building trades in which a raise of wages was anticipated seems to be to allow matters to assume a more settled condition before pressing any demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions among machinists were unsettled owing to the fire, which threw a number out of work, many of whom have since obtained employment. Blacksmiths and boilermakers have had a fair month. The shipbuilding trade is active. Horse-shoers are demanding advanced wages. Jewellers and silversmiths are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These lines are well employed, especially since the fire, which has created a great demand for furniture. Over 100 men engaged in coffin-making were thrown out of work, but are not likely to have much difficulty in finding places.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, bookbinders, pressmen and lithographers in large numbers were deprived of their situations by the destruction of factories and workshops. Probably between 60 and 70 printers who suffered are still out of work, together with many of other classes. It will require some time for the employers burned out to re-establish themselves. In the meantime the question at issue as to new wage scale remains in abeyance.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors report a good month and plenty of work. Garment workers have been a good deal affected by the disturbance of business conditions, but are likely to have abundance of work when matters assume their normal state. Boot and shoemakers are busy. Those of this trade who were thrown out of employment are not likely to remain long without work. The same may be said with regard to neckwear workers, milliners and cap workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Conditions in these lines are generally satisfactory. The bakers complain that two employing firms have violated the agreement made last spring with the union, having taken the union label off their bread and compelled the men to work overtime without extra pay. The union has taken the matter up. Brewery workers are agitating for an increase of wages.

Leather trades.—These trades are generally well employed with excellent prospects for the season.

Transportation.—All branches of labour engaged in land transportation are busy. Teamsters contemplate asking for a new wage scale, claiming that a number of the men belonging to their union draw less than \$10 per week.

Navigation is very dull as yet and will not fairly open until May.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The opening of spring increased activity in all lines of industry, and although the busy season is not yet fairly begun, nearly every workman is employed. The forces of the Power Development Company, and of contractors are being increased, and early in May the total number of employees will reach 3,500. One machine shop has been running overtime to keep up with orders. The building trades are beginning to feel the influence of the summer's activity. Freight traffic on the through lines of railway has declined, as it always does at this season. Business in both wholesale and retail lines is good, and the outlook is excellent.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Late snows, severe frosts and a generally backward season have retarded spring work on the farms. Ploughing only commenced in the closing weeks

of the month. In the fruit orchards and vineyards the work of pruning and trimming is finished.

Fishing.—Fishermen are preparing for a busy season.

Manufacturing.—Factories are generally well supplied with orders and the outlook is satisfactory. The City Council has granted exemption from taxation, cheap electric power and other assistance to a company proposing to build a flour mill.

Other industries.—A new steam laundry has been started, employing fifteen hands.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Stone masons have been rushed with work since outside operations became possible. Bricklayers are also well employed. Carpenters are nearly all working, though the rush season has hardly opened. Mill hands are very busy. Painters were extremely busy since outside work commenced. Decorators, paperhangers and plumbers have all that they can do.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Foundry men, structural iron workers, machinists, steam engineers and electricians were all steadily employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Allanburg.—Improvements to the Welland canal have given employment to many men here.

Sherkston.—The Quarry Company, is preparing for a rush season. Carpenters have been in demand.

Port Colborne.—The opening of lake navigation will be very late. Marine drillers and dredgemen are at work. Further harbour improvement have been decided upon, and will occupy two or three years.

Niagara on the Lake.—The collapse of Dennison's private bank has paralyzed business, and may cause some distress here. A by-law to give a bonus of \$15,000 to the Niagara, Queenston and St. Catharines Electric Railway was carried.

Welland.—The foundry, machine shops and engine works are very busy. Canal im-

provements and the building of new bridges have employed many men.

Port Robinson.—A number of men have been employed in building a new bridge across the Welland canal.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of April labour has been well employed, showing a marked improvement in the market over that of last month. A few factories have been on short time, owing to a temporary shortage of orders, but all others are running full time, and report business good. Some of the factories are having their plants enlarged, in anticipation of an increase in the volume of trade; particularly is this true of the canning factories, a number of which are spending thousands of dollars in improvements. The building trades are quite active again, having commenced their season's work, which by the contracts already let, and the tenders advertised for, will be on a very extensive scale. Contracts have been let for the erection of a number of fine residences, and the building of a \$15,000 bridge over the N. St. C. & N. Ry., and the Welland division of the Grand Trunk Railway tracks on Queenston street. With the opening of navigation, the bridge tenders and canal employees are at work again on the Welland canal. Transportation is quite active, especially in freight. The steamer *Lakeside* made her first trip on the 25th instant. Banks and business houses report the money market as very satisfactory, and business, wholesale and retail, as good and comparing favourably with last year. The retail merchants have organized, with the object of improving conditions in the retail trade. There have been no changes in wages or hours of labour, and no disturbances of the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers say the season is at least three weeks later than last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters and builders' labourers are all well employed.

Metal engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, buffers, brass workers, blacksmiths, horseshoers and jewellers report trade good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers report trade fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders find steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and boot and shoe makers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers report trade good.

Leather trades.—Furriers, tanners, curriers, saddlers and leather workers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers are satisfactorily employed.

Transport.—Railway conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen, freight-handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen have found steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is in greater demand than last month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The labour market is improving with the opening up of spring

and navigation. Considerable repairs have been done to a number of hotels and residences.

Merritton.—Labour is generally well employed.

Thorold.—Labour was more generally employed than last month, and prospects are fair for a good season's work. A strike occurred at the Thorold basket factory, owing to a demand by the employees for an increase of 5 cents on the 100 baskets, which was refused, on April 8. The employees returned to work at the old scale April 20.

Power Glen.—The Hamilton Cataract Power Co. are employing a large number of men in the enlargement of its plant. There are also a number of fine residences in course of erection.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour is well employed in the building trades, but in many years there has not been such a surplus of labour of nearly all other classes of employment. The International Harvester Works has laid off over 200 men, and the iron trades and clothing trades are very slack. Civic work has started, but the forces usually put on are lessened. Cement sidewalk construction foremen have received an increase in wages from \$18.90 to \$20 per week. Cigarmakers are locked out; leather workers are out on strike; and 200 garment workers are out of work owing to a demand for more money per garment by the contractors for the wholesale clothing firm of Coppley, Noyes & Randall. The Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$250,000. The local coal dealers have dropped the price of hard coal 25 cents, to \$6.50 per ton. Ice dealers have served notice that the price will be higher this year than last. The City Council signed an agreement for the establishment of a wire fence factory and is

negotiating with the Mansfield Glass Co., New York, manufacturers of preserve jars and similar articles, to build a \$200,000 plant in the annex and employ 100 to 150 hands. The A. B. Petrie Co., Guelph, makers of engines and machinery, will put up a plant to cost \$150,000, and will employ 100 hands. By arrangement with the assessment commissioner's department, the Canadian Tin Plate and Decorating Company, now doing business in London, has decided to remove its plant to this city. The company is now capitalized at \$50,000. It is the intention to increase this to \$100,000 and double the capacity of the plant. It will employ from 80 to 100 hands, the majority of whom are skilled workmen, for manufacturing fancy boxes for biscuits, tobacco, lards and canned meats.

During the month the Central Ontario section of the National Retail Furniture Dealers' Association met here in convention, as did also the Provincial Master Plumbers' Association. The former association met a committee of the National Wholesale Furniture Dealers' Association, and complained against their selling to dealers not members of the retail dealers' association.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing is rather slow in many trades, and many men are idle.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are fairly busy at present, although there are plenty of men in the city in the various branches. The master carpenters and the members of the carpenters' union have come to an agreement. The men will work nine hours a day and be paid 30 cents an hour, time and a half for all overtime, which will include Saturday afternoons. Building plasterers now receive 40c. an hour. Three months ago the journeymen plumbers made a demand for a new agreement to date from May 1, the chief change in which was an increase in pay from 27½ cents an hour to 33½ cents, with a nine-hour day instead of a ten-hour day, and five hours on Saturday.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and stove mounters are fairly well employed. The stove founders have asked the moulders to submit a decrease of 5 per cent, but the matter is not settled yet. Machinists are very slack, a large number being laid off at the Harvester works. Ship and boat builders are busy on the water front. Sheet metal workers are fairly well employed and are asking an increase from 22½ cents an hour to 25 cents. Horseshoers and jewellers report work fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All of the woodworking trades have had a good month, including patternmakers, carriage and wagonmakers.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades, including bookbinders, report a fair to good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors have been very busy, but the ready-to-wear garment workers have been very slack, owing to a lock-out by contractors working for a wholesale clothing house. The workers themselves made no demand of any kind but the contractors by whom they are employed demanded more money per garment from the wholesale house, and were refused; they accordingly closed down and the workers are still out at the end of the month. Boot and shoe workers are fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigarmakers made a demand for an increase of \$1 per thousand in standard goods, and, while some firms have conceded, one firm has locked out 120 cigarmakers.

Leather trades.—Leather workers, to the number of 25, are out on strike as a result of the dismissal of a union officer. A demand for a Saturday half-holiday was made.

Transport.—All transport workers are fairly well employed on steam and electric roads. Longshoremen have re-submitted their last year's scale for signature to the coal dealers.

Unskilled labour is very plentiful in the city at present, and hundreds of men are

idle. Those that are employed by the city receive 18 cents an hour.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

April has been an encouraging month to workmen, having been more favourable than March, and comparing favourably with the corresponding month of last year. By the middle of the month the building trades were active, and from present indications there will be much building done during the year, mostly private dwellings. Last year the union scale for bricklayers and masons was 35 cents per hour. By the middle of the season some were receiving 40 cents. Local contractors have not yet signed the agreement presented by the union. In the iron trades many of the factories have worked overtime. The plough factories have been particularly busy. Merchants, wholesale and retail, have experienced a satisfactory month. Coal dealers have reduced the price of coal to \$6.25 per ton. There are a few idle men on the market, but these, it is thought, will soon find employment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The spring has been backwards for agriculturists and very little work up to the last week in the month was done on the land.

Manufacturing.—In all branches of manufacturing carried on here, business has been very active. More men were taken on during the month, and some of the factories have been working overtime.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have had about three weeks' work, bad weather preventing them from working a full month. Carpenters and joiners have worked full time. Plasterers and lathers had a fair month. Painters, decorators and paper hangers have been busy. Plumbers have been steadily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron and brass moulding trades have been actively employed. Core-makers have also been active. Machinists in some cases have worked overtime. Metal polishers and buffers have had steady employment. Stove mounters have been busy. Machinery, general and carriage blacksmiths have had plenty of work. Boiler makers and sheet metal workers have had an extra busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers have been generally well employed. Carriage and wagon makers have had steady work. Pattern makers, millwrights and coopers have had a full month. The Brantford Cordage Company has been working its staff overtime during the entire month.

Printing and allied trades.—Local printers and pressmen have been fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors experienced an increasing trade over that of last month, and all local men are employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report all local men employed. Cigar makers and tobacco workers have had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employees have had an average month. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen have been busy. Freight handlers have experienced a busy month. Street railway employees have worked a full month. Carters were busy. Teamsters report plenty of work for sometime to come. Cab drivers and hackmen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—At the close of the month unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The Alabastine Works, destroyed by fire during the month, will be rebuilt at once on a larger scale. The Penman mills have been running steadily; since

the first of the month the Saturday half-holiday, granted to the employees during the summer months, was observed. Towards the close of the month the building trades became active.

Blue Lake.—The Portland Cement Co. has been advertising for labourers.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has somewhat improved since March, but there is no noticeable scarcity of men, nor any number of men out of work. Thus, while there is sufficient employment for nearly all classes of work-people, there is not the activity that prevailed at this season of last year. The erection of a factory, 112 by 50, three stories high, was commenced during the month. It will be used for the manufacture of carriage woodwork in the white. The backward spring season has had a bad effect on outside employment. It was expected that there would be a large number of dwellings erected this summer, the scarcity of which is greatly felt, but it is now thought that the rebuilding in Toronto of the properties recently destroyed by fire will have the effect of raising the cost of materials, and in this way discourage building here. The Petrie Company, Limited, were burned out in the early part of the month, throwing about 60 hands out of work. The loss is about \$100,000. Temporary premises were secured, and a portion of the staff put to work. A strike of tinsmiths occurred during the month for a uniform scale of \$2 per day of nine hours for journeymen; \$1.80 per day for 2-year juniors, and \$1.50 per day for 1-year juniors, with time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays. Three firms signed the agreement, but two, employing 8 men, refused, and the strike followed. A strike of galvanizers also occurred at the Tube mills for a rate of time and a half

for overtime and double time for Sunday. The men were replaced by Italian workmen.

The shoe workers have organized an association and purpose putting a new bill of prices for repairs into effect on May 1. They say that the present bill of prices has been in effect for thirty years, during which time there has been a considerable increase in the price of leather and findings. The increase will amount to about 10 per cent.

Contracts have been let for a new factory, to cost \$16,000, to engage in the manufacture of carriage goods.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Work in connection with agriculture of all kinds is considerably behind last year. In many places the roads are still almost impassable, and the farmers experience great difficulty in getting over them. The annual meeting of the Ontario in this district had been paid an average price of \$5 per ton for 28,000 tons of beets. Seven million pounds of pure granulated sugar were made. The average extraction of pure sugar was 246.46 pounds per ton.

Manufacturing.—All kinds of manufacturing had a fair month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—The building trades are now all well employed, but the season is about six weeks later in starting than last year. There was considerable work left over from last year. Bricklayers and stonemasons are all employed. Carpenters and joiners had a fair month. Painters and paperhangers had a satisfactory month, with a rush of work at the close. Stonecutters had only a fair month, but all men are now employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a fair month. Owing to a fire throwing about 60 machinists and machinists' helpers out of work, there has been a considerable number left here during the month. Others had a good month. Tube mill workers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers had a fair month. Upholsters had a slightly better month than March. Piano and organ workers report a satisfactory month. Carriage workers and trimmers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades had a very busy month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are now rushed with spring work.

Textile trades.—Textile workers and Brussels carpet weavers had a good month. In one shop, where a Saturday half holiday is in effect, the staff worked the full week during the month.

Unskilled labour.—There is plenty of unskilled labour to meet the demand, but there seems to be employment for any seeking it.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—Messrs. Goldie & McCullough will erect new boiler shops 300 feet long just outside of Galt, with switches from both railroads. A company is about to erect a factory for the manufacture of metal ornamentalations for buildings. The C.P.R. Co. intends spending \$25,000 in increasing its accommodation here. A house building company is likely to be formed, the Board of Trade being the promoters.

GUELPH CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The Guelph Co-operative Association, Limited, recently organized here, commenced business on April 18th by the purchase of an extensive bake shop. Up to the present about \$2,000 of stock has been subscribed by about 400 subscribers, the amount of individual subscriptions ranging from \$2 to \$50. The sales on Saturday, April 23, were about 350 large loaves of bread, and 100 dozen cakes, but the capacity of the bake shop and delivery system was inadequate to satisfactorily supply the regular customers. The directors of the association have decided to purchase additional horses and wagons, and to arrange for a larger output. About

500 customers are being served with bread, but it is expected that this number will shortly be considerably increased. The business of the association is being managed on a strictly co-operative system. Each customer, when buying tickets for bread, receives a slip of tickets with stub attached, this stub is retained by the customer when purchasing. When buying and paying directly, a system of ticket punching is in vogue. These stubs and punched tickets are of different pattern for shareholders and non-shareholders.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The beginning of April was rather dull in the labour market, but as the month advanced a marked improvement was noticed. The building trades in particular became busier, a lot of jobbing being done, and the erection of several new buildings started. The plans are out, and tenders asked for, for the erection of a Roman Catholic church, which is to be built this summer, at a cost of \$15,000. The prospects are bright for the building trades, as a number of dwelling houses are also to be erected. On the 2nd of April 250 employees of the Grand Trunk Railway shops received notice that they were no longer required, as word has been received from headquarters to reduce expenses, owing to the heavy losses the road had incurred during the winter with snow blockades, etc. Upwards of 100 of the men, chiefly mechanics and labourers, discharged left the city. A number of those remaining, especially the labourers, have found employment in the city, while a number of the mechanics are still idle. The working hours of the 650 men employed in the Grand Trunk Railway shops are from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., excepting Saturdays, when they quit at 11 a.m. Wholesale and retail merchants report business good, and real estate dealers report a scarcity of houses to rent and are doing a good business in the transferring

of properties. There were no changes in the hours of labour nor trouble of any kind in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are sowing their spring crop. They report that the fall wheat wintered well.

Manufacturing.—All the manufacturing establishment are working, and report having plenty of orders

Railroad construction and employment.—The only railroad construction at present under way is the laying of side-tracks in the G.T.R., yards, and the keeping of the old ones in repair.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are commencing their season's work, and expect to have a busy season. The paper-hangers and decorators are satisfactorily employed. Plumbers and gasfitters are rushed with work.

Metal and engineering.—The iron moulders and machinists are all working, excepting those discharged from the G.T.R. shops.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers report steady work. Factory hands have had plenty of work this month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are fully employed. During the month they had their wages raised 17 per cent.

Clothing trades.—The tailoring trade was active, and garment workers were all employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Reports regarding these trades were very satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees have had a steady month. There is a demand for girls to work in hotels and general house work.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen are all busy. Cabmen and draymen report business good.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is equal to the demand at present.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Marys.—Building operations were active. There is a large three story brick block to be built on Queen St., a part of it will be occupied by a branch of the Molsons bank. The large coal sheds of Messrs. Dunseith & Thompson, have been completed.

Milverton.—The Pepper Bros., have started a new chopping mill, with a capacity of 100 bushels per hour. The Milverton Cheese factory has commenced operations.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The late opening of spring has retarded work in the building trades considerably, and workers along these lines have poor prospects for the coming summer, there being no work of large dimensions in sight. A number of workers in these trades have nothing as yet to do and several are leaving this city for other places. In the foundries and factories, however, and on the railroads, work is as active as usual.

Houses renting from \$7 to \$10 per month are in demand, there being no unoccupied ones in consequence of the large influx of working people to the city this spring. Realty transfers during the month of March amounted to \$97,736.

The great fire in Toronto has thrown a large volume of trade to this city, principally to the wholesale dry goods and paper houses, and these places are exceptionally busy; another result of the Toronto fire has been a considerable increase in this city of insurance rates on mercantile and manufacturing risks.

A reduction of one hour per week was made at the G.T.R. car shops, and as all the employees work at so much per hour, it means a general reduction in earnings. In the supplementary estimates brought

down by the Ontario government is an item of \$2,243 for increased wages for the attendants of the London Insane Asylum. As nearly all the building trades have a two year agreement as to wages, which runs another year, no agitation for increased wages is taking place this spring.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Spring work on the farms has been much delayed owing to the heavy fall of snow in April, and the wet condition of the ground. This will mean a considerable increase of work in May. Farm help is very scarce.

Railroad construction.—A large force of men (mostly foreigners) are at work double tracking of the G.T.R. line between this city and Paris, one of the gangs working just east of this city. This work will not be finished until the fall. It is expected that the building of electric railways in this district the coming summer will be on a large scale.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The month of April was the worst experienced by bricklayers in this city for years; a few obtained work, but owing to the inclement weather could only make about half time; others have done nothing as yet this year. Carpenters are better employed, the armoury furnishing work for quite a number; the cost of this work has now increased to about \$180,000. Lathers and plasterers have little to do. Painters and paper-hangers are busy, as are also the plumbers. Stone-cutters and builders' labourers report trade as fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders are very busy, especially in the stove line, the Toronto fire ruining the stock held by the McClary Manufacturing Co. there. Machinists are all employed. Electrical workers and linemen are not doing much. Metal polishers, stove mounters, boilermakers and blacksmiths are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagonmakers are very busy. The force at the G.T.R. car shops was reduced by about fifty at the beginning of the month. Coopers are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are exceptionally busy, with no idle men in the city. A movement is on foot to organize a pressmen's union here.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have experienced one of the worst winters ever known in London, but at present are very busy. Garment workers are busy; the volume of trade in this line is increasing here. The Sterling Boot and Shoe Factory, which was burned during the winter, is nearing completion, and the firm expects to be able to resume operations in about a month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—For part of the month the force at the packing factory was reduced one-half, owing to the uncertainty of the British market. Two apprentices at a local cigar factory were summoned for leaving their work, but were let off by the police magistrate on suspended sentence. On Thursday, April 21, thirty of the employees of the Tuckett cigar factory here were laid off. The cigar makers in Hamilton have made a demand for an increase in pay to go into effect May 1, and Tuckett's employees here being a branch of the Hamilton firm, are under the jurisdiction of the Hamilton union, would have to go out on strike with them. The firm here has laid off the hands to forestall any action of this sort. There are still about 50 union men employed in the factory.

Unskilled labour.—Workers in this class are nearly all engaged now, street cleaning and other work being under way.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Woodstock:—Contracts have been let for the erection of the new factory of the Woodstock Lumber Company, to cost \$6,000.

The spring floods in this district did much damage to bridges, and many of the smaller ones were swept away. Two of the larger ones will have to be rebuilt, as will also all the smaller ones.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were employed during the past month, the demand for and the supply of workmen being well balanced. The outlook for the coming season also seems very favourable in all lines of industry. In the building trades there may probably be some stringency as the season advances. There is at present a keen demand for houses, and rents are firm and in many instances advanced. The assessment roll for the present year shows an increase of population of 212, the figures being 12,037, as compared with 11,825 last year. The number is likely to be largely increased during the coming year as the result of additional industries. The Père Marquette Railway Company's shops employees will add quite a number of families, and other smaller industries are springing,—notably, a couple of cigar factories and a knitting factory. These concerns, however, are as yet on a small scale. Wages in some lines show signs of advancement. Unskilled labour commands higher rates than last year; this is true also of farm labour, and in the building trades. The bricklayers' union has arranged with the employers for an advance of one cent an hour over last year's rate; 37 cents an hour will be the rate after May 1. The Carpenters' Union has asked for a 22½ cent per hour rate after May 1. Some contractors have granted the request, others have made increases from 17½ to 20 cents, and in individual cases granted the maximum.

The question of municipal ownership of lighting and power plant was much discussed in St. Thomas during the month,

a special committee being appointed by the city council to confer with the manager and board of directors of St. Thomas Gas and Electric Company re the purchasing of its rights and to report to the mayor and council at the earliest opportunity. The committee was also given power to investigate the various methods of producing power and light which the city might adopt.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Many farmers in the district report prospects for the wheat crop rather unfavourable, as much of the acreage is winter killed. The supply of farm labourers is reported scarce.

Manufacturing.—All reports invariably point to a prosperous condition among local industries. Orders are plentiful, and inquiries are good. The volume of business is in advance of that of last year.

Railway construction and employment.—Indications are favourable for a busy summer. Work is plentiful in the locomotive and car shops. An order for 160 new freight cars is on hand, and four new compound locomotives are being built, besides a large amount of repair work. It is probable that the men will be shortly put on full time. The Père Marquette Railway Co. has let a contract for the erection of a modern coal elevator, which will facilitate the coaling of locomotives and effect economy in labour.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work on house building and repairing, which is much in evidence this year, has fairly well commenced. The Père Marquette Railway shops are also under way. Among other larger items in the season's prospects are several business blocks, remodelling of the separate school building, at an estimated cost of \$7,000; the Carnegie library building, an extension to the Thomas Bros'. broom and brush factory, improvements to the gas works to the extent of \$50,000, the extensive works on the subway under the M.C.R. tracks, besides considerable work

in the country district. All building tradesmen were busy with the exception of the painters and paperhangers; the unfavourable weather was a great drawback in this line.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There were practically no changes in these lines, all being busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Lumbermen report stock somewhat hard to get. Planing mill hands and factory hands were all very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—A steady month's business was reported in these lines.

Clothing trades.—This trade was quite busy, and some difficulty was reported in getting coatmakers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report trade normal. The local bakery firms have reduced the price of bread during the month from 6 to 5 cents for 1½ pound loaf. The cigarmakers report favourable conditions prevailing; the wholesale output was far in advance of that of last month.

Transport.—Railway traffic hands report the regular spring reduction in staff as being much larger than other years, owing to the recent addition of a number of the larger type of locomotives, which greatly increase the motive power, and effect a great saving in labour. Teamsters are in good demand, as are also unskilled labourers.

DISTRICT NOTES.

West Lorne.—The West Lorne Wagon Co., capitalized at \$50,000, formerly known as the 'Walkerville Wagon Company,' has let a contract for a new factory. The buildings will be of brick, two stories high. The main building will be 200 x 45 feet, with two wings 55 x 45 feet, and a warehouse 100 x 45 feet. The work will be pushed rapidly, as the firm contemplates moving from Walkerville to West Lorne.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been well employed during April, in contrast to March, which was unusually dull. Building operations were fairly active and contracts have been let for a number of buildings, several of which are already under construction. There is a scarcity of houses suitable for workingmen; the prospects are that a great many of this class of building will be erected this season. Manufacturing in some branches is especially active. The fanning mill and incubator factory have put on a night gang to enable them to meet the demand for their products. Contracts have been let for a large amount of paving and cement sidewalks, and the prospects are that there will be considerable civic work done this season. The steamers and sailing vessels which have wintered here are being overhauled and fitted out for the season's work, giving employment to many mechanics and labourers. Transportation is fairly active, and railway men are correspondingly busy. The journeymen painters asked for a nine-hour day, and 22½ cents per hour; this was agreed to by all the boss painters, except one, who made an arrangement with his men to pay them \$2.25 per day of ten hours. There were no other changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy getting ready for the spring work. There is a good demand for farm help.

Manufacturing.—All local factories were busy and running full time with full staff of hands; some are working overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in these trades is fairly active. Carpenters, painters and plumbers are fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers report trade very good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Those engaged in the woodworking trades in the inside carpenter shops, wagon and carriage shops were all well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Men engaged in these trades were fairly well employed.

Clothing trades.—The busy season for journeymen tailors is now on, and the members of the craft were all busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers have plenty of work.

Transport.—All railway employees are fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Farm hands are in demand, but unskilled labour is not much called for at present.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The first three weeks of April were the quietest for the season that Windsor and district have experienced in many years. Owing to the cold and stormy weather it was almost impossible to work outside. During the closing week the weather was more favourable and all kinds of business improved. The Silex Cement Company has a large gang of men laying sidewalks, and the Street Paving contractors have also a large gang of men and teams paving the streets. Water commissioners are spending \$20,000 in lowering the water pipes and putting in new mains; this has created a demand for labour. The building trade is active. Contracts were let in the third week of the month to the amount of over \$100,000. Plans have been asked for a building 100 x 40 for the manufacture of boilers and tin roofing, which will give employment to fifty hands on opening. A great inconvenience at the present time is the scarcity of houses which prevails.

A number of families have moved here during the last month, and have had to store their furniture and board until they can secure houses. Wholesale and retail merchants report the month of April very quiet.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the cold weather the farmers will be late with their spring work. The market gardeners should have certain products on the market but it will be three weeks before they will be ready. The fall wheat has wintered badly; some of the farmers will not have half a crop.

Lumbering.—The lumber firms report that, owing to the weather, business has been quiet but expect to have all the trade they can handle in a short time.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns are all running full time and have plenty of work on hand. Owing to the failure of the wheat crop H. Vollins & Sons have given up the manufacturing of flour and have installed one of the latest improved dry kilns in the mill for taking the water out of corn and are manufacturing corn meal, finding a ready market for the same. A large shipment to the West Indies was made this month, the meal being guaranteed to keep in any country.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are all working with plenty of work ahead of them. Carpenters are in demand and are getting from 25 to 30 cents per hour for nine hours. Painters are all busy. Paper-hangers and decorators, and plumbers, gas and steamfitters are working on short time yet, but expect to be on full time the first of the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are not very busy at present. Iron workers, machinists, engineers, blacksmiths and horseshoers are all busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are very busy getting out carriages for spring trade.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are all fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report trade quiet for the month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers are all working.

Miscellaneous.—The barber's union report all men working.

Transport.—All railroad and steamboat employees are busy. Teamsters are in demand.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sandwich.—The Saginaw Lumber Company has started its large mill cutting lumber and it is giving employment to one hundred and thirty men. The Bishop Fur Company has increased its staff and is giving employment to seventy-five hands. Contracts have been let for several good dwelling houses to be built as soon as possible, and the chances are Sandwich will be a busy town this summer. There was a small strike at the Bishop Fur Company's works, but it was settled satisfactorily to both parties.

WINNIPEG. MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the latter part of the month the labour market was in a state of congestion. Employment agencies were literally besieged with applicants for employment. Large contributions to the ranks of the unemployed came from the camps, and there is a very observable influx from the United States. Immigration from eastern Canada is also apparently greater, and this, together with other arrivals, has thrown the market into an overstocked condition. Every year, however, April is a critical month with the mass of unskilled workers,

being the period when the many large camp operators release their thousands of employees, who make Winnipeg their headquarters. It is also an uncertain month from the standpoint of weather. In some years the frost will leave the ground in the earliest part of the month, and in others, like the present one, the weather continues cold well on towards the close of the month. This delays such work as railroad construction, which usually absorbs a large portion of the labour available. Another cause of the congestion was due to the influx of labour a week or two earlier than was necessary. It is conceded, however, that by the second week in May there will be work for all seeking employment. By that time the city of Winnipeg's public works will absorb at least one thousand workmen. In the skilled trades the most numerous class of unemployed is the carpenters; the influx of this class of workmen has been abnormal, and already has had the effect of slightly depressing the rates of wages in that trade. Other classes seem to be well employed.

Among new industries commencing, are a new machine works and iron foundry, a garment factory, and a planing and woodworking mill. A large lumber mill is also approaching completion.

A local chartered bank is being formed with a capital of \$2,000,000; the stock is being offered at par, and the provisional directors are prominent local business men. The name of the bank will be the 'North-ern.'

The Northern Elevator Company has prepared plans for the erection of a flour mill in Winnipeg. It will be constructed of concrete, brick and stone. Its capacity will be 2,500 barrels daily, and it will be completed to grind the wheat crop of 1904. The Vulcan Iron Works will add another large building to its plant. It will be 64 x 165 feet, and will be used exclusively for a blacksmith and machint shop. Plans are being prepared for an agricultural college. The Manitoba government has is-

sued an order in council providing for the election of ten directors, who will govern the college, appoint professors, fix the fees and draw up the curriculum.

Building has already commenced with vigour. The inspector has issued permits which aggregate \$2,000,000, being more than double that of the corresponding period of last year.

Business activity and expansion prevails. Some complaints are being made with regard to collections. This is ascribed to a proneness on the part of farmers and storekeepers to speculate in land. The money that should be used to meet their regular obligations is being invested in real estate.

There have been no change in the rate of wages, excepting with regard to carpenters. At the close of last season the rates generally paid to carpenters were 35 cents per hour. This year many are being paid 30 cents, and some even as low as 25 cents. No serious disturbance or change in relations between employers and employees has taken place during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding is general and so far the season has been good. The prospects are very much in favour of largely increased acreage. There has been a good supply of labour and all demands have been freely met.

Manufacturing.—Generally speaking, manufacturing in the city has been active, and the factory-owners are looking optimistically to the future.

Railroad construction and employment.—At the close of the month practically no arrangement had been made to start railroad construction by any contractor. The presence of frost in the earth is the cause of the delay. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will require a large number of men to carry out its local Winnipeg improvements, in addition to a very large amount of construction work. The Cana-

dian Northern Railway's projects for the season include the completion, or as much of it as possible, of the line to Edmonton, which is now finished to Kamsack, where a divisional point has been established; the line to Prince Albert, a distance of sixty miles from the present terminus at Melfort; also the lines from Carberry to Brandon, Arizona to Carberry, the Greenway and Ridgville branches, the line from Winnipeg to Oak Point, Lake Manitoba, and the Clan William extension. The company also purposes to grade from both the east and west ends of the Edmonton line, and will make an effort to reach Edmonton by next winter. The Prince Albert line will be pushed to completion at once, but the bridge which has to be built over the South Saskatchewan, fifteen miles east of Prince Albert, will not likely be erected until next winter. The new mileage added to the system this year will aggregate something a little less than six hundred miles. This projected work alone will give employment to a very large number of men, and other companies are also making extensive plans. There will, therefore, be abundant opportunity for unskilled help before the end of May.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All of the building trades, with the exception of carpenters, are fully employed. In other lines the employers anticipate no difficulty in securing all the men they require. The influx of skilled mechanics has been very large already, and many more are likely to come. There is but little doubt that the building to be done will be twice as great as that of last year, but this has been fully anticipated. From the United States there is a large emigration, and the rate at which mechanics are coming in makes the possibility of an over-supply by no means out of the question.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Activity prevails. There is, however, no accentuated demand for men.

Woodworking trades.—Woodworking factories during the month have not been very busy, excepting in one or two cases. All the mills, however, expect to be running at their fullest capacity in the course of a few weeks.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades are normal. The negotiations initiated by the men for a shorter work-day have been suspended for a year.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers are all well employed. The former are enjoying a splendid spring business, and the latter, while a little slack at present, expect to be busier in the course of a few weeks.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar factories are normally active, and likewise the bakers.

Leather trades.—The leather trades are fairly busy, but not particularly so. Some classes of work-people are needed, but only a very limited number.

Miscellaneous.—Miscellaneous employment is better than usual, but there is a very large influx of labour, which is more than supplying demands.

Transport.—The opening of navigation will as usual make transportation more rapid and call into requisition a larger staff.

BRANDON, N.W.T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Business generally throughout the city is fairly active for this season of the year. The building season has not fully opened yet, but indications point to a very busy one in this line of trade. The supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled, exceeds the demand at the present time, owing chiefly to the recent great influx of settlers both from Europe, the eastern provinces, and the United States ; as soon as the season is fully opened, however,

a great number of these will find steady employment. There has been no exceptional activity in any line of trade, with the exception of the manufacture of building materials. Transportation companies also are very busy, owing to heavy shipments of merchandise from the eastern provinces. Wholesale trade is showing considerable expansion, the demand extending to all departments. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and the labour market was free from disturbance.

Statistics recently issued from the office of the city clerk show a substantial increase in population and property values in Brandon, Man., during the past year. The assessment roll shows that assessable property has increased by \$675,000 and non-assessable property, such as churches, C.P.R. station and yards, &c., has increased by \$1,000,000. The population has increased by about 800 persons.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—In some localities seeding would have been well under way in the latter part of April but for the snow storms.

Lumbering.—The action of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in dealing with the lumber supply of this province and the Territories, has given general satisfaction in so much that it is expected to result in the establishment of an open market for lumber. It is stated by the company that agents will be appointed at once and price-lists posted, to see that all lumber dealers live up to the conditions agreed on. Should the plan prove not satisfactory, the company, it is stated, will probably operate mills on its own timber districts in British Columbia, and supply settlers throughout the west and Manitoba.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers of building material anticipate a very brisk season, as orders now on hand exceed those of any previous year.

Railroad construction and employment.—It is reported that active operations will

commence early in May, with a large number of men in employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report not very many employed at present. There are very few idle carpenters, however in the city, and a large number have had steady employment during the winter. With lathers and plasterers and builders' labourers the season has not yet opened to any extent. Painters and paper-hangers find trade fairly good. With plumbers trade is slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Steam engineers, machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers are busy. With horseshoers trade is fairly good. Jewellers and watchmakers are busily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report trade somewhat dull.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers are busily employed. Boot and shoe workers find trade good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters find trade very good. With ice cutters and drivers business is slack. Cigarmakers are active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are slack. With leather workers, saddlers, &c., trade is active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are busy. Clerks and stenographers report trade good. Delivery employees are very busy. Furriers find business slack. Hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers are busily employed.

Transport.—Men engaged in all branches of the railway service were very busily employed. Freight-handlers find business brisk. Draymen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were busily employed.

Unskilled labour.—Quite a number of recently-arrived immigrants have been engaged by farmers throughout the district.

A number have also been employed by the city and railroad company in the work entailed by the snow blockades.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Business throughout the district is very satisfactory as far as can be ascertained, in spite of the snow storms during the last week in March, which were very heavy and which seriously affected the railways and business generally. It is reported that ranchmen in the west will lose considerably. It is anticipated that seeding will also be somewhat delayed, owing to the snow storms which prevailed up to the 7th of April.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. A. Laird, correspondent, reports as follows :—

DISTRICT NOTES.

April was a month of badly interrupted traffic, owing to the many landslides which occurred in the interior districts of British Columbia. This is the usual feature of this period. The closing days of the month saw matters practically straightened out, however, and little further trouble is anticipated. The industries of the district are dependent upon unrestricted transport facilities, and the various blockades have affected the situation somewhat.

About April 10 the weather suddenly turned unusually warm, and the sudden thaw set free a huge volume of melting snow that would otherwise have gone off slowly. The sudden thawing of the ground, combined with the melting of the snow, also released great bodies of snow in slides, and where these carried with them boulders and earth the result was disastrous. At least two fatal slides are recorded, the death loss being four. Traffic was blocked on many roads and every man who could be secured was enlisted in the extra gangs sent out by the railway companies to cope with the situation. One road, the Spokane Falls & Northern, which constitutes the connecting link between Spokane, Wash., and Rossland, was tied up for an entire

week. On the Slocan branch of the Canadian Pacific a slide came down at Winlaw's mill and tore out 300 feet of rails. The damage was repaired but the work was no sooner finished than another slide came down in the track of the first and undid what had been done. This happened five times, a striking instance of the difficulties sometimes encountered in keeping mountain railways open in the slide season.

The most disastrous slide occurred on the 11th inst. at Albert Canyon, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific. A work train was making repairs at that point when a slide was heard on the hillside. The superintendent of the division, who was aboard the train, instructed all to remain within the car. One of the men, however, went to the car door to ascertain if there was a chance to escape by running. He was followed by two Jap labourers, and the three were caught on the car platform and dashed down the mountain side. The car was carried eighty feet down the canyon but the occupants escaped with more or less serious injuries. Had the three men remained within they also would probably have escaped death.

A second disastrous slide took place on the 15th inst. at the mining properties of the Great Western Company in the Lardeau. One man was killed and damage to the extent of \$50,000 to \$75,000 was done to the company's tramway system and ore houses.

Another incident of the month that received considerable public attention was the suspension of ore shipments from the Le Roi mine in Rossland, which had shipped 800 tons of ore daily for a long period. The product is treated at the Northport smelting works, owned by the Le Roi Company. The reason for the action taken was that the smelter ran short of iron ores with which the highly silicious product of the Le Roi is fluxed. Practically all the mines shipping ferruginous or heavy iron ores send their output to the railroad by wagon roads and the breaking up of the roads with the advent of warm weather shut off

their means of hauling. At the Le Roi all the men engaged in breaking ore were laid off, the crew being reduced from 430 to 270. Subsequently some of these men were re-employed, and it was intimated that at the end of the month the balance would be put at work again. On this understanding few of the men left the camp. In other respects the mining industry in Rossland has progressed smoothly, and in some instances crews were increased.

That the silver-lead mining industry of the Kootenays is entering upon an era of prosperity is evidenced by the fact the St. Eugene mine is resuming operations with a full crew. This property is considered to be one of the greatest lead mines on the continent, and the conditions surrounding it are such as to constitute it a particularly reliable barometer of conditions in the lead industry as a whole. The company announced two years ago that no more ore would be taken from the mine until a fair measure of profit could be realized therefrom. About 200 men will be engaged at the mine and milling works.

The East Kootenay Brick and Fire Clay Manufacturing Company, Limited, is applying for incorporation. The company is to be capitalized at \$30,000, and to have a capacity of 12,000 per day on the start. The company, it is said, will be able to put building bricks on the market at Fernie at from \$10 to \$12 per thousand.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions during April were exceptionally favourable. There is in particular a good demand for carpenters, painters, plasterers, bridge builders, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, farm and general labour. The city council has a large number of men at work on civic works. The provincial government is erecting another approach to the new bridge at the south side

of the river for the convenience of the farmers using the road to the lower Fraser. The Rat Portage Lumber Company is asking for a lease for fifty years of the foreshore and land to erect a sawmill, the condition being that the mill will cost \$30,000 and employ not less than fifty men. The new fruit and preserving company has its factory ready to handle the earlier fruits offering. The company expects to employ from 25 to 50 hands. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company is calling for tenders for the erection of a new distribution station for the electricity generated by the water power at Lake Coquitlam. There has been no general change in rates of wages or hours of labour, but the demand in some lines has a tendency to advance wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—A flat rate of 20 cents per sockeye was agreed upon during April as the rate the Fraser river cannery would pay fisherman this season, to apply from the commencement of the season in July to the close in August. The matter was finally settled at a meeting of the Fraser River Cannery Association held on April 12. Last year the initial offer made by the cannery was a flat rate of 12 cents, or a sliding scale, amounting to about the same. Later the offer was amended to one of 15 cents for July, and 14 cents for August. The arrangement for the present year has given general satisfaction.

Chinese conductors, at a meeting held on April 11, decided not to enter into any contract to pack fish unless the cannery guaranteed them the price of 75 per cent of their contracts. It is claimed that they operated during the past two years at a loss by the reason of having contracted to put up packs which did not materialize on account of the poor runs of fish, although their arrangements were made for a large pack. An increase in price of putting up salmon, from 48 cents to 50 cents per finished case was demanded, the reason alleged being the scarcity of Chinese labour

owing to the working of the increased head-tax.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All classes are very busy, a large number of new residences being under construction, and the usual spring trade being active.

Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades.—These branches are very busy, cannery work and steamboat repairs being under way. Shipwrights and caulkers report work not very active, many of the men making short time.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Work is reported plentiful in the local car shops. The management is increasing the staff each month. At the present time about 35 men are employed at wages averaging \$3 per day for metal workers, woodworkers and painters. Shingle weavers are all fully employed, with good prospects for some time to come.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work plentiful.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers report work plentiful.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A large number of new settlers continue to arrive and large transfers of farm property have taken place.

A large number of men are engaged at the *Slave River Falls* in developing the water-power there. A canal is being cut whereby this valuable water-power will be made use of for the steadily increasing requirements of this city and district.

Several new shingle mills are in course of construction throughout this district.

Kamloops has under consideration the establishment of a local creamery.

Chilliwack.—The Dominion government's Public Works Department has a large gang of men employed here on the river improvement work.

The farmers of *Surrey* have incorporated under the Provincial Act as the *Surrey Co-operative Creamery Association*.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the past month there has been a large number of arrivals of workmen from the United States, especially from the bordering states, as well as from the Territories in Canada. Applications for work are very numerous; as many as 150 a day have been made at the city hall, where a sign has been posted that *No men are wanted*. This inrush is accounted for by dullness in the neighboring states. The skilled trades, however, are nearly all employed. A large factory for the manufacture of wooden pipe for sewers, &c., has been started. The carpentering trade is exceptionally busy, as well as are the stonemasons. The strike of boilermakers and machinists in the Vancouver Engineering Works is still on. At the Sugar refinery another large building for office purposes is being constructed, worth probably \$10,000. Some 300 building permits have been issued during the month. Further improvement in business is reported by dealers. Collections are generally satisfactory. Northern orders are beginning to come in, some heavy orders for the Yukon being already reported. The lumber trade shows an improvement, and mining in the interior is active. Local fresh eggs are almost unobtainable, while California eggs are one and two cents a dozen higher. Hay is very firm at \$20 a ton.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from adjacent rural districts are that the putting in of the crops has been kept back by the weather.

Lumbering.—The lumber mills as a rule have been busy; with the factories business has been only fair. The announcement on April 23 that the Hastings mill and tributary camps were to close down temporarily was a severe blow to the labour market. Hundreds of men are involved, and \$30,000 was distributed monthly by

the firm. Unfavourable market conditions were alleged as the cause of the shut down.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report prospects good; work at present is only fair. Carpenters and joiners were busy, with good prospects. About 30 plasterers, including journeymen and bosses, were well employed. The 20 lathers are busy. Plumbers and steamfitters, painters and decorators are fairly well employed, with no openings. If it were not for the big inrush of men there would be plenty of work for builders' labourers who are permanent residents of Vancouver, but as things are the supply of men far exceeds the demand, and prospects are uncertain.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders find trade quiet, with no demand for men. Machinists report trade very quiet, with several out of work, a large number of new arrivals having more than met the demand. Steam engineers report no demand for men. All resident electrical workers and sheet metal workers were employed. Blacksmiths find work quiet. Boilermakers report business good in the boiler shops, but no demand for extra men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Coopers are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—An association of the master job printers was formed for the purpose of regulating prices, and protecting the public from unscrupulous concerns. With the journeymen trade has been fair, but there is a surplus of machine operators. A committee has been appointed by the master printers and the Typographical Union to regulate the apprenticeship system. Indenturing appears to be favoured.

Food and tobacco preparation.—A co-operative bakery has been formed, and will begin operations on the first of May.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks are only fairly employed, and many are idle.

Transport.—Teamsters report work good.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market shows few changes since last month, excepting in the building trades, which are at present very busy, with excellent prospects for a good season. The usual series of local improvements, including cement sidewalks and sewers, will start immediately, giving employment to a large force of labourers. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, has a large force of men extending its line along Government street. Point Ellis bridge has been completed and turned over to the city. Trade, both in the wholesale and retail lines, has been good. There has been no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month, and friendly relations between employer and employees have continued up to the present.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—This month has been good for the building trades. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers report work brisk. Painters and plumbers report an abundance of work and all employed. Stonecutters have also been well employed during the month, and there is a good demand for builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers have had a poor month, with a few still unemployed. Electrical workers, linemen and iron moulders report having fair employment. Blacksmiths and horseshoers are all employed. Boilermakers report a fair month. Shipwrights and caulkers report work quiet, and but few working.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report work fair, and improving. Garment workers are all busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report business good, and butchers are all employed. Cigarmakers are satisfactorily employed, and report business very good.

Leather trades.—Leather workers report work good and all employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees have had a good month. Laundry workers are fully employed.

Transport.—Longshoremen, steamboatmen and firemen report work good. Teamsters are all well employed, and expressmen report having a fair month. Street car employees are also well employed.

Unskilled labour.—While there has been a good demand for unskilled labour during the month, there is still a great number idle.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district, while not up to the average, has improved slightly during the month, and prospects are better than at this time last year. The supply of labour, however, is still in advance of the demand. In the lumber trade there is a visible improvement with good prospects for a good season. The coal mining camps in the district are working to their full capacity, and in the city, while the output from the mines is not increasing much the company is making expensive and very substantial improvements to its machinery and other plants—a policy which promises to improve conditions here in the near future. In business circles, while there is no marked change, there is feeling that the times are going to improve. There have been no changes in the rates of wages during the month, and no signs of industrial unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There is little doing among the fishermen at present.

Lumbering.—Lumbering shows signs of improvement. The local mill is manufacturing cedar lumber on a large scale and a man is securing orders in the North-west.

Mining.—In the quartz mines there is very little change to report and the smelters in the district are running full blast. In the coal mines the different companies are working to their full capacity, and a good deal of development work is going on as well. The Willington Coal Company is building a short branch to its railway, but the work is done principally by Chinamen.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters report an improvement in trade during the month. Bricklayers and masons report very little doing. Painters report work as picking up.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths and carriage-makers report business as fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work as fair.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen report work as good.

Unskilled labour is doing better this month than during March, but there is no rush of work and there are plenty of men to meet all requirements.

DISTRICT NOTES.

At *Cumberland* the company is pushing development work and the output of the mines is steadily increasing. The same may be said of the mines at *Ladysmith*.

INVESTIGATION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.

STEPS were taken by the government of Canada during the month of April to afford more adequate protection to the travelling public, as well as to the employees of railway companies, by the appointment of an officer, under the Railway Act of 1903, whose duty it will be to investigate all accidents occurring on railways, and report thereon to the board of railway commissioners appointed by the government in February last. The appointment was by Order in Council, dated April 5, Mr. Joseph E. Duval, formerly car service agent of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, being selected for the position.

Legislation Relating to the Investigation of Railway Accidents.

The appointment of Mr. Duval was made under the sections (1) of the Railway Act of 1903, which relate specifically to accidents. These require, in the first place,

that every railway company shall give immediate notice to the board of commissioners, in a form to be specified by the board, of any accident causing personal injury or such damage to roadway as renders the road unfit for immediate use, under a penalty of \$200 per day for each day during which the omission to give notice continues. (2) Specific provision is also made (3) for the appointment of an officer or officers to investigate into all accidents thus reported as occurring upon railways, or into such matters as, in the opinion of the board, may be likely to cause or prevent accidents. Full reports in writing of all such investigations are to be made to the board (4), embodying the proceedings and opinions of the inspector, the board being given express power to act on these reports, and, if it thinks proper, to require

(2) 3 Ed. VII., chap. 53, sec. 235.

(3) Ed. VII., 1903, chap. 53, sec. 236, subsec. 1.

(4) 3 Ed. VII., 1903, chap. 53, sec. 236, subsec. 2.

(1) 3 Ed. VII., 1903, chap. 53, secs. 235, 236.

the suspension or dismissal of any railway employee whose negligence or wilfulness was, in the opinion of the board, the cause of the accident in question.

The duties of the inspector will include the general supervision and administration of the provisions of the Act which relate to equipment, apparatus and appliances on trains, more especially those which are designed for the protection of employees from accidents, with the possible addition of other duties, as, for example, the instituting of special investigations from time to time into cases of car shortages, track conditions, and the like.

Previous to the passing of the Railway Act of 1903, which provided for the appointment of the Railway Commission and the assumption by that body of the general powers and duties formerly exercised by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, the law requiring notification of accidents to be given by railway companies was substantially the same, companies being allowed 48 hours in which to make their report, (5) at present, however, such

notice must be given immediately after the head officers have received information of the occurrence of the accident. (6) With regard to the investigation of such accidents under the previous Act, the Governor in Council was empowered to appoint a commissioner or commissioners, on the recommendation of the Minister of Railways, to inquire into the cause of the accident (7) and to report thereon to the minister, (8) the remuneration of such commissioners to be paid out of moneys provided by parliament for unforeseen expenses. (9)

It will be seen that the duties of the inspector under the new Act are of a much more general nature, including the investigation and reporting on the general principles governing safety in railway traffic and employment, as well as on particular instances of accidents to life or property.

(5) 51 Vic., 1888, chap. 29, sec. 267.

(6) 3 Ed. VII., 1903, chap. 53, sec. 235.

(7) 51 Vic., 1888, chap. 29, sec. 268.

(8) 51 Vic., 1888, chap. 29, sec. 269.

(9) 51 Vic., 1888, chap. 29, sec. 270.

APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND MEDIATION AT HAMILTON, ONT.

DURING the month of April a permanent tribunal of conciliation and mediation for the settlement of trades disputes was organized at Hamilton, Ont., by the joint action of the local Trades and Labour Council and the Hamilton Board of Trade.

The movement for the appointment of a standing board of conciliation had its origin in a motion discussed before the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council in September, 1903, to the effect that a communication be addressed to the Board of Trade proposing the formation of a joint board of conciliation and mediation in the interests of industrial peace. The motion carried by a large majority, but before sending the letter in question the matter

was referred for approval to the several individual unions represented in the council. This was in every instance obtained, and the proposal was formally presented.

Proposal of the Trades and Labour Council.

In its original proposal, the Trades and Labour Council, after referring to the amicable relations existing between the employing and the wage-earning classes in Hamilton, and the importance of insuring the continuance of these relations, suggested that there should be formed a committee of conciliation, composed of three or five members of the Board of Trade and the same number from the Trades and Labour Council, this committee to be ready

at all times to tender its services whenever a strike or lock-out was threatened or had occurred, for the purpose of effecting a friendly settlement by inducing the parties to agree, if possible, by mutual concessions or otherwise. It was further recommended that in cases where a dispute had been referred to the committee of conciliation and both parties had bound themselves to accept its decision, the finding of the majority of the committee should rule, the committee being given power to add to its number, in case of a deadlock, one member, who should have no connection with the dispute.

In submitting this proposal, as above, the Council pointed out that its suggestions were to be understood merely as offering a basis for consideration, and that it would be happy to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Board of Trade with regard to any variation that might seem desirable, or any new proposal having the same general objects in view.

Subsequent Action.

Immediate concurrence in the suggestion of the Trades and Labour Council was expressed by the Board of Trade on receipt of the communication above referred to, and a special committee of three members was appointed to confer with the committee of the Council with regard to the formation of the proposed board of conciliation. A number of joint conferences were held by the committees of the two bodies, with the result that a scheme of organization was finally agreed upon. The main features of this are embodied in the committee's report to the Board of Trade.

Plan of Organization.

In submitting its plan of organization for the new tribunal to the approval of the

Board, the committee referred at some length to recent developments in the United States in the way of providing better machinery for the preservation of industrial peace. The late Senator Hanna was quoted as to the supreme importance of bringing labour and capital into closer relations. Reference was also made to the proceedings at New York, December 16, 1901, of the 'National Conference on Industrial Conciliation,' at which the public, the employers and the wage-earners were all represented by many of the most notable public men of the United States, including ex-President Cleveland, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Schwab, Mr. Gompers, Mr. John Mitchell and others. Several of the findings of the conference are quoted, among them one specifically advising the creation of boards of conciliation. The appointment of such boards in Chicago, New York and elsewhere is noted. The committee set forth the plan of organization of the local board which had commended itself to the joint committee, as follows :

'Your committee recommends that this Board appoint a permanent committee of seven, to be known as a "Board of Conciliation and Mediation," out of which there shall be selected from time to time a committee of three to co-operate with a similar committee to be appointed by the Trades and Labour Council, which shall constitute a board, which, at the initiative and upon the request of any employer of labour or any body of wage-earners, shall offer its services to secure the adjustments of disputes as they may, from time to time, arise.'

On unanimous ratification by the Board at the meeting held on April 11, and a similar recommendation having received the approval of the Trades and Labour Council, the proposal went into effect.

The organization of the new tribunal was not completed at the end of the month.

COLONIZATION IN QUEBEC.—REPORT OF PROVINCIAL COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.

THE report of the special commission appointed by the Government of Quebec in 1902 to investigate and report on matters pertaining to colonization and the forest industries of the province, was presented to the Provincial Legislature in incomplete form on April 7, 1904, the balance, extending in all to over 600 printed pages, being subsequently made public during the course of the month.

The proceedings of the commission have, from time to time during the past several months, considerably engaged the attention of the public, and the publication of its report, in view of the important issues with which it had to deal, has been awaited with much interest, having been mentioned in the course of the Speech from the Throne, with which the legislature opened, as one of the leading subjects that would engage the attention of the members.

The following is a brief résumé of the circumstances which led to the appointment of the commission, together with an outline of the more important results of its investigations, as set forth in the report.

Appointment and Proceedings of the Commission.

For a number of years past in the province of Quebec the whole question of colonization and the relations of settlers in the newer portions of the province to the holders of licenses to cut timber was the subject of much discussion, and of a number of conflicting statements. Specific charges were laid, both of injustice done to colonists by the timber licensees and of frauds committed against the latter by the holders of grants of land for agricultural purposes. In order to obtain an impartial and thorough investigation of the situation, and a statement based on reliable authority as to the best means of developing the great national resources of the unsettled portion of the province, a special Act was passed by the legislature in 1902*

authorizing the organization of a commission 'to assist in the advancement of colonization and in the development of forest industries.' The commission, it was stated, should consist of three members and a secretary, and the duties assigned to it were, briefly, to investigate the law and regulations regarding public lands and forests, colonization roads, &c.; to investigate the clashing of interests between settlers and holders of timber licenses; to report on the sections of the country most favourable for colonization, and on the roads and railways necessary to develop them, and to recommend to the province the extent to which it might be advisable to assist the colonization and development of the various industries.

The commission was appointed by order in council dated June 14, 1902, and held its initial meeting in Montreal on the 29th of the same month for purposes of organization and preliminary inquiry. From time to time during the succeeding three months meetings were held and various inquiries instituted, individual members of the commission examining witnesses in different districts. The death of Mr. Justice Bourgeois, one of the commissioners, however, in October, 1902, caused the original commission to lapse. It was reconstituted in February, 1903, and held meetings at Quebec, Montreal, Hull and other points, examining 325 witnesses in detail, as well as receiving valuable information from other sources.

In presenting its report, of which a summary follows, the commission divided its subject-matter into two parts, relating respectively to the facts ascertained, and to its recommendation as based thereon.

Relations between Lumbermen and Settlers.

The chief attention of the commission, in the part of the report devoted to the presentation of facts is directed to the rela-

* 2 Ed. VII., 1902, chap. 3.

tions existing between settlers and the holders of timber licenses, which have been the subject of so much discussion. The finding of the commission is that, practically speaking, *bona fide* settlers have no real ground of complaint. So far is it from the truth that antagonism is felt towards them by limit holders, that some of the very largest holders declared under oath that they regard *bona fide* settlers as allies who render them most valuable services. There may have been a few instances to the contrary, but the rule is as stated.

The charge preferred by the officers of the colonization society of Montreal, that license holders had sometimes cut timber on the settlers' lots after the latter had taken out their licenses was found to be without warrant, and the commission severely deprecates the publication of such statements by responsible agents without full verification having been obtained. On the other hand frauds committed against the lumbermen by speculators in settlers' lots were found to have been frequent. The charge that timber below the regulation diameter was being cut was also proved unfounded. Moreover, the statement that settlers' lots were stripped of timber by the licensees was contradicted, the fact being that wood sufficient to enable a settler to support his family for two or three years was usually left. On the other hand, speculation was stated to have reached such a degree as to imperil the existence of the industries of the country, rendering the establishment of pulp and paper mills, &c., almost impossible. The circulars issued by the Quebec government in April and May, 1903, to land agents, prohibiting the sale to settlers of lands under license, is regarded by the commission as being aimed at illicit speculation, and not responsible for the recent falling off in the volume of settlement, which is rather to be attributed to the prevalence of forest fires and the high wages prevailing in cities. As compared with Ontario, the situation of settlers under the Quebec regulations regard-

ing limit holders is stated to be very favourable.

The Agency Service.

The agency service of the Provincial Crown Lands Department is severely condemned, the majority of the officers being described as inactive, careless and negligent. The reform of the service should be undertaken at once, in view of the important results that active agents might achieve for colonization.

The Area of Crown Lands.

On June 30, 1903, there were surveyed and available for colonization purposes 6,600,747 acres, or sufficient for 66,000 farms of 100 acres each. Further surveying, therefore, is for the present unnecessary. Surveyors' reports, however, were found 'lamentably inaccurate,' with disastrous results for many settlers, who had relied upon them for their information relating to locations.

Colonization Roads.

From the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 to June 30, 1903, the sum of \$5,262,889.88 has been spent on colonization roads in Quebec. Many counties, however, complain of lack of roads, and dissatisfaction, in the opinion of the commission, will continue as long as better methods of the dissemination of settlers are not followed. With colonization proceeding in detached and isolated groups it is impossible to provide sufficient roads.

Colonization Societies.

Societies whose method has been to purchase areas of land from the government and re-sell the same to themselves as settlers have been a source of much embarrassment and loss to the government. Those that obtained reservations of lands and to whom the government gave grants proportionate to the numbers of subscriptions paid by members, have proved of much benefit, but the system is now out of force. A third class of colonization societies, namely, diocesan societies collecting money in aid of the settlers, are recommended by

the commission, as are also, in some cases, societies that recruit settlers by advertising in Europe, the United States and in Canada, being composed chiefly of mutual benefit societies, colonization bureaux, &c. The Montreal Colonization Society, however, which belongs to this class, is condemned for its action in circulating inaccurate reports.

Forest Fires.

The report contains a reference to some of the more disastrous fires that have occurred and the causes that are chiefly responsible for the prevalence of this evil. Reference is also made to the effect that may be produced on the climate of the province by the denudation of the mountains, the effect of the same on the rivers and streams and water-powers which they furnish being specially referred to.

Other subjects referred to are the classification of lands into settlement lands and timber lands, which is recommended; the granting of public lands, in which matter it is stated the Crown Lands Department has been guilty of extravagance contrary to the interests of the country; the cancellation of leases; the preventing of clandestine transfers, and other matters.

The advantage of appointing trustworthy guides to assist settlers in fixing upon a location is also pointed out. The danger of allowing bush rangers to reside too remote from the field of action, and in general the tendency of exaggeration and false statements in regard to the whole subject of colonization are referred to.

Recommendations of the Commission.

The following are, in brief, some of the more important recommendations which the commission presents as a result of its investigation :—

(1.) *Re free allotments to settlers.*—Every means should be taken to avoid delays to settlers. The power of disallowance, which the government may at present exercise during four months from the date of the location ticket should be suppressed. The

public domain should be rigidly divided into settlement lands and merchantable timber lots, the former including only lots susceptible of proper cultivation. To put an end to speculation in timber, a settler should be compelled to give the preference for the sale of such timber as he may cut to the holder of the timber license in which his lot is contained. A system of automatic cancellation of licenses should be enforced. Location tickets should be forfeited for non-performance of conditions, with compensation to the dispossessed party for his outlay. More care should be taken by agents in securing proper declarations from intending settlers, so as to prevent the issuing of location tickets to persons buying solely for the timber. The immediate registration of transfers of lands should be compulsory under penalty of a fine. The affidavits of settlers for stumping dues should be more carefully attended to. Lots on which there is merchantable timber should not be granted under the Act providing for a free grant of land to fathers and mothers of 12 children, nor should it be possible for such grants to be sold or otherwise alienated. A policy of forest reserves on lands unfit for cultivation should be instituted, the action of the Bankers' Association in recommending this being pointed out. The proposal to sell the timber with the lands to colonists is condemned on the ground that it would stimulate speculation and virtually lock up the public domain against colonization and agriculture.

(2.) *Re protection of forests.*—The present system of fire protection is denounced as ineffective, especially in the eastern part of the province, where political influences have caused the post of fire rangers to be filled with unqualified men. This should be corrected at once. The statute which prohibits the making of fires for land clearing, except between June 15 and September 15, should be amended, as the most dangerous interval is between April 15 and June 15. The whole subject, moreover, should be left at the discretion of the fire

rangers. Settlers, moreover, should be instructed as to the proper method of setting fires. Roamers in the woods, squatters and Indians should be legislated against.

(3.) *Re cancellation of lands.*—Lands under location tickets upon which no improvements have been made should be immediately cancelled.

(4.) *Re firewood lands reserves.*—A system of reserves from which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood might procure firewood and building timber from the government would prevent speculation and ensure the prompt meeting of a legitimate want of the settlers.

(5.) *Re wood measurements.*—The least diameter for black spruce, which is the best wood for pulp making, should be lowered to eight inches at the stump. The limit for cedar, on the other hand, should be raised from 9 to 12 inches. Measurements of such diameters should be taken at 24 inches from the ground.

(6.) *Re sale of water powers.*—Water powers should be sold by auction, after sufficient advertising, to the highest bidder.

(7.) *Re the pulp and paper industries.*—Stimulation of these industries is advisable in the interest of colonization, as affording a market to settlers for the small timber they cut down in clearing their land. The commission accordingly recommends:—

(a.) The imposition of a stumpage surtax on pulpwood exported to the United States.

(b.) The compelling of license holders to manufacture in Canada pulpwood cut on their limits.

(c.) The imposition by the federal government of a duty on pulpwood.

(d.) Payment of bounty on paper manufactured in Canada and exported abroad.

(8.) *Re land subsidies to railway companies.*—The report points out the extreme importance of railways in the interest of colonization, specific instances being given in which rapid developments in settlement immediately followed the building of railways. Railways, accordingly, are stated to deserve the most favourable considera-

tion at the hands of the government, and the different districts of the province in which the best settlement lands not yet taken up are situated, are pointed out in this connection. At the same time all railways are not equally deserving of assistance from this point of view; those affording access to regions of fine arable lands should take precedence over others, and colonization railways should in particular be encouraged. Specific instances are given of roads which are particularly deserving of public support, it being stated that only those named would contribute materially towards the advance of colonization. Prudence, according to the commission, dictates the abandonment of the policy of cash subsidies, and the adoption of that of land grants. The maximum of the subsidy should never exceed 4,000 acres of land per mile of railway, except in extreme cases, and guarantees should always be required of the companies. The report in this connection gives a detailed description of the country annexed to the province by the legislation of 1898, amounting to 78,702,561 acres, known as new Quebec, and divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ashuanipi, Wasnani and Abitibi. The projected line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, it is stated, will probably run through the finest part of this territory, and other railways will also have this region for objective.

General Remarks.

The report concludes with some remarks of a general nature as to the proceedings and results of the commission's investigation. Rich lands, easy of cultivation, accessible by railways, and with good wagon roads also, are stated to be a fundamental condition for the success of colonization. The methods of 50 and 100 years ago are now obsolete. Work-people now find employment in Canadian manufactures preferable to what was formerly offered them in the United States. Colonization, accordingly, must be put on a footing that will offer workmen tired of factory life and

sons of farmers in old parishes prospects calculated to attract them. The suppression of speculation in timber on new lots will be a great boon from the standard of the development of agriculture. The report concludes with a reference to the advantages offered by electric railways as a means of transportation, and to the prospect of the extensive building of electric roads through this territory, especially in view of the abundant water power available for producing energy.

Appendices to the Report.

A verbatim report of the inquiry held at Hull, Que., by the commission during the month of February, 1904, at which Mr. J. R. Booth, the Hon. W. C. Edwards,

Mr. Alexander Lumsden, and others prominently identified with the lumbering industry, appeared before the commission, is added in the form of an appendix, together with copies of various documents and exhibits bearing on the matter under inquiry. In a second appendix is printed the answers which were received to a series of 201 questions asked of various authorities by the commission through the mails, in order to avoid the necessity of a prolonged verbal inquiry. The questions and the various answers received are arranged under the following subject headings: Forest fires, timber supply, preservation of forests, sale of limits, settlers, colonization roads, custom mills, colonization societies, water powers, execution of the laws, pulpwood, &c.

CONVICTIONS AT TORONTO UNDER ALIEN LABOUR ACT

ON Tuesday, January 26, Isaac McClain and David H. Beecher laid an information before the clerk of the police court at Toronto, upon which a summons was sworn out against Edward Freyseng, of the Freyseng Cork Company, (Limited), of the city of Toronto, charging that in the month of July, 1903, Mr. Freyseng had violated the provisions of the Alien Labour Act, by having induced two citizens of the United States to come to Canada to work in his establishment by an agreement made previous to their coming and by prepaying their transportation. There were several adjournments of the hearing, and, on February 29, when the case was finally tried, the defendant was convicted by the presiding magistrate and fined \$50 and costs, or thirty days, for each of the two violations of the Act.

In his defence, Mr. Freyseng maintained that there had been a strike in his factory a short time previous to the time of employing the Americans, as complained of, and that during the strike a rival firm had employed some of his men, and he had been left short-handed; the men had not been

brought in to break the strike, but only because he was unable to get cork-cutters in this country. He maintained, further, that he acted in the matter without any knowledge that he was breaking the law. The magistrate remarked that he had no doubt that the defendant had not intended to break the law, but that ignorance of the law was no defence. The fines were paid into court by Mr. Freyseng and forwarded by the clerk to the Receiver General at Ottawa in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Informers Receive Part of Penalty.

During the month of March the solicitors for Messrs. McClain and Beecher applied to the Department of Labour to have fifty per cent of the fines imposed paid to them under the section of the Act which provides that 'the Receiver General may pay to any informer who furnishes original information that the law has been violated with such share of the penalties recovered as he deems reasonable and just, not exceeding fifty per cent, where it appears that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished.

On the recommendation of the hon. the Minister of Labour that fifty per cent of the fines should be awarded to the informers, the Receiver General gave instructions that half the penalty should be paid over to Messrs. McClain and Beecher, who, on April 15, were accordingly forwarded cheques through the Department of Labour for \$25 each, being fifty per cent of the fines imposed, as a consequence of the informations laid by them.

Provisions of the Act.

These actions were brought under the clause which was inserted as part of the Alien Labour Ant in the amendment passed at the session of 1901, which is as follows:

For every violation of any of the provisions of section 1 of this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating it by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or foreigner into Canada to perform labour or ser-

vice of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or foreigner, previous to his becoming a resident in or a citizen of Canada, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than fifty dollars.

The sum so forfeited may, with written consent of any judge of the court in which the action is intended to be brought, be sued for and recovered as a debt by any person who first brings his action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction in which debts of like amount are now recovered.

Such sum may also, with the written consent, to be obtained *ex parte*, of the Attorney General of the province in which the prosecution is had, or of a judge of a superior or county court, be recovered upon summary conviction before any judge of a county court (being a justice of the peace), or any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate, or any functionary, tribunal, or person invested, by the proper legislative authority, with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by two or more justices of the peace, and acting within the local limits of his or its jurisdiction.

The sum recovered shall be paid the Minister of Finance and Receiver General.

Separate proceedings may be instituted for each alien or foreigner who is a party to such contract or agreement.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

Through the courtesy of the secretary of the Employers' Association of Toronto, the department has been supplied with the following account of the work of the association during the past year, as reported to its members at the annual meeting held on the 7th of April.

THE work of the Employers' Association, from the end of April, 1903, until the annual meeting held on April 7, 1904, was devoted to many matters that were undertaken in the interests of its members, and for the general adjustment of industrial matters. Probably the greatest event of the year was the settlement by arbitration of the differences between the brass manufacturers of Toronto and their employees. This dispute affected between three and four hundred men, and was settled to the satisfaction of all, where a strike was considered imminent, by the good offices of the association, without loss to the men or to their employers.

The second arbitration, which occurred between the rubbers in the piano factory and the Gerhard Heintzman Company, was also satisfactorily settled. In this in-

stance a strike had actually taken place, but the men were induced to return to work and their complaints were brought before an impartial committee and the matter adjusted without loss to either parties.

It is in these matters that the good work of the association has been publicly known, but in other affairs, which it is not policy to give publicity to, the association has done excellent work.

Employment Secured.

During the year a 'Help Wanted' card was drawn up and has been sent regularly each month to each of the employers. This has proved a very valuable medium for ascertaining where vacancies existed, so that workmen applying at the office could be quickly directed where they were needed. During the year over fourteen hundred workmen applied at the office, and in every instance employment was found where the applicants were capable of filling the positions. Hundreds of letters have been received thanking the officers of the associa-

tion for their assistance in obtaining positions.

Articles of Apprenticeship.

In December the association was incorporated under the Benevolent and Provident Society Act of Ontario, chapter 211. One of the steps taken by the association in the interest of its members, and for the better education of the future workmen of Canada, was the introduction of the apprenticeship articles, which were issued during January. The sub-associations have all adopted the form, with such alterations as were necessary for their trade. Throughout the province and many parts of Canada inquiries have been made for copies of the form. In many places in the States it has been adopted as the form to be used in industrial centres there.

Other Work.

In March a business man's dinner was held, which was attended by a very large number of the employers of the city, and which was addressed by Mr. Millard F. Bowen, secretary of the Manufacturers' Club, Club, Buffalo. All the speeches delivered expressed the hope of better industrial conditions in the city, and their faith in the work of the association to accomplish this end.

Over two hundred association and committee meetings were held during the year, and nearly one hundred new firms were enrolled as members. The prospects of the association are of the very brightest, both with regard to the interest taken in its affairs by the officers and members and the respect with which it is regarded by labour organizations.

The financial position of the association is excellent, and a large reserve fund has been accumulated for emergencies where any of its members are wantonly attacked.

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected at the meeting at which the above statement was presented:—

OFFICERS.

President F. B. Polson.
1st vice-president A. F. Rutter.
2nd vice-president D. H. McKay.
Treasurer W. T. Kernahan.

COMMITTEES.

Finance and Literature Committee.—J. P. Murray, W. T. Kernahan, W. C. Phillips, Thos. Roden, Ed. Freyseng.

Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.—P. W. Ellis, William Stone, Emil C. Boeckh, James Pearson, Edwin Hill.

Parliamentary and Press Committee.—James Pearson, P. W. Ellis, Atwell Fleming, J. O. Thorn, H. L. Thompson, W. C. Phillips, H. E. Bond.

Membership and Entertainment Committee.—S. Harris, Ed. Freyseng, H. A. Taylor, Noel Marshall, Fred. Diver, Thos. Roden, Robert M. Bertram.

Executive Committee.—F. B. Polson, A. F. Rutter, D. H. McKay, A. D. Harris, J. P. Murray, J. O. Thorn, William Stone, Emil C. Boeckh, W. J. Smith, Robert Bertram, Noel Marshall, W. H. Carrick, Edwin Hill, James Pearson, A. E. Chatterton, Fred. Diver, S. H. Chapman, Chas. Adams, W. H. Moore, W. T. Kernahan, W. H. Johnson, Atwell Fleming, E. B. Brown, Gerhard Heintzman, Henry Newcombe, P. W. Ellis, J. H. McGregor, George Brigden, S. Harris, Jos. Wright, J. M. Turnbull, Henry A. Taylor, S. B. Brush, Thos. Roden, C. F. Wheaton, Hedleigh Bond, Wm. Wilkie, W. C. Phillips, Ed. Freyseng, H. L. Thompson, S. Brown.

The treasurer's report showed a large surplus over expenses, the reserve fund established a year ago having grown considerably.

It was decided to amend the constitution so as to permit of the admittance of employers in other parts of the province.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

THE feature of the month of April in the immigration movement was the continuance on an advancing scale of the activity which had already set in during March, several steamships having reported at Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., with

large lists of immigrant passengers on board. These, to the number of about 1,300 per week, were at once transferred to special trains, the majority being sent through directly to Winnipeg, Man., for distribution throughout western Canada.

A considerable number, however, remained in Quebec and Ontario, assisting in the latter province in relieving the stringency now prevailing in the market for agricultural and dairying labour. High rates of wages were obtained by these classes. The arrivals of April were reported as being of a uniformly good type, showing in this particular an improvement on those of 1903.

Though there were a few instances in which the accommodation provided by the transportation companies was complained of and some difficulty experienced in securing a sufficient number of colonist cars at different periods, the needs of the situation from this standpoint were stated to have been fairly well met and the prospects for a continuance of the movement for the balance of the season, on an even heavier scale than was reported last year, are considered promising.

Up to April 1, it was stated, about 25,000 immigrants had passed through Montreal on their way west.

Immigration from the United States.

The movement of settlers from the western states into the Canadian North-west recommenced on an extensive scale during the opening week of the month, several special train-loads, carrying several hundreds of colonists, having entered the country. The states of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois were chiefly represented, though Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota continued to supply a considerable quota. The movement in southern Alberta from Montana and Utah has also been very active, and developments in that section are, in consequence, on an extensive scale. As in April, 1903, the class of settlers represented in this movement was most desirable. A vigorous campaign of advertisement of the resources of western Canada is being prosecuted, more particularly in view of the propaganda of certain railway and land companies interested in the development of the south-western states. In this connection, the action of the Dominion government in contributing \$5,000 each year

for two years to the funds of the Western Canada Immigration Association was an important event of the month, the aims of the association being to advertise and direct settlement to western Canada by the organization of agencies for the dissemination of accurate information, and the membership being composed of persons who will be indirectly benefited from the increased prosperity and development of the country.

Notes of the Month.

The possibility of a movement of settlers from New Zealand into Canada is being discussed.

An Italian immigration society, with headquarters in Montreal, Que., has been subsidized by the Italian government as a proper agency to direct Italian labourers and others finding their way to Canada. The society has secured new quarters in Montreal in which accommodation for over 200 immigrants at any time may be obtained.

The new immigration hall to be erected in Winnipeg, Man., will be four storeys in height and capable of accommodating 1,000 people.

The all-British colony, settled about Lloydminster, Sask., is reported as progressing favourably, and as likely to be increased by numerous arrivals during the coming season, as a result of representations made by colonists to their friends in Great Britain.

A proposal of the Salvation Army in Great Britain to send immigrants to Canada on a large scale has been approved by the Superintendent of Immigration for Canada.

The annual meeting of the Canada North-west Land Company, held recently in Toronto, Ont., showed that land sales for 1903 were considerably less in acreage than for the previous year, fewer sales *en bloc* having been made to syndicates and more to actual settlers at a higher average price than in 1902.

A circular letter was addressed by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council during the month to some 400 of the leading newspapers published in Great Britain, setting forth the opinion of that body with regard to the immigration of labour into Canada. Agricultural immigrants, without experience or capital, it was stated, will not at present find conditions favourable in Canada. With regard to the general labour market, skilled and unskilled, the council states that it is now overstocked. The statements of the council have been protested against and contradicted by the Canadian Commissioner of Immigration in London, Eng.

The report recently presented to the legislature of the province of Quebec by the special commissioner on colonization has been the subject of much discussion throughout the month.*

The Montreal Colonization Society held its regular quarterly meeting on April 4. The report of the secretary showed that 41 colonists had been entered in the books of the society during the month of January, 46 in February and 106 in March. These colonists were distributed as follows:—North of Montreal, 66; northern Ontario, 11; Lake St. John, Que., 2; western Canada, 21; Metapedia, Que., 6. It was pointed out that the time was opportune for visiting the various agencies of the society in the United States, and the secretary was instructed to make such visits in order to bring to the attention of such agents the projects of the society for the coming season.

A committee appointed by the Montreal Women's Colonization Club to investigate the conditions of English factory girls living in Canada found that of 22 factory girls who came out during the winter 19 had gone into domestic service. It was

stated by the committee that in the piece-work system English factory girls were, as a rule, behind Canadians in earning capacity.

The first contingent of old country French immigrants, consisting of about 175 members, passed through Montreal in the closing week of the month. The party was from Brittany.

The annual convention of the Lake St. John Colonization Society was held in Quebec on April 25, with about 400 delegates present. Hon. Senator Tessier was re-elected president and Mr. E. Beaudet general manager.

The growth of settlement in the Dominion is illustrated by the fact that 47 new post offices were established in Canada on April 1, of which 27 were situated in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Immigration Returns for March.

The following statement of immigrant arrivals during March, and during the first four months of 1904, was supplied by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada:—

| — | Total for the Month. | Total from 1st January. |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| British..... | 4,431 | 6,565 |
| Continental, &c..... | 3,546 | 5,274 |
| United States..... | 3,629 | 5,651 |
| Total..... | 11,606 | 17,490 |

Homestead Entries for March, 1904.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of March, 1904, as compared with the month of March, 1903:—

* A resumé of the more important findings of the commission is given on another page of the present issue of the *Gazette*.

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES FOR MARCH.

| Agency. | 1904. | 1903. | Increase. | Decrease |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Alameda..... | 53 | 92 | ..... | 39 |
| Battleford..... | 149 | 46 | 103 | ..... |
| Brandon..... | 40 | 78 | ..... | 38 |
| Calgary..... | 243 | 156 | 87 | ..... |
| Dauphin..... | 26 | 60 | ..... | 34 |
| Edmonton..... | 119 | 290 | ..... | 171 |
| Kamloops..... | 18 | 6 | 12 | ..... |
| Lethbridge..... | 113 | 150 | ..... | 37 |
| Minnedosa..... | 14 | 56 | ..... | 42 |
| New Westminster | 1 | 6 | ..... | 5 |
| Prince Albert.... | 73 | 205 | ..... | 132 |
| Regina..... | 234 | 451 | ..... | 217 |
| Red Deer..... | 61 | 135 | ..... | 74 |
| Winnipeg..... | 76 | 111 | ..... | 35 |
| Yorkton..... | 110 | 483 | ..... | 373 |
| Total | 1,330 | 2,325 | 202 | 1,197 |

It will be seen that there has been a decrease in the number of homestead entries made during March, 1904, of 995.

The statement of entries made during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1903-04 is as follows:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-MARCH.

| Month. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remarks. |
|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| July..... | 3,438 | 2,622 | 816 | ..... | Net increase for last 9 months. |
| August..... | 2,288 | 1,904 | 384 | ..... |  |
| September..... | 1,845 | 1,416 | 429 | ..... |  |
| October..... | 1,958 | 2,142 | ..... | 184 | |
| November..... | 2,406 | 2,482 | ..... | 76 | |
| December..... | 1,570 | 1,640 | ..... | 70 | |
| | 1904. | 1903. | | | |
| January.. | 1,240 | 1,109 | 131 | ..... |  |
| February..... | 1,128 | 1,165 | ..... | 37 | |
| March..... | 1,330 | 2,325 | ..... | 995 | |
| Total | 17,203 | 16,805 | 1,760 | 1,362 | 398 |

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the month of March, 1904, were as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS.

| Nationalities. | Number of Entries. |
|--|--------------------|
| Canadians from Ontario..... | 199 |
| " Quebec..... | 33 |
| " Nova Scotia..... | 5 |
| " New Brunswick..... | 5 |
| " Prince Edward Island..... | 7 |
| " Manitoba..... | 41 |
| " North-west Territories..... | 23 |
| " British Columbia..... | 7 |
| Persons who had previous entry..... | 156 |
| Canadians returned from United States..... | 33 |
| Americans..... | 401 |
| Newfoundlanders..... | ..... |
| English..... | 149 |
| Scotch..... | 36 |
| Irish..... | 7 |
| French..... | 10 |
| Belgians..... | 3 |
| Swiss..... | 1 |
| Italians..... | ..... |
| Roumanians..... | 6 |
| Greeks..... | ..... |
| Syrians..... | ..... |
| Germans..... | 32 |
| Austro-Hungarians..... | 121 |
| Hollanders..... | 1 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders)..... | 5 |
| Icelanders..... | 13 |
| Swedo-Norwegians..... | 22 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)..... | 12 |
| Mennonites..... | 1 |
| Doukhobors..... | 1 |
| Chinese..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,330 |
| Representing 3,659 souls. | |

Of the total number of entries made during March by persons coming from the United States into Canada, 98 were from Dakota, 87 from Minnesota, 33 from Iowa, 21 from Washington, 20 each from Montana and Wisconsin, 16 from Kansas, 15 from Michigan, and 14 each from Nebraska and Oregon.

Lands Patented in March, 1904.

Abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of March, 1903, compared with the month of March, 1904, were as follows:—

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED IN MARCH.

| Nature of Grant. | Number of Patents. | Number of Acres. |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| British Columbia homesteads... | 7 | 1,105.35 |
| British Columbia sales..... | 1 | 80.00 |
| Commutation grants..... | 2 | 82.73 |
| Homesteads..... | 358 | 56,682.65 |
| Hudson's Bay Co..... | | |
| Manitoba Act grants..... | 3 | 258.90 |
| Military homesteads..... | | |
| Mineral rights..... | 1 | 130.00 |
| Mining lands sale..... | 1 | 6.50 |
| North-west Half-breed grants... | 41 | 9,196.00 |
| Parish sales..... | 2 | 101.00 |
| Quit claim special grant (area 1,440 acres)..... | 9 | |
| Railways— | | |
| Canadian Northern Ry... .. | 4 | 22.76 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. grants... | 131 | 191,518.05 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. nominees..... | | |
| Can. Pac. Ry. Roadbed and Station Grounds..... | 7 | 177.20 |
| Great North-west Central Ry..... | | |
| Manitoba North-western Ry... | 5 | 30,202.43 |
| Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry. | 44 | 10,066.70 |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co. | 8 | 4,479.00 |
| Saskatchewan and Okanagan Railway..... | | |
| Sales..... | 37 | 7,659.99 |
| School lands sales..... | 11 | 984.75 |
| Special grants..... | 4 | 164.80 |
| Yukon Territory sales..... | 8 | 538.13 |
| Yukon Territory special..... | | |
| Total..... | 684 | 313,456.94 |

In March, 1903, the number of patents issued was 564, covering an area of 214,950.02 acres.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record' issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of April.

In the month of January 453 patents were issued in Canada, a decrease of 110 compared with the previous month. There were 44 relating to electrical inventions, a larger number than for any other class, and 26 more than the number of electrical patents issued in December. There were 24 inventions relating to means of locomotion, 23 to the metallurgical and mining industries, 20 related to agriculture and

21 to building construction, besides 9 tools used mostly for building purposes. There were 14 new manufacturing machines, 8 patents for various parts of machines, 17 chemical and 3 mechanical processes, and 7 new articles of manufacture. Among the other patents were 8 adding machines, 8 pumps, and 11 relating to different means of heating and lighting.

Electrical Industries.

The largest number of electrical patents related to telegraphy, for which there were taken out no less than 15. Of these, 7 patents were for the ordinary system, and 8 were for systems of wireless telegraphy. There is a patent for a process of electrical smelting, a new use of electricity which is just now attracting wide attention. There were three patents relating to electrolysis, one of which was for an electrolytic apparatus, and another for the production of metallic calcium.

Among other new applications of electricity is a sawing machine for breaking or cutting up logs, sleepers, &c. The machine consists of a circular saw driven by an electric motor which is attached to a guided carriage. The guide for the carriage consists of a portable bar, which may be fastened to the log in the forest, so that it may be cut up there. While being cut the log is held stationary and the saw blade is shifted in the direction of its axis of rotation by the motion of the carriage.

Other electrical inventions that may be noted are two storage batteries, three railway signals, one light and power system, and two relating to telephones.

Metal Working and Mining Industries.

Out of the 23 inventions connected with the industries of metal-working and mining, 11 were processes for the treatment of ores and metals. Among these may be mentioned a process of treating magnetic ores carrying a small proportion of non-magnetic nickel compound, which is desired to be recovered. The process consists in grind-

ing the ore in order to free the non-magnetic particles, then adding to it a larger bulk of coarser non-magnetic material, and subjecting the mixture to a magnetic separator. The non-magnetic parts of the compound will then form the tailings, and by screening the tailings, the non-magnetic nickel compound may be obtained.

Industrial Machines and Processes.

Among the new machines were one for match-making, a hydraulic press, and a

machine for pressing water out of wood pulp. There are four patents in reference to the manufacture of cement, one of which is for an apparatus, and three for various processes. There is a patent for the treatment of cotton, flax or linen for the purpose of rendering it fire-proof by means of stannate of soda, and a soluble metallic salt. There is also a patent for a fire-proof plaster composed of clay, calcined plaster, asbestos fibre and glue.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1904.

The following article, intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, and on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals.

CANADIAN trade and revenue returns received during April were, on the whole, of a satisfactory nature, foreign and imperial trade continuing to expand, though the backward nature of the season and the impeded freight service in the railways caused a shrinkage in exports, and introduced a disturbing element on the general trade situation within the Dominion. The disastrous fire which occurred in Toronto on the 20th of the month was also a loss which severely affected the commercial interests of Ontario. The outlook, however, is considered promising, and a buoyant tone is evident in most of the branches of the general market.

Reference in detail to recent developments in the several branches of Canadian trade, foreign, imperial and domestic, and to the latest returns of Dominion and provincial revenue, is as follows:—

Foreign Trade Returns.

As will be seen from the accompanying tables, imports during March, 1904, showed an increase over those of March, 1903, amounting to \$950,754, while the returns

for the nine months ending March 31, 1904, show a gain of \$19,922,583 over the similar period of 1902-03.

Exports for March, 1904, show an expansion of \$142,102 over March, 1903. For the nine months of the fiscal year, however, exports showed a decline amounting to \$5,090,345.

Combining the above returns, a total trade of \$31,680,132 for March, 1904, is indicated, as against a total trade of \$30,587,476 for March, 1903, or a gain of \$1,092,656. For the first nine months of the fiscal year an increase is also shown, amounting to \$14,832,238, the totals being \$345,307,651 for the period ended March 31, 1904, and \$330,475,413 for the period ended March 31, 1903.

The heavy snow storms which were prevalent throughout the month by impeding traffic are held to be in a large part accountable for the decline in exports. It will be seen from the table that the most marked decline occurred under the heading of forest, the other branches being for the most part stationary, where gains were not indicated.

Imperial Trade.—Reports of Commercial Agencies.

The weekly reports of commercial agents and trade inquiries issued during April

IMPORTS.

| | MONTH OF MARCH. | | NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1903. | 1904. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Dutiable goods..... | 12,416,721 | 12,741,297 | 96,988,705 | 108,169,879 |
| Free goods..... | 7,430,826 | 8,021,177 | 58,451,331 | 67,353,833 |
| Total..... | 19,847,547 | 20,762,474 | 155,440,036 | 175,523,712 |
| Coin and bullion..... | 62,269 | 98,096 | 3,669,398 | 3,508,305 |
| Grand total..... | 19,909,816 | 20,860,570 | 159,109,434 | 179,032,017 |
| Duty collected..... | 3,312,279 | 3,524,716 | 26,558,315 | 29,972,732 |

EXPORTS.

| | MONTH OF MARCH. | | | | NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH. | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| The mine..... | 1,720,007 | 2,427 | 1,726,114 | 21,900 | 24,451,569 | 137,887 | 26,054,731 | 168,452 |
| The fisheries..... | 509,707 | 42 | 582,053 | 4,117 | 8,959,829 | 17,958 | 8,266,436 | 11,117 |
| The forest..... | 1,165,423 | 169 | 882,696 | 134 | 26,855,868 | 18,432 | 24,682,645 | 265,000 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 3,058,633 | 31,376 | 3,363,635 | 11,658 | 56,175,403 | 517,292 | 52,421,918 | 359,847 |
| Agriculture..... | 2,274,189 | 16,152 | 2,352,331 | 58,806 | 31,290,130 | 5,604,268 | 29,316,622 | 7,806,938 |
| Manufactures..... | 1,604,103 | 136,332 | 1,550,169 | 167,299 | 14,614,844 | 1,626,527 | 14,296,808 | 1,771,041 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 4,079 | 40,849 | 7,866 | 54,654 | 73,120 | 595,814 | 24,995 | 397,508 |
| Total merchandise | 10,336,141 | 227,347 | 10,467,864 | 318,568 | 162,420,763 | 8,518,178 | 155,064,155 | 10,779,903 |
| Coin and bullion..... | | 114,172 | | 36,130 | | 427,038 | | 431,576 |
| Grand total exports | 10,336,141 | 341,519 | 10,464,864 | 354,698 | 162,420,763 | 8,945,216 | 155,064,155 | 11,211,479 |

by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, show, on the whole, satisfactory market conditions existing in Great Britain for Canadian products. More extensive development of the trade in Yorkshire grease, general food products, especially butter, fruit and eggs, is stated to be possible. Careful packing and shipment of apples is again urged. Prospects of trade developments in Canadian barley, canned goods, cider, and mining timbers are considered excellent, though the market

for Canadian cheese and bacon has recently been characterized by dullness.

From *New Zealand* and *Australia* trade conditions are reported, and the outlook for an increase in the sales of Canadian imports considered good. The indifference of Canadian manufacturers with regard to the Australian market is criticised, and though extensive trade in the lines more open to competition is not anticipated, dealers are urged to join forces, and

thus economize in distribution. Canadian fish products are being well received.

Developments in wheat and flour exports to Norway are considered feasible.

According to returns of the British Board of Trade, imports into *Great Britain* from Canada during the month of March were as follows:—

| | Quantity. | Value. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle..... head | 7,394 | £ 126,532 |
| Sheep and lambs..... " | 6,650 | 10,525 |
| Wheat..... cwts. | 469,000 | 167,974 |
| Wheat, meal and flour.. " | 288,837 | 145,240 |
| Pease..... " | 27,140 | 8,725 |
| Bacon..... " | 43,912 | 95,761 |
| Hams..... " | 7,320 | 19,391 |
| Butter..... " | 4,766 | 18,567 |
| Cheese..... " | 74,995 | 186,853 |
| Eggs..... great hund. | 399 | 128 |

Domestic Trade.

The backward weather and the Toronto fire were the two leading factors influencing the domestic trade of Canada during April, both having an injurious tendency. The latter* destroyed the premises of over 100 business firms, among them a number of the largest mercantile establishments in Canada, the dry goods, stationery and paper trade suffering particularly. General interruption to distribution, and a general disturbance of trade centres, resulted, as well as the immediate losses of stocks and buildings involved. Still more general were the effects of the unusually backward character of the season, which by retarding industry and decreasing earnings had important effects on the trade situation. Under the circumstances, however, the record for April was considered satisfactory. The Easter trade, with which the month opened, was up to the average. With the gradual disappearance of snow in Ontario and

Quebec, moreover, the wholesale trade showed general improvement, the going into effect of summer freight rates on April 1 proving a stimulus. In the country districts, however, the bad roads and floods continued to affect retail trade injuriously, and the sorting trade in consequence was somewhat dull. In western Canada the severe storms which prevailed up to the middle of the month had a similar effect. Payments, however, were better met in the affected districts than was anticipated, and with favourable weather conditions and a good harvest in prospect the commercial outlook is generally regarded with satisfaction. The leather trade in particular showed a decided improvement during the month. On the other hand, hog products and cheese were dull as a result of the unsettled state of the markets in Great Britain. In British Columbia, with the demand for goods for the Yukon trade improving, active trade conditions were reported. The financial situation was favourable throughout the month, and a general and sound advance in Canadian securities was recorded.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the shareholders of the Western Bank of Canada was held at Oshawa, Ont., on April 13, 1904. The net profits of the year were stated to amount to \$76,415.33, or over 17½ per cent on the paid-up capital. Of this \$42,500 was carried to rest account.

Insolvency returns for the Dominion of Canada for the first quarter of 1904 show an increase over the similar period in 1903, though the record in 1902, 1901 and 1900 was higher than in the present year. The increase was chiefly in the trading branches, manufacturing losses being slightly lower than in 1903. The number of failures was about stationary; according to *Dun's Review* they totalled 288, with assets of \$1,089,954, and liabilities of \$1,754,173.

Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the latest official statement of the Department of Finance, Canada,

* A special statement relating to this disaster and its more important consequences appears in the general summary of industrial conditions during the present month in this issue. See also the reports of the correspondents for Toronto, London, Guelph and other cities in Ontario.

the revenue of the Dominion during March, 1904, amounted to \$5,674,776.50, or a total of \$51,303,567.29 for the first nine months of the current fiscal year. This is a better showing than for March, 1903, by \$181,020.89, and a better showing for the first nine months of the last fiscal year by \$4,706,325.43. As compared with February, also, an increase of \$363,798.91 is shown by the returns for the month of March.

Current expenditure in March amounted to \$2,181,143.83, as against \$2,144,999.15 in March, 1903. For the nine months the total was \$32,661,254.06, as against \$31,668,085.35 a year ago.

A total of \$841,249.09 was expended by the Dominion during March on capital account, the chief items of which were as follows :—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Militia..... | \$351,175 89 |
| Public Works : Railways and Canals | 203,247 93 |
| Railway subsidies | 144,910 16 |
| Bounty on iron and steel | 119,627 02 |
| Dominion lands | 31,418 19 |

Receipts of the province of *New Brunswick* for the past year, as presented to the

legislature during April, were placed at \$878,547, and expenditures at \$856,967. Among the receipts, \$491,580 were from Dominion subsidies and \$210,089 from territorial revenue, the latter total being the largest ever reached in the history of the province.

The public accounts of the province of *Prince Edward Island* were submitted to the provincial legislature on April 11, showing ordinary expenditure to have been \$328,600 ; ordinary receipts, \$319,000 ; immediate liability, \$431,000 ; total debt, \$667,000. The largest items in expenditure were for education, \$124,000; roads and bridges, \$50,000; insane hospitals, \$28,000; and ferries, \$18,000.

The following return of revenues and expenditures was presented to the legislature by the Provincial Treasurer of Quebec on April 20 :—

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Ordinary receipts..... | \$4,699,772 87 |
| Ordinary expenditure.... | 4,530,616 88 |
| Surplus..... | \$ 169,155 99 |
| Extraordinary expenditure. | 65,443 77 |
| Net surplus..... | \$ 103,712 22 |

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

WHILE the new trade disputes of April were more than double the number of the previous month, they were five less than the new disputes recorded in April, 1903, and the total number in existence during the month was fourteen less than the corresponding month of last year. They were also of a much less serious nature in their effects, the only localities where the cessation of industry reached any great magnitude for a prolonged period being in Quebec and Montreal. In twelve of the new disputes international trade organizations were involved, in three cases the strikers belonged to Canadian unions, and in five cases the men had no organization.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were 23 trade disputes in all in existence during

April, of which 3 began before the beginning of the month and 18 after. In addition to these, there were various minor disturbances, which were of slight industrial importance. There were about 108 firms and establishments affected by the new disputes, and 1,879 working-people, of whom 1,709 were directly and 170 indirectly affected. Including those concerned in the disputes which began prior to April 1, there were altogether 111 employers and 2,124 employees affected. Compared with these figures, there were, in March, 11 disputes in existence involving 16 firms and 310 employees, and in April, 1903, there were 37 disputes, involving nearly 160 firms and about 7,727 working-people.

The magnitude of the new disputes is indicated in the following table:—

| Magnitude. | Number of Disputes. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| From 400 to 500.. | 1 |
| From 300 to 400.. | 2 |
| From 100 to 200.. | 2 |
| From 25 to 50.. | 5 |
| From 6 to 25.. | 9 |
| Unknown.. | 1 |

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time to employees by trade disputes during the month of April amounted to 14,630 working days. The fact that in several cases, particularly in the strike of painters at Quebec, many of the employees obtained work while their dispute was still in progress, renders it difficult to form more than a general estimate of the loss incurred through disputes. The approximate loss of time in March was 2,245 days, and in April, 1903, the loss, including only those directly affected, was over 76,100 days.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by the new disputes of the month:—

| Trades. | Number of Disputes. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Building.. | 7 |
| Metal.. | 2 |
| Clothing.. | 1 |
| Food and tobacco preparation.. . . . | 4 |
| Leather.. | 1 |
| Transport.. | 1 |
| Telegraphy.. | 2 |
| Basket-making.. | 1 |

Localities affected by disputes.—With the exception of one strike in Nova Scotia, all the new disputes of the month occurred in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In the province of Quebec there were 7 disputes, 4 of which took place in Montreal, and in Ontario there were 12. With the exception of 2 disputes of the previous month in existence at Vancouver, B.C., industrial conditions were very peaceful in the other parts of the Dominion.

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes of the month:—

| Causes | Number of Disputes. |
|---|---------------------------|
| For increase of wages.. | 8 |
| For decrease in hours.. | 1 |
| For increase in wages and decrease in hours.. | 3 |
| For recognition of union.. | 2 |
| Against discharge of employees.. . . . | 2 |
| Sympathetic.. | 1 |
| Dispute between unions.. | 1 |
| Refusal of unionists to pay arrears.. . | 1 |
| Unknown.. | 1 |

Methods of settlement.—Of the 23 disputes which were in existence during April, 15 were terminated in the course of the month, leaving 8 still in existence at the close. Of the 15 that were terminated, 5 were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, and the remaining 10 were terminated without any negotiations. The employers granted the demands of the strikers in one case, in four cases the men returned to work under former conditions, in four, most of the strikers were replaced, and in one work was resumed with a diminished staff.

Results of disputes.—Out of the 15 disputes that were ended, the employers were successful in 9 cases, in two or three of which, however, operations were resumed with a diminished staff. A compromise was effected in 4 cases, and in 2 the strikers gained their demands.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The three disputes which began before April 1, and were in continuance during the month, were a strike of fur-cutters at Sandwich, Ont., and strikes of boilermakers and machinists at Vancouver, B.C.

The strike of fur-cutters at Sandwich, Ont., concerned employees of the Bishop Fur Company. The cause was a demand on the part of the men for wages of \$12 a week, which was refused. They had been working by the piece and were making from \$8 to \$10 per week. The dispute began on March 25 and ended on April 5, by the strikers deciding to go back on the former conditions. According to a statement received from the company there were six employees directly and 80 indirectly affected. The latter number included 30 men, 40 women over twenty years of age, and 10 women under twenty-one. The original strikers were all men.

Strikes of Boilermakers and Machinists at Vancouver, B.C.

The strikes of boilermakers and machinists of the Vancouver Engineering Com-

pany, which were in existence during the month of March, continued until April 19, on which date the company reported that some of the strikers had returned and the places of others had been filled. A brief account of these disputes is given in the April number of the *Labour Gazette*, but further information regarding them has since been received.

On April 19, a mass meeting was held in the interests of the strikers, at which the following statements were made by the president of the machinists' union. It was stated by him that about eight months before an employers' association was organized in Vancouver and that certain new shop rules were posted up in the Vancouver Engineering Works by this association on February 25. Objection was taken to a rule which stated that union and non-union labour would be employed by the company, and that any one interfering with the working of this clause would be subject to immediate dismissal. The boilermakers claimed that the company had an agreement with them to employ none but union men, and when their demand that this clause be removed was refused, they went out on February 27. The machinists then asked the manager of the company if these rules took precedence over the agreement between the company and themselves, and were told in reply that the company held themselves bound by any agreement made with any individuals or body of men in their employ, but that they knew of nothing in the shop rules which would affect any provision of the agreement. On March 13, the machinists' union offered the services of three of their members as a conciliation board to try and settle the dispute between the company and the boilermakers. The company, however, informed them that the matter had passed out of its hands, and was being dealt with by a conciliation committee, to whom they were referred. On March 19, the machinists' union declared a strike against the Vancouver Engineering Works. It was alleged by the strikers that a blacklist was

drawn up against them by the employers' association. The strikers thereupon appealed to the courts, and charged the association with conspiracy in restraint of trade. They also filed damage suits against it. The suits were still pending at the end of April.

New Disputes.

Of the twenty new disputes of the month, only three were of great magnitude. These were a strike of painters at Montreal, another strike of painters at Quebec, and a lockout of cigarmakers at Hamilton, Ont.

Strike of Painters at Montreal.

On April 19, a strike was declared by the International Union of Painters and Decorators of Montreal, on account of a refusal of the employers to recognize the union, and it continued throughout the month. The numbers involved in the dispute are estimated at widely different figures. A return received by the department from an employer gives the number of establishments affected as 60 and the number of employees as 600. The secretary of the union, however, states that 48 firms were directly, and 11 indirectly, affected, while the number of strikers directly involved amounted to 900. A more moderate estimate places the number of strikers at 450. There were two clauses in the agreement presented to the master painters to which objection was taken by them. These clauses stipulated that the business agent of the union be allowed to visit the different shops and that only union men should be employed. The other terms of the agreement were practically the same as those in force last year. On April 20, it was claimed by the union that out of 78 employers, 30 had signed the contract. Thirty-eight of the employers, all of whom held out against the strikers, were members of the Master Painters' Association of Montreal. There was no settlement of the dispute at the end of the month.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF APRIL.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 42.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No. of Firms or Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Result. |
|---|---------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Di- | Indi- | | | |
| | | | | | rectly | rectly | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Columbia | Vancouver | Paidermakers | Change in shop rules, making it an 'open shop'. | 1 | 15 | | Feb. 27 | Apr. 19 | Some strikers returned. Places of others were filled. |
| " | Vancouver | Machinists | Discharge of a trade unionist employee... | 1 | 14 | | Mar. 19 | " 19 | " |
| Ontario | Sandwich | Par cutters | Demand for \$12 a week instead of piece work system of payment. | 1 | 16 | 80 | " 25 | Apr. 5 | Work resumed on former terms. |
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec | Montreal | Stone cutters | Decisions of employers to run open shops. | 8 | 25 | | April 1 | | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| " | Quebec | Painters | Demand for increase in wages from 17½ to 25 cents per hour. | 19 | 180 | | " 1 | April 30 | Eight firms granted demands, all strikers employed at wages demanded. |
| " | Montreal | Marble cutters | Employment of stonecutters on marble work. | 10 | 30 | | " 4 | " 7 | Settlement effected. Terms not given. |
| " | Quebec | Freight handlers | Demand for increase in wages. | 1 | 8 | | " 4 | " 9 | Increase granted. |
| Ontario | Chatham | Painters | Demand for 22½ cents per hour and nine hour day. | 1 | 12 | | " 4 | " 11 | Men returned at 22½ cents per hour and 10-hour day. |
| " | Toronto | Telegraphers | Discharge of employees. | 1 | 44 | | " 5 | | No settlement at end of month, but strikers replaced. |
| " | Thorold | Basket-makers | Demand for 5 cents more per 100 baskets. | 1 | 30 | | " 8 | " 20 | Strikers returned at former rates. |
| Quebec | St. Hyacinthe | Sheet metal roofers. | Demand for 20 per cent increase in wages and nine-hour day. | 3 | 15 | | " 11 | " 20 | Strikers returned on former conditions. |
| Ontario | Guelph | Iron workers | Demand for time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays. | 1 | 15 | | " 11 | " 15 | Places of strikers filled. Men sought employment elsewhere. |
| " | Chatham | Tailors | Refusal of some employees to pay arrears to union. | 1 | 7 | | " 11 | " 13 | Work resumed by firm with a diminished staff. |
| Nova Scotia | Sydney | Labourers and carpenters. | Demand for increase in wages. | 1 | 300 | | " 9 | | Wages to labourers and carpenters increased. Carpenters withdrew demand. |
| Ontario | Ottawa | Telegraphers | In sympathy with striking telegraphers at Toronto. | 1 | 20 | | " 16 | | No definite settlement, but all but four strikers returned. |
| Quebec | Montreal | Bakers | | | | | " 10 | | No particulars received by department at close of month, but settlement reported. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|--|----|-----|----|---|---|
| Ontario | Sheet metal workers. | Demand for 9-hour day at \$2 instead of 10-hour day at \$1.75 and \$2. | 60 | 450 | 19 | No settlement reported at end of month. | One man signed agreement on April 26. No settlement with other at end of month. |
| Quebec | Painters | Demand for recognition of union in wages. | 1 | 120 | 25 | " | " |
| Ontario | Cigar-makers | Lockout on account of demand for increase in wages. | 1 | 83 | 21 | " | " |
| " | " | Demand for increase in wages by Hamilton union—lockout. | 2 | 25 | 29 | " | " |
| " | Leather workers | Discharge of an employee following demand for Saturday half holiday. | 2 | 15 | 25 | " | " |
| " | Coal drivers | Demand for increase in wages from \$8 to \$9 per week. | 1 | 12 | 30 | " | " |
| " | Cigarmakers | Demand for increase in wages of \$1 per 1,000 cigars. | 1 | 12 | 30 | " | " |

Strike of Painters at Quebec.

On April 1, a strike was declared by the National Painters' Union of Quebec, after their demand for an increase in wages from 17½ to 25 cents per hour for an 8 or 9-hour day. The strikers advertised that they were prepared to take contracts, and succeeded in obtaining employment. About 19 employers and 180 men were involved in the dispute. Towards the end of the month, two master painters granted the demands of the union, and reopened their shops, but it was reported that they found it difficult to obtain the men required as all the strikers were working for themselves. The other employers, at a meeting held on April 26, decided not to accede to the demand of the men, but on April 30 eight firms accepted the terms of the union, and the strike was practically over, as all the strikers were employed at union rates and the other

firms had obtained apprentices and others to fill the places of the union painters.

Lockout of Cigarmakers at Hamilton and London.

On April 21, the Cigarmakers' Union of Hamilton, a branch of the International Union, made a demand for an increase of wages amounting to an additional dollar a thousand for making cigars, 25 cents a thousand more for packing them in boxes of fifty, and 15 cents a thousand more for packing them in boxes of one hundred. The Tuckett Company thereupon decided to close its factories both at Hamilton and London, their employees at the latter place being under the jurisdiction of the Hamilton local union. On April 21 thirty men were discharged from the London factory, on the 25th, forty-five more cigarmakers were dismissed, and on the 28th the shop was closed, putting out of work eighty-three

cigarmakers and ninety other employees. Simultaneously the men were being paid off at Hamilton, and the closing of the establishment there affected about 120 cigarmakers and 80 others.

Strikes of Telegraphers at Toronto and Ottawa.

On April 5, telegraphers employed by the Great North-Western Telegraph Company at Toronto, to the number of 44, declared a strike. The cause of the dispute was the dismissal of five employees, which the strikers alleged was due to their being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, which had recently been established in Toronto. On April 6 20 telegraph operators of this company went on strike in sympathy at Ottawa. The company refused to recognize the union and immediately took steps to fill the places of the strikers. Neither strike was de-

finitely declared off by the union, but at Ottawa, according to a statement from the company, a majority of the strikers had returned to work by the fifteenth of the month, while at Toronto normal conditions were gradually resumed.

In addition to the disputes mentioned above, there was also a strike of 300 coal miners employed at Joggin Mines, N.S., on April 28, who ceased work on account of the failure of the Canada Coal & Railway Company to pay them their wages. As the company immediately went into liquidation, this strike has not been included among the disputes of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of April, and which have been reported to the department.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1904.

The department has received notice of the following organizations having been formed during the month of April, 1904.

Quebec:—

Montreal—

Waitresses.

Ontario:—

Guelph—

Shoe repairers.

Kingston—

Seamen.

Niagara Falls—

Federal Labour Union.

Central Labour Union.

Painters' unions along the Niagara frontier have formed an International District Council.

Ottawa—

Railway mail clerks.

Sandwich—

Fur workers.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGE RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APRIL, 1904.

During the month of April the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

| Nature of Work. | Amount of Order. | |
|--|------------------------|------|
| | \$ | cts. |
| Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals | 555 | 42 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type..... | 25 | 65 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post marking and cancelling ink..... | 317 | 48 |
| Making and repairing post office scales.. | 151 | 75 |
| Supplying mail bags..... | 115 | 65 |
| Repairing mail bags..... | 911 | 44 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags fittings..... | 461 | 80 |
| Supplying letter boxes and repairing letter boxes, portable tin boxes and mail clerks' tin boxes..... | 158 | 73 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores..... | 4 | 65 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform..... | 258 | 50 |

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1904.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

THE Department of Labour has received notice of 197 accidents to workmen during the month of April in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 59 lives and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 138.

Compared with the month of March a decrease of 77 is shown in the total number of accidents to workmen, the number of deaths being the same, and the decrease in the number injured making up the total.

By industries and groups of trades the record is as follows :

| Trade or Industry. | Killed. | Injured. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| Agriculture..... | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Lumbering..... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Fishing and hunting..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mining..... | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| Building trades..... | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Metal trades..... | 6 | 28 | 34 |
| Wood-working trades..... | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Printing and allied trades..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clothing trades..... | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Food and tobacco preparation..... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Railway service..... | 23 | 15 | 38 |
| Leather trades..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 4 | 35 | 39 |
| General transport..... | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Unskilled labour..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 59 | 138 | 197 |

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

From the detailed table of accidents published herewith it will be observed that the three most disastrous accidents of the month both from the standpoint of loss of

life and damage to property, were on railways, namely, one on April 3 at Griffin Lake, twenty miles west of Revelstoke, B.C., caused by a rock slide in which two lives were lost; a head-on collision at Guelph, Ont., between two freight trains, in which two train hands were killed and two severely injured, and the destruction of a work train by a snow slide at Albert Canyon, B.C., entailing the death of four railway employees. A brief description of these accidents is as follows :—

Wreck on Canadian Pacific Railway near Revelstoke, B. C.

At an early hour on the morning of Sunday, April 3, a C.P.R., freight train, while going up a steep grade west of Griffin Lake, and about twenty miles west of Revelstoke, B.C., was struck by a rock slide. The engine was thrown from the track and fell on its side. The engineer jumped and escaped without injury, but a brakeman was instantly killed and the fireman was pulled from under the tender with both legs cut off and lived only a short time.

Collision at Guelph, Ont.

A disastrous collision occurred on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, about a mile and a half east of the city of Guelph, Ont., on the morning of April 9, 1904. The collision was head-on between two freight trains, and resulted in the death of a fireman and of a brakeman and in severe injuries to an engineer and to another brakeman. The engines of the two trains and twelve cars were destroyed.

A coroner's inquest was opened in the police court on the afternoon of the 9th and was continued on the evening of Monday the 11th April, when it was adjourned to the evening of the 14th. The verdict returned was as follows :—

That fireman Thos. Snowden came to this death by a collision between freight trains Nos. 713 and 715 on the Grand Trunk Railway at what is known as the Trainer's Cut, east of this city, at about 1.46 a.m., on Saturday, 9th April, A.D. 1904.

That the accident occurred through a mistake of operator Richard Finley McKinley, and while not exonerating him from blame in the matter, owing to the night being wet and foggy and from the evidence submitted that the wires do not work as well in that kind of weather, that it is possible that he mistook the figure four for the figure three and endeavoured to the best of the ability to find the O.S. clip and failing that, inquired from the nearest station, showing that he was anxious to find out the number of the engine which passed.

We condemn the system of the O.S. slips as at present in use by the Grand Trunk Railway.

Were conductors required to stop and register this lamentable accident would have been avoided. We also consider that a night-watchman besides the operator should be on duty.

We condemn in unmeasured terms the apology for a station which the Grand Trunk Railway has in this city. It is impossible for an operator to get out of the front door without climbing over the wire work in front, while valuable time is lost in having to get out the rear door.

It is also entirely inadequate for the passenger traffic which daily accumulates there, more especially during the month of June, and great rush during the holiday season. That serious accidents have not occurred before is a matter of congratulation.

We would strongly urge the proper authorities to have a copy of this verdict forwarded to the Railway Commission and request it to act upon the findings herein contained.

Destruction of Work Train at Albert Canyon, B.C.

In addition to the rock slide which occurred at Griffin Lake, B.C., on the 3rd instant, as above reported, a second accident of a similar nature, resulting more disastrously in so far as loss of life was concerned, occurred at Albert Canyon, B.C., on the night of April 11, through which a trainmaster on the Canadian Pacific Railway, a machinist and two labourers lost their lives. A work-train engaged in clearing the track in the canyon in question from the debris of a previous slide was struck by a snow slide, stated to be a mile in length and twenty feet deep in places. Several cars were swept over the embankment and down the canyon a distance of 80 feet. The above-mentioned workmen were caught by the slide and hurled to death.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

By industries and groups of trades, the table shows the following record for the month:—

Agriculture.—Three accidental deaths and seven other accidents constitute the record of this branch for April. Of the fatalities, two occurred to colonists, one through falling from a train in motion, and the other from being run over by a train. The other death was occasioned by the workman being crushed at a barn-raising. Three of the non-fatal accidents were due to falls, two from a hay mow and one from a kitchen roof which the person was shingling. Another accident was due to the kick of a cow, another to the falling of a tree which the farmer was felling, another was to a drover while loading cattle on a railway car, and another resulted from the person being accidentally struck by an axe in a companion's hands.

Lumbering.—Two fatalities were reported, one caused by a tree falling and one by being thrown into the tail-race of a mill and being drowned. One of the non-fatal accidents occurred through the slipping of an axe, one by contact with a buzz saw, one by tap of engine blowing out and striking workman in the face, and one by being caught in belting.

Fishing and hunting.—One fatality and one other accident occurred in this branch, the fatality being the drowning of a fisherman who fell out of his boat, and the other accident happening to a trapper, who was kicked in the abdomen by a moose.

Mining.—The returns received by the department show 11 fatal and 12 non-fatal accidents. Six of the former accidents were caused by falls of rock or coal, or by a snowslide; one by being run over in a run-off of a slag locomotive; one by being drawn into belting; one by being caught between ascending and descending buckets, and two by falls. The causes of the non-fatal injuries were: one, the breaking of a leg by slipping and falling while trying to avoid a coal car; one, being struck by a runaway pit-box; four by being struck by falling coal or rock; three by falls, two down chutes and one from a car; one by being caught under a 'trip'; one, in a

collision of two empty 'rake lines,' and one by being crushed between cars.

Building trades.—One fatality and seven more or less severe injuries were reported. The death was that of a carpenter who was struck by a railway train. Four of the injuries were due to workmen falling to the ground from scaffoldings, &c.; two were cuts received from edged tools and one was caused by the fall of a heavy piece of timber.

Metal trades.—In this group there were 34 accidents, 6 fatal and 28 non-fatal. One of the fatalities happened through the workman's clothes being caught in belting; one was caused by a fall from a scaffold, and one by a hammer head flying off, striking workman on forehead and causing concussion of the brain. Eight of the other injuries were received by portions of material or machinery falling on the workmen; seven by the workmen falling various distances to the ground; eight by workmen being caught in machinery, revolving gear, presses, &c.; one by the premature explosion of a cartridge; one by the slipping of an axe; one by an explosion of acetylene gas, and one by the bursting of a corundum wheel.

Woodworking trades.—One fatality occurred in this group, a factory hand at Montreal, Que., being struck in the abdomen by a deal flung back from a planer. The seven other accidents reported were all directly due to saws and other machinery.

Printing and allied trades.—No accidents were reported in these trades during April.

Clothing trades.—There was a total of five accidents in this group, one fatal and four non-fatal. An employee in the woolen mills at Stratford, Ont., was killed through his clothes becoming caught in a revolving shaft. Two of the other casualties were in connection with machinery; one was received while unloading cotton from a car, and one by the vibration of machinery loosening some bricks which fell on the workman's head.

Food and tobacco preparation.—In this group there were two deaths and two severely injured. An employee in a brewery at Guelph, Ont., died from blood poisoning through being wounded by the bursting of a beer bottle, and a milkman at Ottawa, Ont., while making his rounds, was drowned in a creek which had become swollen by the spring freshets. A meat cutter in Montreal, Que., had his foot badly scalded while at work in an abattoir, and a pork packer at Brantford, Ont., had his leg broken by a cutting machine.

Leather.—In the leather trades there were two fatalities, two tannery hands at Bracebridge, Ont., being drowned by the boat swamping while crossing a river.

The railway service.—This branch headed the list in numbers of accidents, with 38, of which 23 resulted fatally and 15 caused severe and in some cases possibly fatal injuries. Of these the accidents at Albert Canyon, B.C., near Revelstoke, B.C., and near Guelph, Ont., were responsible for 8 deaths and 2 injuries. Thirteen of the other fatalities resulted from workmen being caught between cars, being struck by and run over by trains or in collisions. A construction hand was also killed by a fall at Port Arthur, Ont., and another railway employee was killed by the premature explosion of a blast. In this group sectionmen and brakemen appear as chiefly affected by accidents, the former reporting 9 deaths and 3 injuries and the latter 5 deaths and two injuries. Of the 15 non-fatal accidents six occurred in collisions, one was caused by contact with circular saw, one by the premature explosion of blast, one was injured while coupling cars, five by falls of material, and one by being run over by a yard engine.

Miscellaneous.—Thirty-nine accidents occurred in the miscellaneous trades, of which 4 resulted fatally. A civic fireman at Paris, Ont., was killed during a fire by the falling of an iron smokestack; a chemical factory employee at Capleton, Que., was asphyxiated by gases from an acid tank which he was cleaning; the caretaker of a

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1904. | | | | | | |
| <i>Agriculture—</i> | | | | | | |
| Farmer..... | Teeswater, Ont..... | April 19..... | 1 | | | By fall of a tree he was felling. |
| "..... | St. Charles, Ont..... | " 18..... | 1 | | | While raising a barn a chain broke and a heavy part of frame fell on him. |
| "..... | Conestogo, Ont..... | " 1..... | 1 | | Leg broken..... | Kicked by a cow. |
| "..... | Guelph, Ont..... | " 1..... | 1 | | Loss of 3 fingers..... | While chopping was accidentally struck by axe in the hands of fellow-workman. |
| "..... | "..... | " 19..... | 1 | | Arm broken and head cut..... | " |
| "..... | "..... | " 13..... | 1 | | Shoulder injured..... | " |
| "..... | Mitchell, Ont..... | " 28..... | 1 | | Dangerously injured..... | Fell from hay mow. |
| Colonist..... | Colden, Ont..... | " 14..... | 1 | | | While shingling kitchen fell a distance of ten feet, striking head on a block. |
| "..... | Brockville, Ont..... | " 24..... | 1 | | | Fell from a train in motion. |
| Drover..... | Millbrook, Ont..... | " 5..... | 1 | | Loss of foot..... | Struck by a passenger train. |
| <i>Lumbering—</i> | | | | | | |
| Shantyman..... | Brulé Lake, Ont..... | " 5..... | 1 | | | While loading cattle on railway car his foot caught between gangway and door frame. |
| "..... | Upper Gagetown, N.S..... | " 27..... | 1 | | Foot badly cut..... | By falling of a tree. |
| "..... | Guelph, Ont..... | " 15..... | 1 | | Left hand almost cut off..... | By slipping of axe. |
| Saw-mill hand..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | " 4..... | 1 | | | By contact with buzz-saw. |
| "..... | Linwood, Ont..... | " 26..... | 1 | | Face badly injured..... | Thrown into tail-race of mill and drowned. |
| "..... | Montreal, Que..... | " 22..... | 1 | | Arm broken..... | Tap of engine blew out striking him in face. |
| <i>Fishing and Hunting</i> | | | | | | |
| Trapper..... | Winnipeg, Man..... | " 26..... | 1 | | Severe internal injuries..... | Kicked by a moose in stomach. |
| Fisherman..... | Dutton, Ont..... | " 20..... | 1 | | | Drowned in Lake Erie by falling out of boat. |
| <i>Mining—</i> | | | | | | |
| Mine foreman..... | Glace Bay, N.S..... | " 12..... | 1 | | Leg broken..... | While avoiding coal car slipped and fell. |
| Engineer in smelter..... | Greenwood, B.C..... | " 12..... | 1 | | | Slag locomotive jumped track, crushing victim to death. |
| Smelter engineer..... | Michel, B.C..... | " 8..... | 1 | | | Drawn into belting. |
| Miner..... | Extension Mines, B.C..... | " 8..... | 1 | | | Buried under several tons of coal from roof of mine. |
| "..... | North Sydney, N.S..... | " 18..... | 1 | | | Crushed between ascending and descending buckets. |
| "..... | Lardeau, B.C..... | " 15..... | 1 | | | Buried under a snow slide 1,200 feet wide. |
| "..... | Dominion, N.S..... | " 11..... | 1 | | Leg, shoulder and ribs broken..... | Struck by run-away pit box. |
| "..... | "..... | " 14..... | 1 | | Shoulder and breastbone crushed..... | |
| "..... | Sydney, N.S..... | " 19..... | 1 | | Leg broken..... | By fall of top rock. |
| "..... | Greenwood, B.C..... | " 10..... | 1 | | | Fell from a structure. |
| "..... | Springhill, N.S..... | " 26..... | 1 | | Dangerously wounded..... | Caught under 'trip'. |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---|----|---|---------------------------------|---|
| " | Halifax, N.S. | " | 25 | 1 | Ribs and leg broken. | Collision of two empty 'rake' lines. |
| " | Lardevau, B.C. | " | 26 | 1 | Ribs, &c., broken. | Fell 121 feet down a chute. |
| " | Ladysmith, B.C. | " | 5 | 1 | " | By fall of rock. |
| " | Nanaimo, B.C. | " | 11 | " | Fractured pelvis. | Squeezed between cars. |
| " | Roseland, B.C. | " | 20 | 1 | " | Accidental. |
| " | Wellington, B.C. | " | 4 | 1 | Head and body injured. | By fall of rock. |
| " | Phoenix, B.C. | " | 7 | 1 | Concussion of brain. | Fell down timber chute. |
| " | Wellington, B.C. | " | 9 | 1 | " | By fall of rock. |
| " | " | " | 10 | 1 | Dislocated hip. | " |
| " | Oreighton Mine, Ont. | " | 29 | 1 | Leg broken. | Fell from car. |
| " | Nanaimo, B.C. | " | 16 | 1 | " | By a fall from a trestle 15 feet to rock. |
| Quarryman | Hull, Que. | " | 8 | 1 | Foot crushed. | By fall of heavy piece of timber. |
| Building Trades | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " | 8 | 1 | Foot badly cut. | Chisel slipped. |
| Carpenter | London, Ont. | " | 25 | 1 | " | Struck by freight train at a street crossing. |
| Ship-carpenter | Montmorency, Que. | " | 27 | 1 | Leg broken. | Fell from scaffold. |
| Carpenter | Elelheim, Ont. | " | 26 | 1 | Four ribs broken. | Fell from pier, striking on a spile below. |
| " (pier) | Toronto Junction, Ont. | " | 26 | 4 | Leg badly gashed. | Adze slipped. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 23 | 1 | Dangerously injured. | Fell from third storey of edifice being built. |
| Mason | Arthabaska, Que. | " | 27 | 1 | Serious internal injuries. | Scaffolding gave way, precipitating workmen 20 feet to ground. |
| Bricklayer | Jordon, Ont. | " | 21 | 1 | " | Fell 70 feet from a bridge. |
| Metal Trades— | Winnipeg, Man. | " | 19 | 1 | Very severely injured. | Fell from ninth storey of a building. |
| Structural iron worker. | New Westminster, B.C. | " | 19 | 1 | Dangerously injured. | Fell from a bridge. |
| " | Ottawa, Ont. | " | 2 | 1 | Mutilation of fingers, &c. | While tampering cap of fuse of cartridge the latter exploded. |
| Electrical worker. | Petrolia, Ont. | " | 7 | 1 | Leg badly gashed. | Axe slipped while repairing telegraph pole. |
| Electrical lineman. | Cahnet, Que. | " | 25 | 1 | " | Electrocuted while stringing wires. |
| Electrical worker. | Montreal, Que. | " | 13 | 1 | Ribs broken and other injuries. | While wiring a house fell from third storey. |
| " | Quebec, Que. | " | 14 | 1 | Severely injured. | Fell from a pole, a distance of 70 feet. |
| " | Peterboro, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | Foot and hand crushed. | While repairing electric fire alarm bell in elevator. |
| " | " | " | 14 | 1 | Severe body injuries. | Fell while lifting a casting. |
| " | " | " | 20 | 1 | Arm badly lacerated. | By revolving gears. |
| " | " | " | 21 | 1 | Left arm broken. | By caving in of brick arch. |
| Plumber. | Nicolet, Que. | " | 23 | 1 | Badly burned on face and hands. | By accidental explosion of acetyling gas. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 7 | 1 | " | Asphyxiated while working in trench. |
| Gasfitter. | Toronto, Ont. | " | 6 | 1 | Both legs broken. | By fall of an elevator. |
| Machinist. | " | " | 6 | 1 | Leg broken. | Iron plate fell while workman was lifting it from truck. |
| " | London, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | Loss of right thumb. | Caught in press. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 7 | 1 | Left leg broken. | By fall of a quantity of steel plate. |
| " | " | " | 7 | 1 | Both legs broken. | Hoist gave way and fell on him. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 13 | 1 | " | Clothes caught in belting. |
| " | Sydney, N.S. | " | 15 | 1 | " | By a fall from a scaffold. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 21 | 1 | Leg broken and other injuries. | Caught between belting and floor and badly crushed. |
| " | Hull, Que. | " | 19 | 1 | " | Hammer head flew off handle, striking him on right cheek and causing concussion of brain. |
| " | Ottawa, Ont. | " | 20 | 1 | Hand crushed. | Caught in a roller. |
| " | Elora, Ont. | " | 11 | 1 | Badly cut wrist. | Fell on a set of harrows. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 8 | 1 | Arm severely burnt. | Stumbled while carrying ladle of molten metal. |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL—Continued.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Metal trades—Con.</i> | | 1904. | | | | |
| Machineist | Hamilton, Ont. | " 8 | 1 | 1 | Back injured. | Fell about 20 feet. |
| " | " | " 9 | 1 | 1 | Severely injured about body. | Bursting of a cornidium wheel. |
| " | London, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | 1 | Four fingers badly crushed. | While stamping dish pan-handles. |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " 26 | 1 | 1 | Right arm badly lacerated. | Caught in machinery. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " 22 | 1 | 1 | Right hand badly crushed. | By fall of a boiler plate. |
| " | Lachine, Que. | " 29 | 1 | 1 | Skull fractured. | Caught in a revolving shaft. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | Leg broken. | Fall of piece of iron on same. |
| <i>Woodworking Trades—</i> | | | | | | |
| Factory hand | Montreal, Que. | April 5 | 1 | 1 | Hands mangled. | Caught in a shingle machine. |
| " | Woodstock, Ont. | " 9 | 1 | 1 | Loss of parts of fingers. | Caught in machinery. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 12 | 1 | 1 | Lost one finger. | " |
| " | Deseronto, Ont. | " 7 | 1 | 1 | Several fingers badly cut. | Caught in shingle machine. |
| " | Hanover, Ont. | " 9 | 1 | 1 | Loss of two fingers. | By glue-jointer machine. |
| " | Chesley, Ont. | " 9 | 1 | 1 | " | By finishing saw. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " 22 | 1 | 1 | Arm badly gashed. | By a cross-cut saw. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | " | Struck in abdomen by a deal flung from a planer. |
| <i>Clothing Trades—</i> | | | | | | |
| Cotton factory hand | Quebec, Que. | " 8 | 1 | 1 | Loss of hand | Caught in carding machinery. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " 13 | 1 | 1 | Leg broken. | While unloading cotton from car. |
| " | Stratford, Ont. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | Spine possibly fractured. | Clothes caught in shaft and wound him around same. |
| Woolen mill employee | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | Dangerous wounds to head. | Vibration of machinery loosened part of supporting wall and three bricks fell on head of victim. |
| " | Stratford, Ont. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | " | Died on April 20 from injuries received by clothes catching in shaft on 19th. |
| <i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> | | | | | | |
| Brewery worker | Guelph, Ont. | " 2 | 1 | 1 | " | Beer bottle burst, cutting him and causing blood poisoning. |
| Butcher's helper | Montreal, Que. | " 28 | 1 | 1 | Feet badly scalded. | While at work at abattoir. |
| Milkman. | Ottawa, Ont. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | " | Drowned in swollen creek while crossing same in milk van. |
| Pork packer | Brantford, Ont. | " 29 | 1 | 1 | Leg broken. | Foot entangled in cutting machine. |
| <i>Leather Trades—</i> | | | | | | |
| Tannery hand | Bracebridge, Ont. | " 29 | 2 | 2 | " | While crossing river on way to work boat swamped and they were drowned. |
| <i>Railway Service—</i> | | | | | | |
| Conductor | Windsor, Ont. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | " | While attempting to board a moving train. |
| " | Nixon, Ont. | " 15 | 1 | 1 | Internally injured. | In a collision between two passenger trains. |
| Engineer. | Guelph, Ont. | " 9 | 1 | 1 | Badly scalded. | In a collision between two freight trains. |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " 23 | 1 | 1 | Head and face cut. | In a head-on collision between passenger and pay-car trains. |
| Asst. engineer | Alberta Canyon, B.C. | " 11 | 1 | 1 | " | While overseeing clearing of track was overwhelmed by a snow and rock slide. |
| Car inspector. | Chalk River, Ont. | " 19 | 1 | 1 | " | While operating switch, run over by freight train. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----|---|
| Tram-master | Alberta Canyon, B.C. | 1 | While arranging draw-bar, arm crushed between two cars. |
| Brakeman | Brompton Falls, Que. | 2 | In a head-on collision between two freight trains. |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | 9 | A freight train struck rock-slide and four cars were overturned, killing workman. |
| " | Revelstoke, B.C. | 3 | Struck by a special freight train. |
| " | Moncton, N.B. | 10 | While coupling cars. |
| " | Welland, Ont. | 13 | A trunk fell on him while unloading baggage. |
| " | Chatham, Ont. | 27 | Fell between cars and was run over. |
| " | Carleton Place, N.B. | 10 | By fall of a heavy piece of iron. |
| Railway shop hand | Montreal, Que. | 15 | By contact with circular saw. |
| " | " | 18 | Tire of car wheel fell on leg. |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | 21 | While coaling engine, was caught between locomotive and coal chute. |
| Coal dockman | Montrose, Ont. | 17 | Freight train struck a rock-slide and four cars were overturned. |
| Fireman | Revelstoke, B.C. | 3 | In a head-on collision between two freight trains. |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | 9 | " |
| " | Port Arthur, Ont. | 10 | Fell from staging, a distance of 80 feet. |
| Construction hand | Patton, Ont. | 25 | By steam shovel slipping and striking him on leg. |
| " | Ladysmith, B.C. | 20 | Premature explosion of a blast. |
| " | " | 1 | " |
| Sectionman | Lindsay, Ont. | 2 | Run over by engine while working on track. |
| " | Paris, Ont. | 7 | Struck by a freight train. |
| " | Sherrington, Que. | 11 | Struck by a locomotive. |
| " | Clinton, Ont. | 9 | Crushed by 'gigger' when removing same from track. |
| " | Albert Canyon, B.C. | 11 | Work train struck by snow slide and swept over embankment, some 80 feet. |
| " | Welland, Ont. | 8 | Tie fell on it. |
| " | Quebec, Que. | 30 | While at work on railway line. |
| " | St. Thomas, Ont. | 30 | Run over by train. |
| Switchman | Halifax, N.S. | 28 | Got foot caught in frog and was run over by engine. |
| Yardman | Moosejaw, N.W.T. | 3 | Run over by yard engine. |
| " | Winnipeg, Man. | 7 | Run over by yard engine. |
| " | " | 13 | Run over by shunting engine. |
| Miscellaneous— | | | |
| Warehouseman | Brantford, Ont. | 7 | Jumped from crate of crockery on to a spike which protruded from ground. |
| Druggist | Sherbrooke, Que. | 20 | Fell from counter in store on to a glass show-case. |
| Caretaker | Hamilton, Ont. | 11 | While fixing chandelier, received electric shock. |
| Lime kiln employee | Port Colborne, Ont. | 8 | Struck by railway train while walking track. |
| Clerk, hardware | Toronto, Ont. | 18 | While cleaning windows of establishment, fell from fifth storey. |
| Cement works employee | Marlbank, Ont. | 3 | While lifting a barrel of oil. |
| " | " | 6 | " |
| " | " | 1 | While coupling dump cars. |
| Fireman, civic | Paris, Ont. | 14 | During a fire a smoke-stack fell on him. |
| Firemen, civic | Montreal, Que. | 1 | By falling glass from burning building. |
| " | Paris, Ont. | 14 | During a fire a smoke-stack fell on them. |
| Fireman, chief | Toronto, Ont. | 19 | By fall from third storey of burning building. |
| " | Quebec, Que. | 19 | Thrown from reel going to a fire. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | 19 | By severe burns to eyes and limbs, shocks, chills, sprains, &c. |
| " | " | 20 | While loading fire-engine and reel on cars to go to Toronto. |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL *Continued.*

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Miscellaneous—Con.</i> | | 1904. | | | | |
| Excise officer | Montreal, Que | " 23 | 23 | 1 | Dislocated shoulder. | While inspecting a factory, fell a distance of 16 ft. |
| Chemical Co. employee | Capetlon, Que | " 16 | 16 | 1 | | Died from effects of naphthegases inhaled while cleaning acid tank. |
| Paper mill employee | St. Catharines, Ont | " 8 | 8 | 1 | 3 fingers smashed | By a calender. |
| " | Toronto, Ont | " 23 | 23 | 1 | Leg broken. | Fell out of factory window. |
| <i>General Transport</i> | | | | | | |
| Stevordore | St. John, N.B. | " 5 | 5 | 1 | Right foot crushed. | Thrown down by railway car, which went over part of foot. |
| 2nd steward on vessel | Yarmouth, N.S. | " 19 | 19 | 1 | | Drowned. |
| Hack driver | Toronto, Ont | " 9 | 9 | 1 | | Fell from seat of hack, cerebral hemorrhage cause of death. |
| Teamster | London, Ont | " 4 | 4 | 1 | | Thrown from wagon to ground, through collision with street car. |
| " | Montreal, Que | " 8 | 8 | 1 | Left leg fractured. | Fell from his wagon. |
| " | Moncton, N.B. | " 7 | 7 | 1 | Head and body crushed. | Fell from wagon between wheels and box. |
| " | Port Colborne, Ont | " 6 | 6 | 1 | Head and body injured. | Kicked by a horse. |
| " | Toronto, Ont | " 5 | 5 | 1 | Leg broken. | While unloading boiler, which rolled. |
| " | Montreal, Que | " 5 | 5 | 1 | Head badly cut. | In a collision between his vehicle and street car. |
| " | " | " 29 | 29 | 1 | Concussion of brain. | By a fall from his wagon. |
| Expressman | Toronto, Ont | " 22 | 22 | 1 | Left side and leg injured. | Was thrown from his wagon. |
| Motorman | Montreal, Que | " 30 | 30 | 1 | Forehead badly gashed. | Thrown head first through glass of his car in a collision. |
| Drayman | Aylmer, Ont | " 21 | 21 | 1 | Dangerously injured | Fell from his dray and a wagon wheel he was carting slipped and fell on pit of his stomach. |
| <i>Unskilled Labour—</i> | | | | | | |
| Labourer | Niagara Falls, Ont | " 5 | 5 | 1 | Hand crushed. | By a fall of rock in excavation. |
| " | " | " 6 | 6 | 1 | Pelvic bone fractured. | Dump-car loaded with rock capsized. |
| " | " | " 9 | 9 | 1 | Leg broken. | By a landslide in excavation. |
| " | " | " 9 | 9 | 1 | Loss of left foot. | Run over by a dump-car. |
| " | New Westminster, B.C. | " 1 | 1 | 1 | Hand crushed. | While working with gang on Fraser River improvements. |

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT IN APRIL.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|---------|------------------------|--|
| Structural ironworker | New Westminster, B.C. | Mar. 30 | 30 | 1 | Foot crushed. | While handling heavy iron. |
| Section foreman | Oak Lake, Man. | " 23 | 23 | 1 | | Jury's verdict: Death due to his hand-car being struck by snow-plough. |
| Sectionmen | " | " 23 | 23 | 2 | Dangerously bruised | In a collision between hand-car and snow-plough. |
| Factory hand | Toronto, Ont | Jan. 8 | 8 | 1 | Arm broken | Caught in a fan. |
| " | " | Feb. 5 | 5 | 1 | Three fingers crushed. | On trimmer machine. |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------|----|--------------------------|---|
| " | Deseronto, Ont. | 10 | 1 | Head and arms bruised. | By a fall from a ladder. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | 12 | 1 | Right leg cut. | On rip-saw. |
| " | Campbellton, N.S. | Mar. 31 | 1 | | Clothing caught in machinery, drawing workman on to edging saw. |
| Farmer | Acton, Ont. | 31 | 1 | Loss of right hand. | Caught in machinery; arm amputated below elbow. |
| Biscuit factory hand | Toronto, Ont. | Feb. 16 | 1 | Fractured ribs | Fell when moving dough tub. |
| Coal handler | Louisbourg, N.S. | Mar. 21 | 1 | | Premature lowering of car-drop table threw him into water and he was drowned. |
| " | " | " | 29 | Leg amputated. | Coal cut ran over leg. |
| Machineist | Hamilton, Ont. | Feb. 8 | 1 | Foot badly bruised | By splashing of molten iron. |
| " | " | " | 10 | " | " |
| " | " | " | 12 | Head and right hand cut. | By fall from moving platform. |
| " | " | " | 9 | Foot badly burned | By splashing of molten iron. |
| " | " | " | 9 | Leg broken | While working at planer. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 1 | One rib broken. | Fell from ladder on paint pail. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | Mar. 19 | 1 | | |

falling on a glass show case, and a workman at Port Colborne, Ont., had his left arm broken by being struck by a railway train.

General transport.—The record of this group shows 2 deaths and 11 injuries. A steward on a vessel at Yarmouth, N.S., fell overboard and was drowned, and a hachman at Toronto, Ont., fell from his vehicle and died from cerebral hemorrhage. Nine of the non-fatal injuries were caused by falls from wagons or other conveyances, one by the kick of a horse, and one by the fall of a boiler which a workman was unloading.

Unskilled labour.—There were 5 non-fatal accidents in this class of labour, 4 resulting from falls of material, and one being caused by a workman being run over by a dump car.

public building at Hamilton, Ont., while trying to repair a chandelier, was electrocuted, and a clerk in Toronto, Ont., while cleaning windows, fell from a fifth story and was killed. Twenty-seven of the non-fatal accidents occurred to firemen while in the pursuit of their calling. Of this number, the fire in Toronto, Ont., on April 19,* was responsible for 20 injuries of a more or less severe nature. Of the remaining accidents, an excise officer in Montreal, Que., fell a distance of 16 feet while inspecting a factory; a paper mill employee at St. Catharines, Ont., was severely injured by a calender; another papermaker at Toronto, Ont., fell from a factory window and broke his leg; a druggist in Sherbrooke, Que., was severely injured by

NOTES.

The Railway Commission at Ottawa held an inquiry into the recent accident at the diamond crossing, Leamoxville, which resulted in the loss of four lives. The newly appointed inspector of accidents,* after visiting the scene of the accident, held a formal inquiry at the Canadian Pacific Railway station, Sherbrooke. Witnesses were examined and the whole matter was thoroughly investigated. Representatives of the three roads, the C. O. R., the B. and B. M. and the G. T. R. were present. It was reported that, as a result of the inquiry, an interlocking switch will be placed at the diamond. This would make it necessary for every train to come to a standstill on approaching the crossing. The question of responsibility for the accident was not, at the end of the month, finally established.

* A special article relating to the creation of this office appears at another page of the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

* See general summary of labour and industrial conditions in present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signature of both parties during the month of February, together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule in each contract :—

Extension of close-faced cribwork in the River Ste. Marie at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 12, 1904 ; \$65,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | Not less than the following : | | |
| Contractors' foreman carpenter.. . . . | \$ 3.00 | per day of 10 hours. | |
| Carpenters.. . . . | 2.00 | " 10 " | |
| Blacksmiths.. . . . | 2.00 | " 10 " | |
| Blacksmiths' helpers.. . . . | 1.50 | " 10 " | |
| Ordinary labourers.. . . . | 1.25 | " 10 " | |
| Driver with 1 horse and cart.. . . . | 2.25 | " 10 " | |
| " " 2 horses and wagon.. . . . | 3.50 | " 10 " | |
| " " 1 horse.. . . . | 2.25 | " 10 " | |
| " " 2 horses.. . . . | 3.50 | " 10 " | |
| Dredge captain.. . . . | 125.00 | per month with board. | |
| " engineer.. . . . | 125.00 | " " " | |
| " fireman.. . . . | 60.00 | " " " | |
| " deck hand.. . . . | 50.00 | " " " | |
| " craneman.. . . . | 90.00 | " " " | |
| " scowmen.. . . . | 60.00 | " " " | |
| Tug captain.. . . . | 100.00 | " " " | |
| " engineer.. . . . | 90.00 | " " " | |
| " fireman.. . . . | 56.00 | " " " | |
| " sailors.. . . . | 50.00 | " " " | |

Extension to breakwater at Anse aux Gascons, Que., April 27, 1904 ; \$15,495.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Not less than the following : | | |
| Contractors' foreman corpenter | \$2.25 | per day of 10 hours. | |
| Carpenters.. . . . | 1.50 | " 10 " | |
| Blacksmiths.. . . . | 1.50 | " 10 " | |
| " helpers.. . . . | 1.25 | " 10 " | |
| Ordinary labourers.. . . . | 1.25 | " 10 " | |
| Driver with 1 horse and cart.. . . . | 2.00 | " 10 " | |
| " with 2 horses and wagon.. . . . | 3.00 | " 10 " | |

Construction of a breakwater at Bonaventure East, Que.; April 27, 1904; \$15,690.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Not less than the following : | | |
| Contractors' foreman corpenter | \$2.25 | per day of 10 hours. | |
| Carpenters.. . . . | 1.50 | " 10 " | |
| Blacksmiths.. . . . | 1.50 | " 10 " | |
| Blacksmiths' helpers.. . . . | 1.25 | " 10 " | |
| Ordinary labourers.. . . . | 1.25 | " 10 " | |
| Driver with one horse and cart.. . . . | 2.00 | " 10 " | |
| Driver with two horses and wagon.. . . . | 3.00 | " 10 " | |

Construction of a public wharf at Miscou, N.B.; April 27, 1904; \$13,700.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | Not less than the following : | | |
| Foreman carpenter.. | \$2.00 | per day | of 10 hours. |
| Carpenters.. | 1.50 | " | 10 " |
| Blacksmiths.. | 1.50 | " | 10 " |
| Blacksmiths' helpers.. | 1.15 | " | 10 " |
| Ordinary labourers.. | 1.15 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with 1 horse and cart.. | 2.00 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with 2 horses and wagon.. | 2.75 | " | 10 " |

Construction of a pier at Douglastown, Gaspé County, Que.; April 28, 1904; \$17,549.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages. | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | Not less than the following : | | |
| Contractor's foreman carpenter.. | \$2.25 | per day | of 10 hours. |
| Carpenters.. | 1.50 | " | 10 " |
| Blacksmiths.. | 1.50 | " | 10 " |
| Blacksmiths' helpers.. | 1.25 | " | 10 " |
| Ordinary labourers.. | 1.25 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with 1 horse and cart.. | 2.00 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with 2 horses and wagon.. | 3.00 | " | 10 " |

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus for the fiscal year from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904 :—

DOMINION REPORTS.

Railways and Canals.

Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 708. Price, 55 cents.

The total expenditure of the Dominion government on railways and canals during the past fiscal year was \$13,920,445.79. Of this amount, the sum of \$11,036,607.83 was spent on government railways, \$1,463,222.34 on subsidies to other railways, \$2,848,439.96 on canals, and \$35,398 for miscellaneous expenditures. The revenue derived from railways amounted to \$6,584,598.77, and from canals, \$230,213.15, of which \$153,538.20 were from tolls, and \$70,253.94 from hydraulic rents.

The number of steam railways in operation in Canada on June 30, 1903, was 167, but as many of these are amalgamated or leased, the total number of controlling companies was 79, not including the government railways. The number of miles of completed railway lines was 19,077. The paid up capital of all the companies amounted to \$1,146,550,769, an increase of \$47,698,562 over the previous year. The gross earnings amounted to \$96,064,527, an increase of \$12,398,024, and the net earnings showed an increase of \$2,260,092. The number of passengers carried was 22,148,742, an increase of 1,468,768, and the freight traffic amounted to 47,373,417 tons, an increase of 4,996,890 tons.

There were 759 miles of electric railway lines completed at the close of the fiscal year. The paid up capital of electric railway companies was \$47,274,853, their gross

earnings amounted to \$7,233,677, an increase of \$747,239, and their net earnings were \$2,760,819, an increase of \$77,236. The number of passengers carried was 155,662,812, an increase of 17,981,410, and the freight carried amounted to 371,286 tons, an increase of 105,104 tons. Returns were received from 45 companies. Of these 15 obtained their power by water and 30 by steam.

The gross earnings of all the government railways for the year amounted to \$6,584,598.77, an increase of \$665,608.30 over the previous year, and the expenses amounted to \$6,474,134.20, an increase of \$593,034.66, showing a net gain of \$110,464.57. The Intercolonial Railway showed a profit of \$127,670.53, and the Prince Edward Island Railway a loss of \$41,923.58. The Windsor branch, which is only maintained by the government, produced \$24,717.62, which is equal to one-third of the total earnings.

For the construction and enlargement of canals, a total of \$1,823,273.61 was spent, and the sum of \$1,025,166.35 was expended for repairs and maintenance. There was a decrease of \$70,200.53 in the revenue collected from the canals, owing to the abolishment of tolls for the season of 1903. Statistics are given of the canal traffic during the season of 1902. On the Welland canal, 665,387 tons of freight were moved, an increase of 45,178 tons. Of this freight Canadian vessels carried 327,107 tons, an increase of 36,574 tons, and United States vessels 318,990 tons, an increase of 4,573 tons. On the Sault Ste. Marie canal the movement of freight was 4,729,268 tons, an increase of 1,908,874. The number of freight vessels passing through was 5,043. Among the kinds of freight carried were 27,911,287 bushels of wheat, 3,661,904 bushels of other grain, 2,843,860 barrels of flour, 2,504,452 tons of iron ore, 563,835 tons of coal, and 49,084,942 feet of lumber, board measure. In comparing the transport of grain by canals and railways, it is stated that 208,215 tons of grain and pease, an increase

of 56,649 tons over the previous year, passed through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to Montreal, while 263,861 tons, an increase of 36,161, were carried by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways.

In addition to much other information, this report contains returns of railway accidents during the year, an account of which is given in the article on 'Industrial Accidents,' in the present number of the *Labour Gazette*.

Canadian Fisheries.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1903. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 435. Price, 25 cents.

In the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1903 it is stated that the value of the yield of fish in Canadian waters in 1902 amounted to \$21,959,432, being divided among the several provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, \$7,351,753; British Columbia, \$5,284,824; New Brunswick, \$3,912,514; Quebec, \$2,059,157; Ontario, \$1,265,706; Manitoba and North-west Territories, \$1,198,437, and Prince Edward Island, \$887,024. There was a falling-off in the catch compared with that of 1901, in which year the value of the yield of fish amounted to \$25,737,153, but it was, however, greater than in any previous year except 1897. The chief decreases from the previous year were \$2,886,348 in the salmon fisheries, \$533,091 in mackerel, \$182,926 in haddock, and \$180,639 in sardines. During the last fiscal year the value of fish and fish products exported from Canada to foreign countries amounted to \$11,826,646.

In the year 1902, the fishermen of the maritime provinces received the sum of \$159,853 as fisheries bounties on their catches of deep-sea fish. Of this amount the sum of \$71,079 was divided among the owners and crews of 795 vessels, and \$88,774 were distributed among 20,229 boat fishermen. In that year 77,801 men were engaged in the fishing industry, using 5,623,717 fathoms of gill-nets and other

fishing gear, representing an aggregate capital of \$11,305,959.

The value of the lobster plants, comprising 723 canneries and employing 13,563 men, is estimated at \$1,287,656. The salmon canning industry of British Columbia, comprising 75 establishments valued at \$1,500,000, gave employment to 17,098 persons, and preserved over 30,103,776 cans of salmon. The British Columbia sealing fleet consisted of 34 schooners, with 129 boats and 206 canoes, valued at \$452,000, and manned by 858 sailors and hunters.

The expenditure of the department during the last fiscal year on the fisheries of Canada amounted to \$527,944, comprising \$114,719 on fisheries proper, \$77,330 on fish-culture, \$145,137 on the fisheries protection service, \$159,853 on fishing bounties, and \$30,903 on miscellaneous expenses. The revenue from fishery licenses, fines, &c., amounted to \$78,635, including \$9,057 for *modus vivendi* licenses granted to United States fishing vessels. The appendices to this report include reports on Fish-Culture Work in Canada for 1903, Oyster Culture, Fisheries Protection Service, Bait Cold Storage, Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, &c., as well as two special reports on 'The Dog-fish Plague in Canada,' and 'The Maximum Size of Some Important Fish.'

Insurance in Canada.

Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for year ended December 31, 1903. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 70. Price, 5 cents.

The following statistics are taken from the Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year 1903. The fire insurance companies reported that the net cash received for premiums in 1903 amounted to \$11,434,856, and the net losses incurred came to \$5,815,860. The premiums received by Canadian companies totalled \$2,330,549, while British companies received \$7,336,485, and United States companies, \$1,767,832. The losses of Canadian companies amounted to \$1,228,691, British

companies lost \$3,740,352, and United States companies, \$846,817. Canadian fire and inland marine insurance companies had assets of \$7,816,492.44, and liabilities, excluding capital stock, of \$5,057,826.87.

In life insurance, the premiums of Canadian companies amounted to \$10,883,174. British companies received premiums of \$1,435,317, and the United States companies received \$5,924,608 in premiums. A noticeable feature is that there was an increase of 24,372 in the number of new policies issued by Canadian companies, compared with the previous year, while British companies showed a decrease of 9 and United States companies a decrease of 1,779. The sum of \$149,441 was paid in premiums for guarantee insurance, \$721,100 for accident insurance, \$85,728 for plate glass insurance, and \$398,611 for employers' liability insurance.

NEW BRUNSWICK REPORT.

Agriculture in New Brunswick.

Report on Agriculture for the province of New Brunswick for the year 1903. Fredericton, N.B., 1904. Pages, 255.

In his report for 1903 the Commissioner of Agriculture of New Brunswick states that there was a general increase in that province, not only in the yield of crops but also in the quantity grown. In 1903 there were produced 456,245 bushels of wheat, 5,791,607 bushels of oats, 105,117 bushels of barley, 1,424,728 bushels of buckwheat, 4,686,906 bushels of potatoes, and 2,595,156 bushels of turnips. With regard to special industries connected with agriculture, it is reported that dairy work was practically the same as in former years. The production of pork showed a considerable increase, and until the last few months of the year good prices were obtained for hogs. Three pork-packing establishments were erected during the year. There was a large increase in the quantity and an improvement in the quality of the poultry produced, which is attributed to the agitation started by speakers at the Farmers' Institute meetings and the establishment

of chicken-fattening stations by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In order to improve the fruit-growing industry, the provincial Department of Agriculture proposes to plant model orchards of apples suitable for export, as those at present grown are mostly of too soft or early varieties. The hay crop was about up to the average, and a considerable quantity was sold in the markets of the United States.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Prisons and Reformatories.*

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 30th September, 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. 67 pages.

In his report upon the jails and lock-ups of Ontario for 1903, the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories states that the number of committals for the year was 9,261, being nearly 1,000 in excess of the previous year. The chief increases were 300 for drunkenness, and 116 for crimes against the person. With the exception of the previous year, however, there were fewer crimes against the person in 1903 than in any other year since 1877. There were also fewer crimes against property than for twenty-five years. Offences against public order and peace were slightly greater in number, and other crimes remained about the same. There were 1,221 female prisoners. The number of married prisoners was 3,397, and the unmarried, 5,864. There were 1,662 illiterates among the prisoners and 6,363 inebriates. Eight new lock-ups were established in northern Ontario, on account of the increased population and the extension of lumbering and mining operations and railway construction. The average cost per day per prisoner was 24 cents, and the average total cost of food, clothing and fuel for each prisoner committed was \$6.18. It is noted that the total earnings of prisoners for the year in all the jails only amounted to

\$32.89. The number of committals was unduly increased owing to the lack of houses of refuge or homes for the care of the old and afflicted poor in many counties, which rendered it necessary to send them to the jails.

The committals to the Central Prison numbered 713. Of these 455 were committed for the first time, 130 for the second, 59 for the third, 25 for the fourth time, and the remaining 44 had been committed more than four times. There were 503 inebriates committed, 209 were temperate, and one prisoner was a total abstainer. The sales of the various industries of the Central Prison were as follows in 1903 :—

| | 1902. | 1903. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Shoe shop..... | 3,740 81 | 4,432 61 |
| Tailor shop..... | 7,394 52 | 9,247 44 |
| North shop..... | 44,230 46 | 51,596 74 |
| Woollen mill..... | 13,273 70 | 11,460 40 |
| Machine shop..... | 13,956 54 | 16,269 57 |
| Broom shop..... | 6,616 54 | 5,416 78 |
| Cordage shop..... | 15,887 64 | 20,455 17 |
| The greenhouse..... | 788 75 | 639 00 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 665 66 | |
| Stock on hand at close of year..... | 65,603 18 | 78,972 64 |
| | 172,157 80 | 198,490 35 |

Interesting extracts are given from the annual report of the Salvation Army Prison Gate Work. This work consists in visiting the prisoners with the object of effecting their moral reform, and obtaining employment for them on their discharge. In addition to private donations and a grant from the Salvation Army headquarters, the work is supported by a provincial government grant of \$750, a Toronto city council grant of \$300, and a grant of \$25 from the York county council. The sum of \$1,206.50 was expended in financial help to men on discharge from prison. The work of the Free Labour Bureau is shown in the following statement :—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Number of men found permanent employment.. . . . | 397 |
| Number of men found temporary employment.. . . . | 930 |
| Number of men found employment for on their discharge from the prison and jails.. . . . | 514 |
| | <hr/> 1,841 |

The report also contains reports on the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, which is about to be abolished, and on the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females.

Agricultural Education in Ontario.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 184.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College contains the usual reports of the members of the staff of this institution, outlining the work accomplished during the past year, which was mostly of an experimental and technical nature. In the report of the president a review is given of all the various forms of educational work with regard to the agricultural industry which is carried on in the province. There are a large number of societies and associations devoted to agriculture, stock-raising, dairying, fruit growing, horticulture and entomology, all of which receive provincial grants. The work of these societies consists of holding of meetings, delivering addresses, reading and discussing papers, and publishing annual reports for distribution among farmers. Township and county fairs are held annually all over the country, as well as larger ones at central points. Within the last five or six years winter fairs have been held at Guelph and Ottawa, which have proved to be of great educational value. Since 1891, travelling dairies have been sent through the province by the Ontario government which have been instrumental in producing a marked improvement in the quality of butter. There are eleven fruit experiment stations in the province, two experimental farms, and three dairy schools. Agriculture is taught in all

rural public schools in Ontario, and it is also made a compulsory subject in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. In 1903, there were 728 students in attendance at the Guelph Agricultural College. Early in that year work was commenced in the construction of the Macdonald Institute and Macdonald Hall. In the former instruction is provided in domestic science, nature study and manual training, the courses being adapted for teachers, farmers' daughters and others wishing to learn cooking, housekeeping, laundry work, sewing, &c. There were 21 students registered at the institute last year in the general course. Macdonald Hall, which is to be a women's residence, will be ready by next September and will furnish accommodation for 107 young women.

Ontario Fisheries.

Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of the Province of Ontario, 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 114.

The fisheries returns of the province of Ontario for 1903 indicate that the catch was smaller than in 1902, but the value was greater, owing to prices being exceptionally high. The cause of the diminished catch in a number of places is attributed to the fact that many fishermen, finding other employment more remunerative, abandoned their fishing operations for a portion of the year. A feature of the season was the return of the species of fish called ciscoes, which used to be caught in large numbers in Lake Ontario many years ago, but which afterwards became scarce.

Licenses were issued by the department to fish with 4,005,420 yards of gill nets, 488 pound nets, 523 hoop nets, 100 seines, 32 dip nets, three machines, and several thousand hooks. There were 2,443 men engaged in the fishing industry, using 24 gasoline boats, 109 tugs, and 1,370 other boats. The aggregate catch amounted to 21,194,205 pounds, compared with 23,714,570 in 1902, and the value of the catch was estimated at \$1,535,144. The capital invested was \$846,368.

Hospitals and Charities of Ontario.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals and Charities, &c., of the province of Ontario. Being for the year ending September 30, 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 100.

In the report of the inspector on hospitals and charities of Ontario, covering the year ending September 30, 1903, it is stated that there are in the province 59 hospitals, 35 refuges, 31 orphanages, 3 homes for incurables, two convalescent homes and two Magdalen asylums receiving government aid. Two more hospitals have petitioned for government grants under the Charity Aid Act. Two of the hospitals in the province, situated at Hamilton and London, are wholly under municipal management, but they are reported not to be so progressive or successful as the others. The number of patients under treatment in the hospitals during the year amounted to 35,368. The cost of maintenance of the hospitals was \$784,643.09, towards which sum the province granted \$110,000, being 14 per cent of the total expenditure. There are about one hundred old people's homes, orphanages, Magdalen asylums, convalescent homes, and homes for incurables in the province, having a total population of over 9,000, and an annual expenditure of \$358,559. In order to relieve the jails and asylums of the care of the aged poor, an Act was passed by the legislature in 1903 requiring every county or union of counties to erect and establish a house of refuge before January 1, 1906. One new house of refuge was completed during the year, and several more are in course of construction.

Electrical Development at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Ontario, for the year 1903. Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 39.

There are three companies constructing electrical power works at Niagara Falls, and a brief account of their operations during 1903 is given in the eighteenth annual report of the commissioners for the

Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. A great deal of construction work was accomplished by these companies during the year. The one furthest advanced is the Canadian Niagara Power Company, the charter of which provides that it should have 20,000 electrical horse power for sale by July 1 of the present year. The company, however, decided to complete the whole of their works at the same time, providing water connections for the authorized capacity of 100,000 horse power, and to instal sufficient machinery for an initial output of 50,000 horse power. Owing to the increased work involved in this change of plan, the company decided to apply for a six months' extension of the time limit and the park commissioners supported their application. The Ontario Power Company made good progress. The coffer-dam, which was built in 1902, having proved insufficient, a second one was constructed further up stream. Other work accomplished consisted in excavations for the pipe line and the power house, and the placing in position of 500 feet of a steel pipe eighteen feet in diameter, capable of carrying water to produce 50,000 electrical horse power. The Electrical Development Company of Ontario constructed two coffer-dams, prepared the river-bed for the sinking of the wheel-pit and commenced operations on the main tunnel.

The report of the park commissioners contains an account of many changes that were made in the surroundings of the Niagara Falls Park, and also a text of their agreement with the Ontario Power Company, dated February 28, 1903.

Education in Ontario.

Report of the Minister of Education, province of Ontario, for the year 1903. Part I. (with the statistics of 1902). Toronto, King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 207.

In addition to an account of the various educational institutions supported by the government of Ontario, the report of the Minister of Education contains reports from public libraries and from numerous

literary, scientific and historical societies in the province.

Statistics for 1902 show that there were in that year 5,671 public schools, 391 Roman Catholic separate schools, 6 Protestant separate schools, 120 kindergarten, 11 night schools, and 134 high-schools. The total number of registered pupils in 1902 was 454,088, a decrease of more than 4,000 compared with the previous year, although the school population increased in that time by 10,000, having been 584,512 in 1902. The average salary of male teachers for the whole province was \$436 per annum, and the salary of female teachers averaged \$313. In the country districts the salaries averaged \$372 for males, and \$271 for females, and in the cities they were \$935 for males and \$479 for female teachers.

Reports were received from 446 public libraries for the year 1902. In addition to these there were 35 public libraries which did not report, and 7 which were established in 1903. The 446 libraries which reported had a membership of 172,792, and contained a total of 6,044 newspapers and periodicals and 1,140,392 volumes.

In 1901, travelling libraries were established to meet the wants of new and sparsely-settled districts in northern Ontario. In most instances they have been taken advantage of by men working in the lumber and mining camps. Since their establishment 31 travelling libraries have been sent out, each case containing fifty books. Thirteen additional places were supplied in 1903.

Considerable progress was made in the formation of manual training and technical classes in connection with the various public schools and collegiate institutes. Five new schools for this branch of instruction were established during the year, and many other localities are contemplating their early introduction.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Labour Conditions in New South Wales.

Labour Commissioners of New South Wales. Report for the year ended 30th June, 1903. King's Printer, Sydney, N.S.W., 1903. Pages, 60.

In the last report of the Labour Commissioners of New South Wales covering the year ending June 30, 1903, it is stated that the year was a bad one industrially in New South Wales, owing to the continuance of the drought, which only gradually began to break up during the latter half. The classes most seriously affected were unskilled labourers and those engaged in pastoral, agricultural and mining pursuits, and the professional and clerical classes. The building trades in Sydney, however, were fairly active, and there was great activity in the carrying trades. While the prices of commodities rose, wages were also generally increased, which prevented the distress being so great as in previous years of depression. The government assisted the unemployed by providing work for them at road-making and stone-breaking. An unemployed relief committee was formed in April, 1903, which established stone-breaking depots for applicants out of work, beginning on May 7. From that date until July 1, 3,707 work orders were issued, and 6,265 ration orders.

One of the duties of the Commissioners of Labour is the conducting of an Employment or Registration Office, as it is called. The establishment of two other government employment offices, for the benefit of those seeking positions on public works, has led to a restriction of this office to relief work, and a decrease in the number of applicants. There were 3,072 registrations during the year at the head office and branches of the department. There were 2,723 offers of work made to various men, of which 1,600 were accepted, 749 were refused, and 374 elicited no response. In the female registry office, there were 2,315 applications for help from em-

ployers, 1,685 applications for work, and sponse. In the female registry office there registration offices, the department had charge of a night shelter for homeless and destitute men, a labour depot and refuge, and a casual labour farm. The night shelter harboured an average of 200 men every night, and was reported to have been of great usefulness, but the commissioners received orders to close it at the end of last August. At the labour depot and refuge 298 men were admitted as residents, and 417 casuals were received, who stayed from one to three days. The cost of the establishment was £2,471 16s. 6d., and the revenue derived from the sale of produce was £119 15s. 10d., the value of produce grown and consumed was £342 19s. 2d., and the accrued value of stock was £61 12s. At the casual labour farm, 229 men were sheltered during the year. The cost of the farm was £3,101 15s. 10d., the revenue from sales was £1,736 2s. 8d., and the value of food grown and used on hand was £773 17s. 10d.

Recommendations are made in the report for the establishment of industrial farms, and for compulsory labour colonies for vagrants and loafers, and various suggestions are made for providing temporary relief for the unemployed.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Statistics of Michigan.

Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of the State of Michigan, including the Eleventh Annual Report of State Inspection of Factories. Lansing, Michigan, State Printers, 1904. Pages, 603.

The twenty-first annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Michigan is devoted chiefly to descriptions of special industries of the state. The industries reported most fully are the manufacture of paper, beet sugar, beer, pickles, and butter and cheese. Statistics are also given regarding the manufacture of Portland cement, the flax industry, the manufacture of automobiles, and various other industries. A chapter is devoted to

an account of the production of copper and iron, and another one contains data of 26 successful Michigan firms engaged in various manufacturing enterprises. Other chapters contain statistics of penal and reformatory institutions, statistics of organized labour, and a report of the State Court of Mediation and Arbitration.

Part II. consists of the report of the State Inspection of Factories. In addition to the factories of Michigan, all stories employing ten or more persons, all hotels, tenement houses, or 'sweat shops,' and coal mines are inspected, and reports from all the inspectors are given in this volume. A paper read before the International Association of Factory Inspectors at Montreal last August, by the chief clerk of the Michigan department, forms the introductory pages of this part. The final chapter contains the laws of Michigan relating to labour.

Bound up with the volume there is an industrial map of the state, on which is indicated the location of the beet sugar factories, Portland cement factories, paper mills, chicory mills, flax mills, binder, twine factory, alcohol factory, silk mills, peppermint industry, and wood alcohol factory.

Connecticut Labour Statistics.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Connecticut, for the year ended November 30, 1903. Meriden, Conn., Journal Publishing Co., 1903. Pages, 550.

The nineteenth annual report of the Connecticut Bureau of Labour Statistics is divided into six parts. Part I. contains data with reference to new factory construction in the state during the year ending July 1, 1903, with particulars as to the location, size, style and cost of each establishment, the increase in the number of working people employed, and comparisons with previous years. Part II. contains statistics of manufactures, collected and tabulated in the same way as in former years. Part III. is composed of descriptions of seventy-three representa-

tive manufacturing establishments of the state, and contains illustrations of the different factories. Part IV. consists of a directory of labour organizations in Connecticut, of which 591 are mentioned. Part V. is devoted to an account of the strikes and lockouts which occurred in the state during the year. It also contains brief sketches of some of the important trade disputes which have taken place in the United States since 1796, and large extracts from the report of the 'Anthracite Coal Commission.' In Part VI. there are given detailed reports of the five free public employment bureaus. It is stated that these bureaus are becoming of increasing value to both employers and employees.

An appendix to the report contains the labour laws of Connecticut, which are found in the General Statutes revision of 1902, and amendments passed at the January session of the legislature in 1903.

New Jersey Labour Statistics.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey, for the year ending October 31, 1903. Somerville, N.J.: The Unionist-Gazette Printing House, 1904. Pages, 637.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey treats of the following subjects: Statistics of Railroads in New Jersey, the Fruit and Vegetable Canning Manufactories, the Negro in Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries, Cost of Living in New Jersey, the Social Aspect of Child Labour, Labour Legislation, Decisions of the Courts Affecting the Interests of Labour, and Labour Chronology.

In the first part statistics are given of 1,811 manufacturing establishments. Of these 803 are managed by private firms and 1,008 by corporations. A capital of \$45,377,398 is invested by private firms, divided among 1,408 partners, and the corporations control a capital of \$281,771,408,

divided among 48,802 stockholders. The average yearly earnings in all the industries in 1902 was \$467.13, an increase of nearly \$26 over the previous year. The total number of employees was \$243,525, of whom 184,481 were males and 60,044 females. The month of November is shown to be the period of greatest industrial activity, and January the month of least activity.

In the portion of the report relating to steam railroad statistics, it is stated that the number of persons employed by railway companies was 34,809 in 1902 and 38,363 in 1903. The average number of days of work for each employee increased from 292 in 1902 to 297 in 1903, and the average daily wages advanced from \$1.87 to \$1.92 in the two years. The number of accidents to employees was very great, four companies reporting that out of 29,325 men, 1,100 were more or less injured when on duty.

In the chapter on the cost of living in New Jersey the retail prices are given of 49 articles of table supplies in the principal centres in the state in the month of June, 1903. Compared with 1898, the total average cost of these articles decreased from \$11.46 to \$10.74.

In regard to child labour, the report states that out of 241,582 wage-earners, 8,042 are children under sixteen years of age. In order to ascertain the condition of children who were at work in factories, investigations of a number of particular families were made, the result of which showed that most of them were living in comfort, supported partly from the earnings of the children, but that the children were not debarred from acquiring the rudiments of education, and they were not found to be overworked. The worst feature discovered was the employment of young boys in the glass factories at night, and a recommendation is made that night work for children be prohibited by law.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Accident Caused by Employee's own Imprudence.

F. was employed by the Canadian Pacific Company. In the course of his work he was killed by a snow-slide on the railway line in the Rocky Mountains, where he was then working as assistant foreman of a track gang. F.'s father and mother brought action for \$10,000 for the death of their son against the railway company, alleging that the snow-sheds were badly constructed and insufficient for their purposes. The reason for so doing as well as the facts of the case are shown by the following extract from the judgment :—

'The plaintiff's son was at the time employed in removing snow from the tracks of the defendant in a mountainous region, which work is dangerous by reason of snow-slides, particularly in the spring. The plaintiff's son had experience of such work and knew the nature of the danger. The snow-sheds were erected for the purpose of protecting every person having occasion to use the road from danger from snow-slides, and were sufficient for that purpose. Occasionally a rock or other heavy substance becomes detached from the mountain and comes down with irresistible force, from which no possible construction could afford protection.

The deceased, just before the accident, passed through one of the snow-sheds, which was about 400 feet long, and knew while so doing that a snow-slide was coming, but, notwithstanding, left the protection of that shed and attempted to reach the next shed about 140 feet distant, but was struck and engulfed by the descending snow and killed.

Considering that the said accident happened by the imprudence of plaintiff's son in not availing himself of the protection of snow-shed number six, which he had just left, and that, in consequence, the defendant is not liable for the result of the accident. The action is dismissed with costs.'

(Falsoner v. C.P.R. Co. Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal, April, 1904.)

Liability of Contractor for Delay Caused by Strike.

L. contracted for a certain building—the agreement containing a clause that if the same was not finished by the 1st of April, 1903, he should pay \$25.00 by way of damages for every day until the same was completed. The building was not finished until 20th August. Subsequently L. brought an action against the owner for a balance which he claimed was due him for work done. The owner defended the action, alleging that the \$25.00 a day penalty made a set-off greater than the amount claimed. L. replied that the work had been delayed, first, by the action of the owner himself and his architect; and secondly by a strike amongst his own employees for which he was not responsible.

The court maintained L.'s contention that the main delay in finishing the building had been caused by the owner and his architect. It was also decided, however, that L. was liable for the 11 days' delay caused on account of the strike amongst his employees—and a deduction was therefore made to that extent from the amount which he claimed for work done.

(Long v. Stevenson. Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal, 23rd March, 1904.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Liability for Defective Boiler.

J. was employed in Toronto as a fireman by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. He was directed to clean a certain boiler—to do which he had to go into what is known as the pit. He found the ordinary way blocked by a flood caused by a defect in the boiler, and in attempting to get there by another way he inadvertently touched an unprotected valve of another boiler, the result being that he was severely scalded.

J. brought an action against the railway company, alleging that the accident was caused by the defective condition of its

appliances. Before the action was tried, however, a settlement was arrived at, J. being paid \$350.00 as damages for his injuries.

(Jouffret v. G. T. R. Co.)

Sunday Observance.—Work may be a Necessity by Reason of its Continuous Nature.

Recently an action was brought by the Provincial Lord's Day Alliance against two employees of the Ontario Sugar Co., Berlin, Ontario, on a charge of operating a beet slicing machine in the company's factory on a certain Sunday.

The action was brought before the police magistrate and a considerable amount of evidence was put in. The defence was to the effect that if the factory were to close on Saturday night the juices passing through the crystalizers would deteriorate, and the sugar would thereby lose its colour. It was also claimed that the factory could not be operated profitably if it was obliged to stop every week.

The evidence of an expert witness was also practically to that effect.

The police magistrate finally gave judgment, coming to the conclusion that the process of making sugar from beets, as followed in the factory, was a continuous one, and that it was a work of necessity that operations should be continued on Sundays. The charges were therefore dismissed.

(Judgment given by Police Magistrate Weir at Berlin, Ont., 7th April, 1904.)

Two Examples of Employers' Liability for Carelessness of Employees.

P. was employed as a railway fireman. While his engine was standing at St. Thomas he fell from it and sustained serious injuries. He brought an action against the railway company for damages, claiming that his engineer had ordered him to clean out the fire-box, and that when he was doing so the engine started suddenly, throwing him over the side of a

bridge upon which the locomotive was then standing. It was also alleged that some of his injuries would be permanent.

The action was tried with a jury which brought in a verdict of \$1,500 damages—the company being held liable for the carelessness of its employees.

(Parker v. The L. E. & D. R. Ry. Co. Judgment given at St. Thomas, February, 1904.)

S. was employed in a foundry in which was an arc lamp which the Toronto Electric Light Company was required to keep in order. One evening this lamp went out and a message was sent to the Toronto Electric Light Company, who sent S. to fix it. S. lowered the lamp, which was directly over the end of a mould-box into which was put molten iron for the castings, and commenced working at it. The lamp-trimmer for the Electric Light Co., who trimmed this lamp every day, arrived at that time and they commenced to trim it together. The men in the foundry were carrying a ladle filled with molten iron from the place where the iron was melted to the mould near the arc lamp. S. was one of the men carrying the front handle of the ladle. When he came near the arc lamp it knocked against him—the result being that all the men carrying the ladle were knocked down and that S. was severely burnt, being unable to work for ten or twelve weeks.

S. brought an action against the Toronto Electric Light Company, claiming that it was the negligence of its employee in letting the lamp swing when the ladle was near it which caused the accident, and that it was liable for such negligence. A jury awarded S. \$1,000 damages, and on appeal this was confirmed.

(Sedore v. Toronto Electric Light Co. Judgment given by a Divisional Court at Toronto, 5th April, 1904.)

MANITOBA CASE.

Employer not Liable for Accident to Skilled Manager.

S. and others purchased an electric light plant. They were entirely unacquainted

with the technical details of such matters, and they therefore engaged D., as a skilled electrician, to manage the plant and put it in proper working condition. In order that he might be able to do this, they arranged that anything he might require for such purpose would be furnished upon his orders by an electric supply company.

D. investigated the plant both before and after his engagement, commenced operations, and from time to time ordered such supplies as he thought necessary for repairs or alterations.

After he had acted as manager for some months, he went one day to examine the pump pit, as there was some trouble with the air pump. While down he took hold of the brass socket of an incandescent electric lamp and received a shock which killed him. The question was hanging from a wooden grating over the pit, and though it was not of the latest design, D. had not seen fit to change it when making alterations in the works. There was also an ordinary lantern for the use of any person going into the pump pit to examine the machinery, but D. did not take it with him, and it appeared that he meant to use the electric lamp for that purpose. Soon after the accident the lights in the power-house went out, and it was subsequently discovered that the electrical transformer had burnt out.

D.'s father, mother and sisters brought an action against the owners of the electric light plant under the Manitoba statute respecting compensation to families of persons killed by accident. They claimed that the proprietors of the plant were negligent in not having remedied defects in the same.

At the trial the jury brought in a verdict awarding \$1,500 damages. An appeal was taken, and the court ordered that the verdict should be set aside and that there should be a new trial, upon the ground that there was no evidence that D.'s father, mother and sisters had suffered

damages which would enable them to recover the same under the provisions of the statute above referred to. An appeal from this judgment was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, which dismissed the appeal with costs, not on the ground that D.'s father, mother and sisters had not suffered damages, but because, in its opinion, it was shown that the owners of the electric plant were not in any way liable for the death of D. The judgment points out that the charge and control of the plant was in D.'s hands and that 'any of the defects complained of were the very matters which the deceased undertook to remedy, if discovered, and the failure to discover such defects must be attributed to him. There was no evidence of negligence of the defendants, having in mind the duties of the deceased.'

(*Davidson v. Stuart*. Judgment given by the Supreme Court of Canada, 30th November, 1903.)

AMERICAN CASE.

An Ohio statute imposes a penalty of \$100 fine and six months' imprisonment upon any employer who discharges an employee because he is a member of a labour union. A criminal action was taken under this law against the superintendent of the American Sheet Steel Company who discharged one of his employees on that ground during the Amalgamated Steel Workers' strike two years ago. The Supreme Court of Ohio, however, has decided that the statute was unconstitutional.

Another American judgment of some interest was recently given by the Supreme Court of Minnesota. It held (following a decision in a similar case in New York) that, as a labour organization was a lawful organization, it could not only advise its own members to strike, but that it also had the right to persuade, by peaceful measures, men who were not members of the union to join the strikers; and that, as a means to that end, it could refuse to allow its members to work where non-union men were employed.

APPENDIX

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS, 1904.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|--------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ontario—Continued. | | | |
| Peterborough | Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 17. | James J. Goodwin | Box 497, Peterborough, Ont. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 672. | Wm. C. Johnston. | Box 750 |
| " | Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 194. | W. Walsh. | " |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of Ame., No. 191. | John Robertson, jr. | Box 916 |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 286. | Edw. J. Cookson. | Box 252 |
| " | Pattern Makers' League of N. Ame. | J. A. Sharp. | Box 236 |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 246. | J. B. Taylor. | 89 Aylmer St. |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 248. | John Perry. | Box 730 |
| " | Journeymen Tailors' Union of Ame., No. 23. | Thos. L. Anderson | Box 860 |
| " | Musical Protective Ass'n., No. 191. | J. A. Harper. | Box 484 |
| " | Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 402. | M. H. Gaimy | 178 Hunter St. |
| " | Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 293. | Bert. Kennedy | Chman House |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 9240 | W. H. Redfern. | Box 50 |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 271. | A. Kingscote. | Box 787 |
| " | Inter. Longshoremen's Union, No. 420. | F. L. Patterson. | Point Edward, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Silver Leaf Lodge No. 593. | A. E. Lane | " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, No. 626. | D. McLean. | Port Arthur, Ont. |
| " | Order of R. R. Telegraphers | C. Street. | " |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 1168. | Jas. Ferguson | Care C.N.R., Port Arthur, Ont. |
| " | Argyle Federal Labour Union, No. 10683. | O. T. Miner | Humberstone, Ont. |
| " | Surface Rock and Submarine Drill Workers' Union, No. 584. | Tom. L. Lewis | Box 192, Port Colborne, Ont. |
| " | Rubber Workers' Union, No. 8753. | Wm. Blackhall. | " |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Freight and Baggage-men of Ame., No. 23. | John Phillimore | Box 58, Port Dalhousie, Ont. |
| " | Inter. Longshoremen's Union, No. 244. | P. Kingston. | Prescott, Ont. |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of N. Ame., No. 314. | J. S. Huntington | " |
| " | Amal. Inter. Woodworkers' Union, No. 51. | Joe. Jansen | Box 98, Preston, Ont. |
| " | Varnishers and Polishers' Union of A. F. of L., No. 8278. | Wm. C. Schultz | " |
| " | Federal Labour Union | E. A. Roegen. | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 237. | John Hoffman. | " |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, Keewatin Div., No. 352. | Frank Darby. | Ramsay Station, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Golden Rule Div., No. 535. | W. C. Risten. | Rat Portage, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Union Lodge, No. 305. | Fred. C. Munt. | Box 48, Rat Portage, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Lake of the Woods Lodge, No. 270. | B. Leishman. | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees Div., No. 238. | J. H. Gaudle. | Box 109 |
| " | Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Ontario, No. 4. | Richard Dixon. | Box 137 |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 48. | C. G. Patey. | Box 53, St. Catharines, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Ame., No. 407. | James Carby. | Box 193 |
| " | | W. D. Outram. | " |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Ontario—Continued.</i> | | | |
| St. Catharines | United Ass'n. of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 244. | P. O. Gorman | Box 732, St. Catharines, Ont. |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 288. | W. E. Hall | Box 406 |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 249. | J. Schuber | " |
| " | Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union, No. 97. | Chas. Welby | Box 1007 |
| " | Saw Workers' Union, A. F. of L., No. 10531. | Almond Small | " |
| " | Saw Smiths' Union, No. 12. | Hillyard Scott | Box 877 |
| " | Harvest Tool Workers' Union, No. 10687. | S. G. Walton | " |
| " | Horseshoers' Union, No. 1. | S. G. Bennett | " |
| " | Harvest Tool Finishers' Union, No. 10430. | John Carlisle | " |
| " | Inter. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 87. | H. J. Carrick | " |
| " | Inter. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 96. | William Alexander | Box 342 |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 416. | Wm. Phillips | " |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union, No. 235. | Wm. G. Watson | Box 1017 |
| " | Journymen Bakers and Confectioners' Inter. Union, No. 127. | N. Bradt | Niagara St. |
| " | Anal. Butcher Workmen's Union, No. 289. | John Darker | " |
| " | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 140. | Herbert Ball | Box 153 |
| " | Inter. Paper Makers' Union, No. 76. | Wm. Alguire | " |
| " | Barbers' Union, No. 1. | Aslam. M. Haynes | " |
| " | Inter. Musical Protective Assn. | Geo. Rogers, jr. | " |
| " | Retail Clerks' Inter. Protective Assn., No. 703. | G. P. Ecclestone | " |
| " | United Brewery Workmen's Inter. Union, No. 305. | Wallington Bradt | " |
| " | Labourers' Protective Union, No. 9030. | D. Hennehan | Box 473 |
| " | Barenders' Inter. League, No. 578. | R. Montgomery | " |
| " | Canadian Assn. of Masters and Mates, No. 8. | Capt. W. D. Graham | " |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Inter. Union, No. 340. | John Hyland | " |
| " | Quarrymen's Union, A.F. of L., No. 10918. | F. Ellingham | Box 4, St. Marys, Ont. |
| " | Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 8. | A. M. James | " |
| " | Anal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 877. | Edward Martin | 44 Onaisca St., St. Thomas, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Amer., No. 494. | Harold Pink | Box 1169 |
| " | Inter. Assn. of Machinists, No. 294. | D. H. A. MacNicol | Box 1131 |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 459. | W. W. Stewart | Box 1116 |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of Amer., No. 141. | A. Roberts | Box 719 |
| " | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 420. | O. J. Sauvé | Box 754 |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, Union, Div. No. 13. | John Mackenzie | Box 557 |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Air Line Div., No. 529. | John C. Bain | Box 1195 |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Div. No. 132. | Elie Cowles | " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Charity Lodge, No. 5. | Andrew Stewart | 39 Locust St. |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Unity Lodge, No. 47. | T. G. Cortney | Box 1273 |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen, Lodge No. 303. | W. H. Beal | Box 838 |
| St. Marys | | | |
| St. Thomas | | | |

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| " | " | Robert Elliott | Columbia Hotel |
| " | " | Geo. Connors | " |
| " | " | Edward L. Zavitz | " |
| Sandwich | " | Leander Cuneaz | Sandwich, Ont. |
| Sarnia | " | Arthur Kirby | Box 411, Sarnia, Ont. |
| " | " | C. J. Murray | Arlington Hotel |
| " | " | Arthur Williams | 272 Maria St. |
| " | " | Henry J. Siernman | Box 665 |
| " | " | Geo. R. Scull | " |
| " | " | Chas. Reeve | Box 716 |
| " | " | Isaac Burley | 176 Front St. |
| " | " | Geo. Wilkinson | " |
| " | " | H. Bell | Tunnel P.O. |
| " | " | Thomas Bruce | " |
| " | " | Edward Blake | " |
| " | " | B. Young | Box 429 |
| " | " | James Mair | " |
| " | " | P. Kenny | " |
| " | " | Robt. Galloway | 175 Davis St. |
| " | " | W. J. Watt | Box 446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. |
| " | " | Andrew Brown | Box 507 |
| " | " | Chas. E. Calsar | " |
| " | " | Harry Lamberton | " |
| " | " | Peter Shephard | " |
| " | " | Fred Sims | " |
| " | " | J. W. Carroll | Queen East |
| " | " | S. Lawrence | Box 420 |
| " | " | C. S. Dunseath | Box 450 |
| " | " | Fred. Gravelle | Box 156 |
| " | " | Alex. McKenzie | Car of Whitty & Co. |
| " | " | James Presson | Box 78, Schreiber, Ont. |
| Schreiber | " | C. Gorman | " |
| " | " | A. N. Paterson | " |
| " | " | Robert Rutledge | Simcoe, Ont. |
| Simcoe | " | W. H. Rathwell | Smith's Falls, Ont. |
| Smith's Falls | " | Benj. C. Byron | Brockville St., Smith's Falls, O. |
| " | " | John W. Garratt | Box 263 |
| " | " | T. A. Reid | " |
| " | " | W. Ryan | Main St. |
| " | " | Mary A. Graham | Smith's Falls, Ont. |
| " | " | R. B. Jarvis | " |
| " | " | James Currie | " |
| " | " | Hugh Richmond | " |
| " | " | J. Angus Jobin | " |
| " | " | A. N. Stillwell | " |
| " | " | Robt. Hill | McLaren House, Smith's Falls, O |
| " | " | E. E. Stewart | " |
| " | " | R. A. Wardell | Wilcox, Ont. |
| " | " | W. Hill | Casselman, Ont. |
| " | " | F. Reynolds | Goodwood, Ont. |
| " | " | Geo. Thomas Cook | Stratford, Ont. |
| " | " | W. Stark | " |
| Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 348 | " | " | " |
| Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 222 | " | " | " |
| Federal Labour Union, No. 8229 | " | " | " |
| Fur Workers' Union, No. 11640 | " | " | " |
| Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 25 | " | " | " |
| Journeymen Stonecutters' Assn. of N. America | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of N. Amer., No. 422 | " | " | " |
| United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer., No. 1301 | " | " | " |
| Iron Moulders' Union, No. 413 | " | " | " |
| Journeymen Tailors' Union of Amer., No. 241 | " | " | " |
| Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union, 467 | " | " | " |
| Team Drivers' Inter. Union, No. 84 | " | " | " |
| Order of R. Conductors, Frontier Div., No. 189 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Loco. Engineers, No. 240 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Huron Lodge, No. 221 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Trainmen, Circle Lodge, No. 227 | " | " | " |
| Inter. Longshoremen's Marine and Transport Union, No. 253 | " | " | " |
| Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 384 | " | " | " |
| Federal Labour Union, No. 9862 | " | " | " |
| Bricklayers and Masons' Inter. Union, No. 16 | " | " | " |
| United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer., No. 1169 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, No. 946 | " | " | " |
| Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 85 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Algoma Lodge, No. 606 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of R. Trainmen, Union, No. 611 | " | " | " |
| Journeymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 253 | " | " | " |
| Federal Labour Union, No. 10061 | " | " | " |
| United Assn. Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 30 | " | " | " |
| Anal. Assn. Sheet Metal Workers, No. 328 | " | " | " |
| Journeymen Tailors' Inter. Union, No. 388 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Kitchener Div. No. 562 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Loco. Fireman, Red Rock Lodge No. 387 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of R. Trainmen, Lake Superior Lodge No. 419 | " | " | " |
| Federal Labour Union, No. 10063 A. F. of L. | " | " | " |
| Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 21 | " | " | " |
| United Carpenters and Joiners of Amer., No. 1152 | " | " | " |
| Iron Moulders' Union of N. Amer., No. 201 | " | " | " |
| United Metal Workers' Inter. Union, No. 53 | " | " | " |
| Inter. Assn. of Machinists, No. 376 | " | " | " |
| Journeymen Tailors' Union of Amer., No. 352 | " | " | " |
| Order of R. Conductors, Rideau Div., No. 199 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Rideau Div., No. 387 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Loco. Firemen, St. George Lodge No. 479 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of R. Trainmen, Harold Fraser Lodge No. 245 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of R. Freight and Baggage-men of Amer., No. 22 | " | " | " |
| Bartenders' Inter. League No. 383 | " | " | " |
| Federal Labour Union, No. 13 | " | " | " |
| Threshers' Protective Assn. No. 11 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 213 | " | " | " |
| Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 172 | " | " | " |
| Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Amer., No. 24 | " | " | " |
| United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer., No. 500 | " | " | " |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|--------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ontario—Continued. | | | |
| Stratford. | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Ame., No. 681 | Joseph B. Wingel | Cobourg, Ont. |
| " | Anal. Sheet Metal Workers, No. 324 | Richard Wise | Box 275, Stratford, Ont. |
| " | Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, No. 103 | F. Kastner | Box 105 " " |
| " | Anal. Society of Engineers and Machinists, No. 579 | Robt. Linton | Box 4 " " |
| " | Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Ame., No. 297 | R. Hanlon | Stratford, Ont. |
| " | Machinists Apprentices Union, No. 1 | J. Doherty | " " |
| " | Anal. Woodworkers' Union, No. 107 | John Doherty | " " |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 139 | J. Shannon | " " |
| " | Bakers and Confectioners' Inter. Union, No. 135 | Isaac Allies | " " |
| " | United Garment Workers of Ame., No. 97 | Miss Palmer | " " |
| " | Cigar-makers' Inter. Union, No. 424 | J. Laughton | Box 5 " " |
| " | Painters' Inter. League No. 640 | O. Grimm | " " |
| " | Order of R. R. Telegraphers | Geo. Harper | Berlin, Ont. |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, Div. No. 15 | Thomas Buchanan | Box 488, Stratford, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Avon Div., No. 188 | John Batley | Box 337 " " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Avon Lodge, No. 38 | Ed. Hildebrandt | " " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Victoria Lodge, No. 8 | Thomas Curtis | " " |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 278 | Henry Brown | " " |
| " | Milkmen's Assn. | A. Robinson | " " |
| " | Journemen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 136 | G. Spriggs | Box 712 " " |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 9886 | W. Morrice | Huron St. " " |
| Strathroy | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 287 | H. Wightman | Strathroy, Ont. |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 10946 | H. E. Jay | " " |
| Streetsville | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div., No. 200 | W. Mack | Hornby, Ont. |
| Sudbury | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div., No. 236 | J. McMullin | Walmipitae, Ont. |
| " | United Ass'n. Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 463 | J. Lott | Sudbury, Ont. |
| Sydenham | Threshers' Protective Ass'n, No. 17 | James Babcock | Sydenham, Ont. |
| Thorold | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1677 | H. N. Higgins | Thorold, Ont. |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 9583 | W. J. Noisley | " " |
| Toronto | Bricklayers' Union of Ontario, No. 2 | John Murphy | 84 Clarendon St., Toronto, Ont. |
| " | Stonemasons' Union | David Colman | 256 Church St. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 27 | John Tweed | 250 Palmerston Ave. " " |
| " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Ame., No. 3 | W. Ross | 271 Mackham St. " " |
| " | Painters, Decorators and Sign Writers, No. 437 | J. W. Harmon | 38 Laplante Ave. " " |
| " | Operative Plasterers' Inter. Union, No. 48 | M. Sutton | 71 Langley Ave. " " |
| " | Journemen Lathers' Union, No. 2 | Duncan A. Webber | 433 Marning Ave. " " |
| " | United Assn. of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, No. 46 | Chas. Clark | 28 Argyle St. " " |
| " | Journemen Stonecutters Assn. of N. Ame. | Thos. A. Norris | 202 Booth St. " " |
| " | | A. W. Steward | 38 Howland Ave. " " |

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| Granite Cutters' Union, No. 16..... | A. E. Frodenburg..... | 152 Marchmont A.W. |
| Plasterers Labourers' Union, No. 1..... | Patrick Col..... | 32 Regent St. |
| Builders Labourers' Inter. Union, No. 2..... | John M. Mackintosh..... | 48 Humbert St. |
| Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union, No. 37..... | W. F. Rhodes..... | 4 Widmer St. |
| Inter. Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Inter. Alliance, No. 118..... | A. H. Cheeseman..... | 173 Queen St. East |
| Inter. Assn. of Marble Workers, No. 12..... | William Davey..... | 235 Concord Ave. |
| Anal. Sheet Metal Workers' Inter. Alliance, No. 30..... | J. S. Chapman..... | 75 Foxley St. |
| Allied Inter. Assn. of Metal Mechanics, No. 15..... | W. Cortier..... | 14 Brock Ave. |
| Iron Moulders' Union of N. Ame., No. 28..... | John H. Barnett..... | 19 Rolyat St. |
| Inter. Assn. of Machinists, No. 235..... | James R. Young..... | 164 St. Patrick St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Stationary Firemen, No. 183..... | George Pearson..... | 89 McGee St. |
| Amal. Society of Engineers, No. 580..... | J. M. Clements..... | 33 Bellevue Ave. |
| Bridge Structural and Architectural Iron Workers, No. 4..... | Bernard J. Markle..... | 41 Charles St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 114..... | W. G. Pattello..... | 152 Ross Ave. |
| Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 353..... | D. Matheson..... | 22 Salisbury Ave. |
| Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union, No. 21..... | Thos. E. Nichols..... | 11 Huron St. |
| Silver and Britannia Metal Workers' Union, No. 294..... | A. Randall..... | 44 Scollard St. |
| Brass Workers' Union (M. P. B. & P.), No. 53..... | Geo. M. Dunlop..... | 291 Crawford St. |
| Brass Moulders' Union (M. P. B. & P.) No. 33..... | N. A. Montgomery..... | 12 Austin St. |
| Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union, No. 14..... | Thos. Harrington..... | 193 Howland Ave. |
| Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths, No. 171..... | A. J. Smith..... | 107 DeGrassi St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, No. 128..... | N. Quesnel..... | 123 Palmerston Ave. |
| Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders Assistants' Union, No. 8465..... | Michael Luby..... | 27 Euclid Ave. |
| Horseshoers' Inter. Union, No. 49..... | R. Roberts..... | 666 Ontario St. |
| Inter. Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 7..... | J. B. Smith..... | 46 Kensington Ave. |
| Elevator Constructors' International Union, No. 13..... | Thos. Ashthorpe..... | 440 King St. West |
| Sawsmiths' Inter. Union, No. 1..... | Geo. Hunter..... | 11 Bartlett Ave. |
| Inter. Piano and Organ Workers' Union, No. 39..... | Wm. McFarlane..... | 226 Clinton St. |
| Inter. Woodworkers' Union, No. 114..... | A. Lane..... | 958 Queen St. W. |
| Inter. Piano Makers' Union, No. 34..... | Wm. Ward..... | 237 Lippincott St. |
| Inter. Piano Makers' Union, No. 41..... | W. Shackleton..... | 160 Ontario St. |
| Inter. Machine Woodworkers' Union, No. 118..... | John Braumf..... | 178 Baldwin St. |
| Woodworkers' Union, No. 157..... | Geo. H. Buxton..... | 7 Classic Place |
| Woodworkers' Union (Box Makers), No. 184..... | Geo. T. Dearling..... | 110 St. David's St. |
| Varnishers and Polishers' Union, No. 65..... | R. J. Whittion..... | 156 Huron St. |
| Upholsterers' Inter. Union, No. 30..... | Andy Lee..... | 166 Terauley St. |
| Inter. Woodcarvers' Assn., No. 1..... | Gus. Mingaud..... | 451 Yonge St. |
| Patternmakers' League of N. Ame., No. 8980..... | W. S. Hunter..... | 7 Mackenzie Crescent |
| Gilders' Protective Union, A. F. of L., No. 8980..... | J. Nagle..... | 5 Cameron St. |
| Picture Frame Workers' Union, No. 114..... | A. S. Lane..... | 988 Queen St. W. |
| Inter. Coopers' Union, No. 180..... | Patrick Egan..... | 219 Sackville St. |
| Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 85..... | Robert Hungerford..... | 205 St. Clarens Ave. |
| Inter. Typographical Union, No. 91..... | John Chun..... | Box 543 |
| Web Pressmen's Union, No. 1..... | Joseph Leake..... | 191 St. Patrick St. |
| Inter. Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 10..... | Wm. Davy..... | 51 Bellevue Place |
| Printing Press Assistants and Feeders' Union, No. 1..... | F. S. Attrell..... | 187 Marlborough Av. |
| Stereotypers and Electotypers' Union, No. 21..... | James Lovett..... | 71 Tecumseh Ave. |
| Inter. Bro. of Bookbinders, No. 28..... | Wm. Glocking..... | 6 Ottawa St. |
| Bindery Women's Union, No. 34..... | Miss. J. Robin..... | 412 Dupont St. |
| Mailers' Union, No. 1..... | W. H. Walker..... | 222 Chestnut St. |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ontario—Continued. | | | |
| Toronto | Photo Engravers' Union..... | J. Egan..... | 262 Sunach St., Toronto, Ont. |
| " | Journeyman Tailors' Union of America No. 132..... | James Watt..... | 97½ Adelaide St. W. Toronto. |
| " | Garment Workers' Union (Special Ordered Clothing Makers) No. 21..... | H. C. Montgomery..... | 47 Howard St., Toronto, Ont. |
| " | Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union (U. G. W.) No. 185..... | | |
| " | Operators' and Hand Sewers' Union No. 202..... | Wm. Arnold..... | 5 St. Vincent St. |
| " | Garment Workers' Union (Pressers) No. 188..... | Frank Geary..... | 192 Ontario St. |
| " | Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union No. 233..... | A. J. Harris..... | 133 Oak St. |
| " | Journeyman Bakers & Confectioners' International Union No. 204..... | J. W. Gibbons..... | 280½ Parliament St. |
| " | Anal. Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen's Union No. 188..... | F. C. Letts..... | 73 Foxley St. |
| " | Cigar-makers' International Union No. 27..... | R. Haberstock..... | 231 Parliament St. |
| " | Tobacco Workers' International Union No. 63..... | Chas. Lavoe..... | 45 Nassau St. |
| " | United Brotherhood of Leather Workers (on horse goods) No. 93..... | Chas. Hogarth..... | 80 Arthur St. |
| " | Travelling Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Union No. 11..... | James E. Warnham..... | 73 Elm Grove Ave. |
| " | Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union No. 11..... | Geo. Martin..... | 66 Sussex Ave. |
| " | Furriers' Union (A. F. of L.) No. 9791..... | A. V. McCormack..... | 26 St. Paul St. |
| " | Brewery Workers' Union No. 304..... | Adam Wright..... | 26 St. Paul St. |
| " | Malsters' Union No. 317..... | D. G. Barnes..... | Box 557, Toronto Junction |
| " | Order of Railroad Conductors, West Toronto Division, No. 345..... | Chas. Mitchell..... | 23 Rose Ave. Toronto, Ont. |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Parkdale Division, No. 205..... | Albert McGuire..... | 308 Dovercourt Rd. |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, East Toronto Div., No. 520..... | C. J. Lonney..... | East Toronto, Ont. |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Division, No. 70..... | J. M. Clements..... | 29 Bellevue Ave. |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Dominion Lodge, No. 67..... | James Pratt..... | 172 Huron St. |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge, No. 262..... | W. D. Donaldson..... | Toronto Junction, Ont. |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Lodge, No. 596..... | Alex. W. Robb..... | East Toronto, Ont. |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Queen City Lodge, No. 322..... | H. T. Meredith..... | 282 Crawford St. |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, West Toronto Lodge, No. 255..... | J. H. Davison..... | 70 Dundas St. E., Toronto Jct. |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Parkdale Div., No. 91..... | Thomas Irwin..... | 156 McPherson A., Toronto, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division, No. 211..... | Geo. Spicer..... | Burkston Sta., Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, York Division, No. 201..... | Albert Kirby..... | 9 Napier St. |
| " | Switchmen's Union, No. 27..... | James Weldon..... | 30 Wellington Ave. |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Beaver Lodge, No. 258..... | Frank H. Wallace..... | 77 McMurray A., Toronto Jct. |
| " | Anal. Association Street & Electric Railway Employees, No. 113..... | John Cummings..... | 6 Clarence Sq., Toronto, Ont. |
| " | Licensed Cab and Express Association, No. 1..... | John W. Griffin..... | 48 Heward Ave. |
| " | Team Drivers' International Union, No. 435..... | John Beatty..... | 138 Adelaide St. W. |
| " | Inter. Marine Firemen, Oilers & Waterenders' Union, No. 323..... | W. T. Hughes..... | 62 Kensington Ave. |
| " | Team Drivers' International Union, No. 154..... | J. H. Johnston..... | 25 Woodley St. |
| " | Teamsters' Union, No. 1..... | Geo. Macey..... | 79 Davenport Rd. |
| " | National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 1..... | Robert Riley..... | 64 Pope Ave. |
| " | | R. T. Beales..... | 86 Yarmouth Rd. |

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| " | International Steam Engineers Association, No. 132. | James Hamman. | 69 Tecumseh Ave. |
| " | Gardeners & Florists' Union (A. F. of L.) No. 10394. | D. Cooper. | 86 St. Clarens Ave. |
| " | Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada, No. 66. | Joseph Williams. | 77 Beaconsfield Ave. |
| " | Consolidated Union of Glass Workers, No. 21. | W. E. Swain. | 60 Arnold Ave. |
| " | Federated Association of Letter Carriers, No. 1. | W. J. Mankey. | 16 Dovercourt Road |
| " | Civic Employees' Benevolent Union, No. 2. | Thos. Hilton. | 115 Booth Ave. |
| " | Civic Employees' Benevolent Union, No. 2. | W. Hill. | 840 King St. W. |
| " | Bartenders' International League, No. 280. | John Beaumont. | 798 King St. W. |
| " | Theatrical Stage Employees' Association, No. 58. | Ed. Ferris, jr. | 992 Victoria St. |
| " | Laundry Workers' Union, No. 107. | John W. Shier. | 315 Wilton Ave. |
| " | Bread Salesmen's Union, No. 33. | Walter Edis. | 479 Delaware Ave. |
| " | Milk Drivers' Union. | A. J. Baker. | |
| " | Broom Makers' Union, No. 55. | Geo. Swanton. | Dovercourt P. O. |
| " | Journymen Barbers' Union, No. 376. | H. T. Collinson. | 2 Queen St. E. |
| " | Retail Clerks' Protective Association, No. 540. | R. Stanley. | C. King & W. Market S. |
| " | Musical Protective Association, No. 149. | Claude Kray. | 69 Vanauley St. |
| " | Commercial Telegraphers' Union, No. 62. | Joseph A. McLean. | 67 Grosvenor St. |
| " | Rattan Workers' Union, No. 241. | | |
| " | District Assembly, K. of L., No. 180. | I. H. Sanderson. | 75 Adelaide St. W. |
| " | Maple Leaf (Teamsters') Assembly, K. of L., No. 1960. | John W. Elmer. | 561 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. |
| " | Mayflower (Longshoremen) Assembly, K. of L., No. 6564. | D. S. McCartney. | 127 George St. St. |
| " | Victoria Assembly, K. of L., No. 2138. | R. H. Cox. | 772 Markham St. |
| " | Excelsior Assembly, K. of L., No. 2309. | William Gilmour. | 298 Simcoe St. |
| " | Primrose (Coal Drivers') Assembly, K. of L., No. 2454. | E. Brown. | 196 Queen St. W. |
| " | Textile Workers' Union, No. 330. | Alfred Stevens. | 15 Northern Place |
| " | Concrete Pavers' Union, No. 10709. | F. Reeve. | 251 Claremont St. |
| " | Conk Workers' Union, No. | William Howard. | 38 Wyatt Ave. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1408. | W. H. Hammett. | 226 Concord Ave., Toronto Junction, Ont. |
| Toronto Junction. | | | |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Inter. Union, No. 156. | W. E. Coleman. | Toronto Junction, Ont. |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 371. | Manfred Mills. | Box 500, Toronto Junction, Ont. |
| Trenton | Amal. Inter. Woodworkers' Union, No. 159. | Allan Robertson. | Box 104, Trenton, Ont. |
| " | Trenton Workmen's Beneficial Assembly, K. of L., No. | Thomas Jarratt. | 'Advocate' Office, Trenton, O. |
| Tweed | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 192. | Geo. Francis. | Tweed, Ont. |
| Vankleek Hill | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 132. | T. Edmundson. | Vermillion Bay, Ont. |
| Vermillion Bay | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 132. | Harry Hitchcock. | Windsor, Ont. |
| Warkerville | Bridge Workers, A. F. of L. | John Gonyon. | Box 37, Wallaceburg, Ont. |
| Wallaceburg | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1490. | Cowell Murray. | Wallaceburg, Ont. |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 82. | Samuel Crist. | " |
| " | Glass Bottle Blowers' Assn. of U.S. and Canada, No. 70. | W. Black. | " |
| " | American Flint Glass Workers' Union, No. | John E. Lucas. | Box 219, Wallaceburg, Ont. |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 9916. | Geo. Heinbecker. | " |
| " | Inter. Assn. of Woodworkers' Union, No. 123. | John Milke. | Box 341, Waterloo, Ont. |
| " | Inter. Assn. of Machinists, No. 214. | Martin B. Lorentz. | Waterloo, Ont. |
| Welland | Federal Labour Union, No. 26. | William Spencer. | Welland, Ont. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 969. | Geo. A. Willson. | " |
| Winchester | Federal Labour Union, No. 9659. | B. Devlin. | Warton, Ont. |
| Windsor | Amal. Inter. Woodworkers' Union, No. 126. | Geo. W. Lester. | Box 294, Smith's Falls, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 136. | M. Rapson. | Box 688, Windsor, Ont. |
| " | Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Ontario, No. 6. | J. Chandler. | Windsor, Ont. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 689. | W. Beall. | Box 83, Windsor, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, No. 629. | | |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| <i>Ontario—Concluded.</i> | | | |
| Windsor | United Assn. of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Helpers' Union, No. 407 | A. E. Paddon | Box 657, Windsor, Ont. |
| " | Anal. Sheet Metal Workers' Inter. Alliance, No. 341 | W. Langshaw | Windsor, Ont. |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 211 | Geo. B. McLeod | " |
| " | Tobacco Workers' Inter. Union, No. 71 | P. W. Coffey | " |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 550 | G. F. Lagleden | Care of 'Record' Office, Windsor, Ont. |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 114 | Jas. E. Robinson | Box 708, Windsor, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Div. No. 390 | David Lanspeary | Box 382 " " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Lodge No. 421 | A. B. McCreery | Box 762 " " |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Trainmen, Belle Isle Lodge, No. 316 | Chas. Weldrick | 75 Arthur St. " " |
| " | Anal. Assn. of Street Ry. Employees of America, No. 231 | Norman McKee | Windsor, Ont. |
| " | National Assn. of Marine Engineers, No. 11 | Neil Maitland | " |
| " | Longshoremen's Union, No. 57 | Geo. Watson | 33 Sandvich St. E., Windsor, O. |
| " | Team Drivers' Inter. Union, No. 277 | H. C. Riach | Windsor, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen of America, No. 763 | Chas. M. Ronson | " |
| " | Journymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 451 | A. Warren | " |
| " | Retail Clerks' Inter. Protective Assn., No. 531 | F. J. McConnell | " |
| " | Federal Labour Union, A. F. of L., No. 8019 | Arthur Paddon | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees Division, No. 283 | M. Delaney | Wingham, Ont. |
| " | Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 22 | E. A. Johnston | 15 Norwich Ave., Woodstock, O. |
| Woodstock | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1201 | M. Leflar | Woodstock, Ont. |
| " | Builders' Labourers' Inter. Union, No. 26 | John Green | 71 Douglas St., Woodstock, O. |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249 | Fred. O. Burgess | Box 223 " " |
| " | Anal. Inter. Woodworkers' Union of North America, No. 88 | W. G. Way | 505 Vincent St. " " |
| " | Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 108 | John S. Falconer | Box 3 " " |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 317 | F. McKay | Care of 'Express' " " |
| " | Anal. Leather Workers' Union, No. 48 | William Taylor | Box 395 " " |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 33 | Thos. Breckenridge | Box 605 " " |
| " | Journymen Barbers' Inter. Union | A. Warren | Woodstock, Ont. |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 202 | Samuel Munia | Inverkip, Ont. |
| " | Team Drivers' Inter. Union | Jas. Jacques | Woodstock, Ont. |
| " | Barbenders' Inter. League, No. 344 | A. E. Mitchell | " |
| " | Federal Labour Union | W. Taylor | " |
| " | Threshers' Protective Assn. of Canada, No. 16 | William Turnbull | Elder's Mills, Ont. |
| Woodbridge | Order of Ry. Conductors, Div. No. 344 | Edwin Seller | 126 Peter St., Toronto, Ont. |
| York | Bro. of Ry. Trainmen, Div. No. 108 | S. Griffin | East Toronto, Ont. |

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Vol. IV—No. 12.

JUNE, 1904

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

OTTAWA, June 15, 1904.

On the 23rd of May His Honour Judge Winchester was appointed a special commissioner by the Dominion government to investigate the alleged employment of American aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company on surveys in connection with the new transcontinental line. A statement setting forth the circumstances which led to the appointment of the commission, and of the terms under which its inquiry will be carried out, is included in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The action of the government in permitting, under an order in council dated May 2, 1904, the use of trap-nets, purse-seines and drag-seines for the taking of salmon in British Columbia was a development of

the month which will be attended with important consequences to the fishing industry of the Pacific coast. A brief reference to the steps leading up to this change in regulations, and a summary of the new provisions under which licenses for the employment of these methods of fishing will be granted, is given under a separate heading.

Special attention is also directed to a summary of the preliminary report of the commission which recently visited Europe for the purpose of investigating the electro-thermic processes there in operation for the smelting of iron ores and the manufacture of steel. A statement, published by courtesy of the superintendent of irrigation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, relating to the extensive project of reclamation of waste lands in Alberta now being entered upon by the company, and a brief report of the Western Ontario Labour Educational Association, which, under its new title, is to be known as the Labour Educational Association of Canada, are other features of the issue.

The directory of Canadian labour organizations, of which publication was begun in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, is concluded in the present issue, with a list of the unions at present in existence in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

CONDITIONS in the labour market during May showed, on the whole, an improvement over April, the opening of navigation and the various other activities attending improved weather conditions adding to the amount of employment at several points. As a result, the majority of the correspondents' reports were of a favourable tendency, and in some cities, as for example Winnipeg, marked activity prevailed. From several localities, however, including some important industrial centres, conditions were less favourable than a year ago. The cities of Montreal, Hamilton, London, Sault Ste. Marie and Vancouver may be instanced in this connection, the reasons for the depression varying according to locality. With the continuance of favourable weather, however, the outlook on the whole may be considered satisfactory for an active and prosperous summer season in the great majority of the trades and industries.

Cost of Living.

Cost of living showed few changes from conditions prevailing in April. Potatoes were scarce and dear throughout Ontario and British Columbia. Lumber prices also ruled high, and in Montreal, Toronto, St. Catharines, London and other localities the scarcity of houses noted for some time past continued, with rents on a high level, a further index to these conditions being the increased business of the storage warehouses. Coal went up in price from \$6.75 to \$7.25 at Ottawa, but declined at Brantford. At Brantford also the price of bread fell from 6 to 5 cents per single loaf, tickets for 18 loaves being obtainable for 80 cents, while at St. Hyacinthe an increase of 1 cent per loaf took place. Cheese prices declined as a result of the unfavourable conditions in the English market. A change that will be felt by all classes of the community was the material increases

in fire insurance rates which recently went into effect at many points.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

A number of changes in the rates of wages and hours of labour were reported to the department during May, most of them representing improved conditions for labour, though the month in this respect shows fewer wages increases than May, 1903. A prominent feature was the adoption of the summer schedules governing hours in several manufacturing establishments and stores, Brantford, Guelph, London and other cities furnishing examples. The changes reported to the department were as follows :—

Surface men employed at the *Port Hood colliery, N.S.*, had their wages, which had been reduced during the winter months, restored to the former schedule. *Telegraphers* in the employ of the *Intercolonial Railway Co.* had their minimum wage increased from \$38-\$41.50 to \$43-\$45. At *St. John, N.B.*, *journeymen tailors* received an increase. At *Quebec, Que.*, *batteauxmen* were increased in wages by from 12½ to 15 per cent, and *mill hands* to the number of 425 at *Etchemin, Levis county, Que.*, received an increase ranging from 10 to 25 cents per day. Several *builders' labourers* also received a nine hour day at *Quebec*, and a number of *carpenters* had their wages increased. In *Montreal, Que.*, the wages question was the cause of a number of strikes which remained unsettled at the end of the month. A number of *plumbers, marble workers and stonemasons*, however, received improved conditions. At *Ottawa* one hundred *stonemasons* had their wages increased from 36 to 42 cents per hour, and their hours reduced from 54 to 50, per week, being granted a Saturday half-holiday. *Plumbers* at *Kingston, Ont.*, received a slight increase, and at *Toronto, Ont.*, *drain diggers and pipe layers* had their wages raised from 20 to

22 cents and from 22 to 25 cents per hour respectively. At *Niagara Falls, Ont.*, rock drillers, drillers' helpers, steam engineers, hoist runners and channel drillers had their wages materially increased during May. At *Hamilton, Ont.*, leather workers, coal wagon drivers, plumbers, steamfitters and sheet metal workers received improved wages conditions. Twenty-five bricklayers and masons received an increase of 5 cents per hour at *Brantford, Ont.*, the union scale last year being 35 cents per hour, though 40 cents were being paid at the close of the season. At *Guelph, Ont.*, fifteen barbers were granted a half-holiday a week, printers a reduction of two hours per week, tinsmiths an increase in wages and a reduction in hours, retail clerks a reduction in hours, machinists, iron moulders and labourers a half-holiday during the summer months, with corresponding decrease in pay, and street car employees an increase of 1 cent per hour. Bricklayers, stonemasons plasterers and labourers at *Berlin, Ont.*, had their scales materially increased. Woodworkers at *St. Thomas, Ont.*, received 10 per cent increase, and car shop employees in the same city a decrease in hours. Plumbers and steamfitters at *Windsor, Ont.*, are now receiving \$3.25 per day of nine hours, an increase of 25 cents. Comparatively few changes were reported at *Winnipeg, Man.*, though 102 motormen and conductors were advanced about 10 per cent. Electricians at *Vancouver, B.C.*, had their wages raised 25 cents per day, while tailors had their wages increased and barbers their hours reduced at *Victoria, B.C.*

Interruptions to Industry.

Weather conditions on the whole were favourable throughout May, though heavy rains in some localities delayed out-of-door work in the trades, and the late opening of navigation affected employment during the opening weeks of the month. Floods did some damage at Brandon and other points in Manitoba and the Territories, and in a few localities in Ontario and Quebec. Loss of property, estimated at

\$25,000, was caused at Amherstburg, Ont., by a heavy wind storm on May 26. In British Columbia snow slides in the mountains did considerable damage to railway property. From the standpoint of industrial unrest the month compares favourably with May, 1903, with only thirty-one trade disputes in existence, as against forty-five last year, though an increase of eight disputes is shown over April. No exceptionally severe losses by fire were reported, though employment in a few localities suffered from the burning of industrial establishments. Among losses of this class reported mention may be made of the following: A boot and shoe factory at Shediac, N.B., loss over \$35,000; saw and flour mills at Grand Bay, Que.; a planing mill and lumber yards at St. Roch, Que.; the Ledoux carriage factory at Montreal, loss estimated at \$300,000; a wholesale hat and fur establishment at Montreal, loss \$75,000; twelve houses and a number of stables and sheds, occupied for the most part by working-people, at St. Henri, loss \$150,000; fourteen dwellings at Louiseville, Que., loss \$45,000; a heading and hoop factory at Sand Point, Ont., employing from sixty-five to seventy-five men, loss estimated \$25,000; a carriage factory at Peterborough; a harness and carriage factory at Gananoque, employing over one hundred men, loss estimated at \$75,000; the Conastoga flour mills at St. Jacobs, Ont.; a brush factory and wholesale warehouse at Toronto, loss \$15,000; a paper bag and box factory at Toronto; a metal and electrical manufactory at Hamilton; planing mills at St. Thomas and Petrolea; a saw-mill and sash and door factory at Durham, Ont.; a brewery at Port Arthur, Ont.; the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's large elevator 'B' at Fort William, containing between 250,000 and 300,000 bushels of grain; a saw-mill at Nanaimo, employing one hundred men, estimated loss \$75,000.

Conditions of Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment in the several trades and industries throughout Canada,

as indicated by the reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* for May, and by information received at the department from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

A busy month was reported from all sections of the Dominion, the late opening of spring having thrown forward into May a large amount of work usually in progress at an earlier date. Seeding was all but completed in Ontario and Quebec, and though the weather continued cool and wet a good growth was reported. In the west, wheat seeding was generally completed about the middle of the month, and farmers in the closing week were sowing oats and barley, the weather having been exceptionally favourable and much of the grain being already well sprouted. With regard to the outlook, materials for the formation of an opinion are as yet lacking. An Ontario crop bulletin issued in the closing week of the month by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, showed that although the fall wheat crops entered upon the winter full of promise, the winter proved very disastrous, the frost killing from 20 to 90 per cent. The Lake Erie counties reported the greatest damage to this crop, though the conditions above described were very general. Clover also suffered. The severe winter also told against fruit trees, more especially peaches, cherries and plums, and the damages done by mice were very extensive. The winter also was a trying one on live stock, and has left the farmers with unusually low supplies of fodder. Hay, however, as uniformly reported in May, is looking well, and many correspondents of the *Gazette* state that the entire agricultural situation is unusually favourable. In western Canada, where the winter was less exceptionally severe, the acreage in many sections, according to reports collected by the railway companies, has been increased, other sections remaining about the same as last year. At the present time it can

only be stated that conditions thus far have been most favourable and point uniformly to a heavy yield.

The general scarcity of agricultural labour continues, the majority of the correspondents referring to this feature as a prominent factor in the situation throughout Canada, though several localities have benefited by the influx of immigration, especially those situated in proximity to the points of distribution for this labour.

Unsatisfactory conditions were reported of the cheese and butter markets, with the result that the dairying industry throughout Canada has opened the season of 1904 under conditions which compare very unfavourably with those of 1903. The backward season and the low prices offering, together with the large accumulations of old cheese, have combined to depress the industry, and reports during May were that there is no immediate prospect of recovery. Farmers in consequence are sending much less milk to the factories, and in butter-making as well as cheese manufacture duddiness was a prevailing feature of the month.

The annual meeting of the Territorial Stock Breeders' Association was held at Calgary, N.W.T., on May 9. Mr. P. Talbot, Lacombe, was elected president.

Fishing.

Herring and lobster catches in the maritime provinces were good, and fair catches of cod were also taken. Mackerel were rather late in appearing. A scarcity of bait was reported as interfering with fishing operations in Nova Scotia. The commission recently appointed to inquire into the dogfish pest reported during May in favour of offering a bounty of 1½ cents on each dogfish caught. It was added that in view of the seriousness of the pest, the bounty should be granted at once without waiting for the construction of fertilizer factories for the utilizing of the product. If this method proves insufficient, it is suggested that government cruisers be manned with fishing gear or tugs secured

for the purpose, and the pest exterminated. Active work on the herring-curing experiment was begun at Canso, N.S. Representations were made by the government of New Brunswick to the Dominion government to determine whether the maritime provinces were entitled to a share in the Halifax award, and also to obtain a clearer definition of the rights of the provinces as against the Dominion in regard to the fisheries. On the great lakes good catches of rough fish were taken during May. In British Columbia spring salmon fishing was active, and good catches of halibut were reported. In the canneries active preparations are under way for the coming season. The granting to the cannerymen of permission to use traps, by order in council of May 2, was a development of much importance to labour during the month.*

Lumbering.

The heavy rains of the month throughout Ontario and the eastern provinces materially assisted in the work of the drives, and the season will compare favourably with last year from the standpoint of the number of logs hung up in the woods. In New Brunswick particularly the situation improved during May, the outlook at the beginning of the month being for heavy losses from this cause, and there is still a considerable quantity of timber to come down the streams. Sawmilling, as a result of the plentiful arrival of logs, was very active throughout Ontario and Quebec. In the latter province an important interview took place between members of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders' Association and the provincial government in relation to the land Bill before the legislature. In British Columbia dullness prevailed, the mills being reported as suffering severely from the competition of American lumber in the trade with Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The advisability of imposing an import duty

on rough lumber coming into Canada was discussed in the House of Commons on May 5. Later in the month a deputation representing the lumbering interests of British Columbia held an interview with the Dominion government with the object of securing a revision of the tariff to this effect. The proposition was vigorously opposed by representatives of Manitoba and the Territories.

The city of Ottawa is the centre of the eastern lumber trade and the most important distributing point for the labour employed in this industry. Already the question of the labour supply and wages for next season's operations are engaging some attention at this point. For a number of years past the establishmen of the pulp and paper industry, the extensive railway construction operations under way in Canada, the increased industrial activity of the cities, and the movement into the Canadian west, have caused a marked decrease in the supply of labour available for the lumber woods, and a rapid advance in the rates of wages paid to lumbermen, the schedule having doubled within the past few years. For the season just closed, axe hands received from \$30 to \$32 per month and board; teamsters, \$35 per month and board; and river drivers, \$40 to \$45 per board; road men, \$30 per month and month and board. The buoyancy of the lumber market, and the continuance of activity in many of the branches above-mentioned are stated as the chief factors that will tend to maintain wages on a high level.

Mining.

Conditions in the Nova Scotia coal fields were, on the whole, active, the opening of navigation having been a favourable factor. In Ontario also activity prevails in the different metalliferous fields. The situation in British Columbia was generally buoyant, though about two hundred and seventy-five men were laid off at the La Roi mine, Rossland, the gradual increase in the silicious contents of the ore of that property having caused difficulty in smelt-

* A full statement of the terms under which this permission is to be given appears under a special heading on another page of the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

| City and District of Correspondent. | Agricultural Operations. | Fishing. | Lumbering (including Saw-milling). | Mining. | Manufacturing. | Railway Construction. | Building Trades. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>Nova Scotia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Sydney | Active. | Active. | Active. | Busy. | Active. | Active. | Active. |
| Halifax | Active. | Active. | ..... | ..... | Active. | Busy. | Active. |
| <i>Prince Edward Island</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown..... | Busy. | Busy. | Dull. | ..... | Quiet. | Very busy | Busy. |
| <i>New Brunswick</i> — | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | ..... | Quiet. | Active. | ..... | Active. | ..... | Active. |
| <i>Quebec</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | Active. | ..... | Very busy | ..... | ..... | ..... | Quiet. |
| Three Rivers..... | Busy. | Active. | Busy. | ..... | Busy. | ..... | Busy. |
| Sherbrooke..... | Busy. | ..... | Busy. | Busy. | Busy. | Quiet. | Very busy |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | Busy. | ..... | Active. | ..... | Busy. | ..... | Active. |
| Montreal..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | ..... | Active. |
| Hull..... | Busy. | ..... | Busy. | Active. | Busy. | Quiet. | Active. |
| <i>Ontario</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa..... | Busy. | ..... | Busy. | ..... | Active. | ..... | Active. |
| Kingston..... | Busy. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Active. |
| Belleville..... | Active. | Active. | ..... | Busy. | Active. | Dull. | Active. |
| Peterborough..... | Active. | Quiet. | Busy. | ..... | Very busy | ..... | Busy. |
| Toronto..... | Busy. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. | ..... | Busy. |
| Hamilton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. | ..... | Active. |
| Niagara Falls..... | Busy. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | Quiet. | Very busy |
| St. Catharines..... | Very busy | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | ..... | Busy. |
| Brantford..... | Very busy | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. | Busy. | Active. |
| Guelph..... | Dull. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. | Busy. | Active. |
| Stratford..... | Busy. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | Quiet. | Busy. |
| London..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | Busy. | Quiet. |
| St. Thomas..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | Busy. | Busy. |
| Chatham..... | Active. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Very busy | ..... | Active. |
| Windsor..... | Active. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. | ..... | Busy. |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Quiet. |
| <i>Manitoba</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | Very busy | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. | Very busy | Very busy |
| Brandon..... | Busy. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Very busy | Busy. | Busy. |
| <i>British Columbia</i> — | | | | | | | |
| Rossland..... | ..... | ..... | Quiet. | Busy. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Westminster..... | Busy. | Busy. | ..... | Active. | ..... | Busy. | ..... |
| Vancouver..... | Busy. | Active. | Quiet. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Active. |
| Victoria..... | ..... | Active. | Dull. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Busy. |
| Nanaimo..... | ..... | Quiet. | Quiet. | Active. | ..... | ..... | *Quiet. |

* Carpenters and painters well employed.

ing. With this exception, however, employment has been generally very active throughout the province. Favourable reports were received from the oil fields in South Alberta. In the Yukon the spring clean-up is in progress, the work having

been facilitated by the early opening of the Yukon river.

Manufacturing.

The reports of correspondents show that marked activity continues in the industry

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. No. 7.

| Metal, Engineering, Ship- building. | Wood- working. | Printing. | Clothing. | Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion. | Leather. | Transport. | Mis- cellaneous. | Unskilled •Labour. |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Busy. Busy. | Busy. Busy. | Active. Dull. | Active. | Active. | Active. | Busy. Busy. | Active. Active. | Active. \$Active. |
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| Busy. Active. | Very busy. | Busy. | Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. | Busy. Active. | Very busy Active. | Active. Active. | \$Busy. \$Active. |
| Busy. Quiet. Active. | Quiet. Active. Quiet. | Very busy Quiet. Active. Active. | Quiet. Active. Active. | Busy. Active. Active. | Active. Busy. | Active. Active. | Quiet. Active. | Busy. Dull. Active. \$Quiet. |

§ Steamboatmen and longshoremen dull.

Transport.

Final steps in the reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company at

paring favourably with last year, and employment throughout the service being plentiful. A result of the backwardness of the weather was a congestion of business among carters in some localities in connection with the spring moving season. The opening of navigation and the general adoption of summer schedules on the railways was the most important development of the month. The first ocean vessel of the season reached Montreal on May 4. On Lake Superior traffic was recommenced in the second week of the month, the Canadian Pacific Railway service between Owen Sound and Fort William opening on May 10. This had the effect of immediately and materially increasing railway business throughout the west, though in Ontario competition of water freight rates took business from the railways in some localities. The effects of the disagreement between the Lake Carriers' Association and the Master Pilots' Association, both United States organizations, though largely confined to United States ports, reacted to a degree on Canadian shipping, as will be seen from the report of the *Gazette* correspondent at Windsor. The grain traffic of the Canada Atlantic Railway also suffered in consequence, causing some diminution in employment in Ottawa and Depot Harbour. Generally speaking, however, Canadian ports were not affected by this strike, and both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways continued to accept freight for lake transportation.

Railway construction opened on an extensive scale during May, and in western Canada especially the season will be very active, the contract for 500 miles of the Canadian Northern line to Edmonton having been let, and several other branch lines being projected. In Ontario, tenders were invited for the construction of the first 30 miles of the extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Railway from New Liskeard northward to the point of intersection with the Grand Trunk Pacific; the Canadian Pacific will begin construction of branch lines from Guelph to Goderich,

and from Toronto to Sudbury; the Michigan Central Railway Company is carrying out extensive improvements to road-bed; the Nepigon Railway Company will build a branch from the Albany river to Fort Churchill, a distance of 26 miles, and the prospects for extensive construction of electric railways, among them a line connecting London and Port Stanley, a second from Brantford through Thorold to Port Colborne and Fort Erie, and a line connecting Toronto and the city of Kingston, are very bright. In Prince Edward Island the New Murray Harbour and Belfast line is being completed, and in British Columbia the G. N. R. is putting through new branch lines to Fernie and Coal Creek, from Grand Forks to Grandby and Phoenix, and from Curlew, Wash., to Midway.

The Royal Commission on Transportation inspected the Welland canal and the Port Colbourne harbour in the opening week of the month, taking evidence as to the requirements of the latter in regard to elevator and wharf capacity, and the need of improving the canal. Buffalo was also visited in this connection. Later in the month the commission took further evidence at Midland and Depot Harbour with regard to the Trent Valley canal route and the railway route between the Georgian bay and Montreal.

A Royal Commission was appointed by the Ontario government on May 26 to collect information respecting the taxation of railways, with a view to the adoption of an equitable solution of the difficulty. Mr. H. J. Pettypiece was appointed chairman, and His Honour Judge Bell, of Kent county, and Professor Adam Short, of Queen's University, Kingston, were the other members selected.

The Hon. F. R. Latchford, Hon. R. Harcourt and Hon. John Dryden were appointed as the Railway Committee of the Executive Council of Ontario during May. The committee has jurisdiction over all railways, electric railways and street railways subject to the legislature. It is

authorized to superintend agreements regarding running rights, crossings, &c., and to settle disputes between railways and municipalities with respect to service and the speed of cars. It has the same power as the high court in regard to the summoning of witnesses, and may hold sittings at any place in Ontario.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway was held on May 13. The directors' report showed that the number of passengers carried last year was 247,901, while the freight tonnage carried amounted to 318,730, of which 2,318,276 pounds was cheese, an increase of 207,276 pounds over last year.

It was announced that the Dominion government had decided to place two ice-breaking steamers on the St. Lawrence route between Quebec and Montreal.

It was announced by the Grand Trunk Railway Company that freight rates in Ontario north and west of Toronto would be advanced as a result of the increased expense of operation and maintenance during the past winter, and other heavy expenditures. The matter has been referred to the Railway Commission.

New regulations with regard to the testing of the sight and hearing of the employees on the Intercolonial Railway went into effect recently.

According to statistics compiled by *The Railway and Shipping World*, the total mileage of Canadian railways in operation during the year ended June 30, 1903, was 18,987.98. The gross earnings of Canadian railways were \$96,064,526.72, and the net earnings \$28,583,003.39, representing 22,148,742 passengers carried and 47,373,417 tons of freight transported. The train mileage was 60,382,920. For Canadian electric railways during the same period the statistics are as follows: Mileage, 759.36; gross earnings, \$7,233,677.35; net earnings, \$2,760,819.12; passengers carried, 115,662,812; freight carried, 371,286 tons; car mileage, 38,028,529.

The advent of fine weather materially increased street railway earnings throughout May. In Montreal, for example, the smallest increase in any one day was \$300, and the largest \$722.

The Trades.

The situation in the trades shows, on the whole, an improvement over April, particularly in the *building* trades, though the amount of building under way is generally less than last year. In the *metal* trades also most of the correspondents report busy or active condition, and the *woodworking* branches have shown a marked improvement over April. The *printing and allied trades* were quiet in Halifax, Toronto and Vancouver, but, with these exceptions, were actively employed. Similarly, the *clothing, leather and food and tobacco preparations* departments were well employed. *Unskilled labour* had a better month than April, activity being general and every change noted by correspondents being in the direction of improved conditions.

Notes of the Month.

There will be two factories producing *beet sugar* in the province of Ontario this year, one at Berlin and the other at Wallaceburg; the factory at Dresden having removed to the United States and the Wiarton factory having gone into liquidation.

A project for the erection of a number of *hotels* throughout Canada at different points on the Grand Trunk Railway system was completed by the organization of the Imperial Hotel Company, Limited, under a Dominion charter; the initial capital of the company will be \$100,000.

The four mills of the *Canadian Woollen Mills Co.*, at Hespeler, Waterloo and Carleton Place, will be sold during the first week of July.

The town of Orillia, Ont., has decided to restore the *power plant* at Ragged Rapids by building a tunnel of 1,500 feet through the granite rock, securing con-

tinuity of service and largely increased power.

The report of the directors of the *Canadian General Electric Company*, submitted at the annual meeting in May, showed profits for the year amounting to \$512,210.79, out of which \$103,132.51 was written off for deterioration. The total surplus of the company is now \$1,345,539.71. Including recent additions to the plant, the company has now a floor space amounting to 770,000 square feet, or 18 acres. About 3,000 employees are on the pay-roll, representing a growth from 400 employed in 1897 and 1,000 employed in 1900.

A deputation waited upon representatives of the Dominion cabinet on May 13 to request that all electric railways incorporated by the Dominion should be made subject to the *Sunday laws* of the province in which they operate.

The city council of Toronto is in receipt of an official statement relating to *power development* at Niagara Falls. The total available power is estimated at 5,500,000 h. p. The two American and three Canadian companies at present developing power at Niagara Falls have a united capacity of producing 675,000 h. p.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Thomas J. Griffiths was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for the city of Montreal, Que., and district during May, and Mr. Edward Barry as correspondent for the city of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and the District of Algoma.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions through May showed a marked improvement over April. Mining was active, and shipping, although retarded by the lateness of the navigation season, was very active. The building trades were busy, but building was not on so extensive a scale as last year. The fishing and agricultural industries had good weather. Transportation by rail was not so heavy since navigation opened, though conditions were not dull by any means, as the winter season witnessed unusual activity. Wholesale trade was fairly prosperous, while in Sydney retail trade improved somewhat. The Sydney Steel Works are as yet operating only half their furnaces. The Chemical Works have added to the number of men

employed. The Sydney Foundry Co. has also enlarged its staff of employees.

There were no strikes or lockouts during May, though the men at Joggins ceased work for ten days owing to the company having failed to pay their wages.

The employees of the Sydney Steel Works, of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., through the Provincial Workmen's Association, have asked that company to restore the wages to the scale prevailing previous to the reduction of December, 1903. The company was asked to give an answer before June 1, 1904.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather, though fine, has been backward and cold. Good work was done during the fine weather, so that when the rains and warm weather come the crops will not be much later than last year.

Fishing.—The herring and lobster catches during May were good. Cod catches were not so good. Much interest is manifested by the fishermen in the experiment proposed by the government to destroy the dog-fish which infest these coasts. If successful the return of many fishermen is predicted to the work they had abandoned

owing to the ravages of this pest. Another experiment exciting the interest of fishermen is that in herring-curing being carried on at Canso under the supervision of Mr. Cowie. It is admitted that the better curing of herring would greatly enlarge the market and stimulate this industry. Mr. Cowie has undertaken this work along the methods of herring-curing in Scotland, having secured Scottish help for this purpose. A schooner loaded with barrels and other supplies has been brought from Scotland to Canso, and the work will be begun immediately.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen on the mainland of Nova Scotia report a good year. The cut was large and little difficulty was experienced in getting the logs to the mills, the water supply being plenty and steady from the gradual melting of the snow in the woods.

Mining.—The collieries of Nova Scotia are, with two exceptions, the Inverness and Joggins mines, working to their utmost capacity. The cause of the dullness at Inverness is not known, while the Joggins mines, which had only been pumped dry, after a few weeks repairing, was permitted to partly refill with water, the men refusing to work until their wages were paid. At the advice of the P. W. A. the men resumed work. The lower workings of the mine will not be regained for two weeks. This mine has not been in condition for producing such a large quantity of coal for years as it was before the fire accident. One hundred men are working.

Railroad construction and employment.—The new power house for operating the electric tramway between Stellarton and New Glasgow is being constructed, and many men are working on the roadbed. A large part of the Intercolonial Railway on the Cape Breton side is to be repaired by laying down new sleepers. Traffic has been so heavy during the last three years that the road has suffered. The present lull in transportation will afford the department the time necessary to prepare for the coming increase of business.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers are fairly well employed. Carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers and builders' labourers are busy. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters are also busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, coremakers and blacksmiths are busy. Iron workers and helpers are active, also boilermakers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers. Machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen are all well employed. Jewellers are dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders and patternmakers are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers are well employed. Boot and shoe workers are very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers and meat cutters are active.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers are fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are busy. Clerks and stenographers are not well employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers are all active, as are steamboatmen and steamboat firemen. Ship labourers and longshoremen are busy. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen have fair employment.

Unskilled labour is well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Springhill.—A large force of men are employed on the Springhill waterworks. The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company intends straightening its railway between the collieries and Springhill Junction. A sash factory has been completed and started. An agitation is on foot for transferring the Oxford Woollen Mills to Springhill.

Work is progressing slowly on the new shafts which have been sunk on the Acadia coal areas.

Stellarton.—Stellarton is putting in a sewage system, which is giving employment to a number of men.

New Glasgow.—New Glasgow is adding to its water system by putting down a double pipe line through part of the town. The pottery at Pipe Town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from New Glasgow, employs from 50 to 100 men. New machinery is to be introduced and the plant enlarged.

Trenton.—The steel works continue working steadily, employing 750 men.

Amherst.—The boot and shoe factory has all it can do to supply the demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was employed to a much greater extent during the past month than in April. This was largely due to the opening up of the usual spring operations. Labour also in the building trades has been very active. The general supply and demand, however, has been about equally balanced, except in the printing trade, which shows much relaxation. Commercial activity has been a marked feature of the month, and already the tourist season has caused considerable activity in transportation, while freight traffic also showed considerable stir. The wholesale and retail trades report conditions normally good, with fair indications for a promising future. The labour market is free from unrest, but the Typographical Union, which has had some difficulty with the Chronicle Publishing Company, by which the union men were displaced nearly two years ago, is making renewed efforts to bring about a settlement by which the union will be recognized. Negotiations to that end are being carried on.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This branch of industry gives promise of a successful year. Planting has commenced, and the soil is in excellent condition.

Fishing.—This industry has shown much improvement over April, though much disappointment has been expressed concerning mackerel, which are somewhat late in putting in an appearance. The local fishermen expect a fairly good season.

Mining.—The output from the Dominion Coal Company's mines for the month of May was highly satisfactory, being 310,555 tons, an increase of 69,000 tons over that of March, and an increase of 63,642 tons over the April output of 1903. In May last year neither No. 1 nor the Hub was producing coal, yet without these there is an increase of 21,000 tons in the other collieries. No. 2 mine beat all previous records by about 10,000 tons.

The detailed output for May is as follows:—

| | Tons. |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Dominion No. 1.. | 28,461 |
| Dominion No. 2.. | 81,167 |
| Dominion No. 3.. | 41,580 |
| Caledonia.. | 46,530 |
| Reserve.. | 75,265 |
| International.. | 21,850 |
| Hub.. | 15,702 |
| Total.. | 310,555 |

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches are now well employed, and a good season is assured. Stonecutters, however, while having much work, are handicapped at times by lack of stock, but it is stated that this will be remedied in future. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters and builders' labourers are all very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, machinists, electrical workers, shipwrights and caulkers are fairly busy. Boilermakers report work about normal.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Much activity exists in nearly all branches.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are dull, and many men are idle.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and stenographers are fairly busy. Delivery employees report work good. Barbers and hotel and laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—Employees of railways and steamboats are well employed. Freight-handlers find work fairly good. Longshoremen are normally busy. Hackmen and truckmen are fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class has had a much more active month than in April, with the outlook favourable.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reports ports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the month of May was active. Work was plentiful, and the supply was in excess of the demand, showing an improvement in this respect over last month. Building operations were fairly active, the most important being the erection of stations along the Murray Harbour Railway and the continuance of work on the new market building in Charlottetown. The demand for labourers was good, and the contractor for the Murray Harbour Railway is still advertising for more men. The shipping of produce was active, large quantities of potatoes being sent to the American markets. Commercial houses reported a good month. Wholesale and retail business men found trade up to the standard of last year. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and harmonious relations between employers and employees prevailed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—May was an exceptionally busy month with farmers, the majority of whom were well under way with seeding during the closing week. The grains are about all in, and the close of the month saw potato-planting general through the province. A considerable quantity of produce was marketed, especially at the beginning and towards the middle of the

month. Prices were good, and slightly better than at the same period last year.

Fishing.—The fishing industry was prosecuted vigorously throughout the month. The lobster catch in most localities has been good, and codfish were plentiful, especially towards the latter end of the month.

Lumbering.—Very little lumbering was carried on during the month, lumber being scarce in this province.

Manufacturing.—There was only a small output from the dairy factories during the month, butter being the only article manufactured. Next month, when the pastures are in better condition, the manufacture of cheese will be in full operation. Manufacturing in this province is not of first importance, agriculture and fishing being the main industries.

Railroad construction and employment.—The extension of the Murray Harbour Railway from Murray River to Murray Harbour South, the ballasting of the line from Southport to Murray River, the straightening of the main line at Curtis Creek, and the building of new stations, gave employment to a large number of men, and more are still required. Work at the Hillsborough bridge was started towards the close of the month, operations being confined mainly to the driving of piles on the northern approach. During the month part of the rolling stock on the railroad was equipped with the Westinghouse air-brake system, which is being gradually introduced all over the road.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Masons were busy and bricklayers report a fair month. Carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators, paperhangers and plumbers had a busy month. Builders' labourers had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and iron workers had steady employment. Machinists, engineers, linemen, blacksmiths and bicycle workers had a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, car builders, coopers and woodworkers had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders had a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and boot and shoe workers had steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers were steadily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and hotel employees had a good month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, brakemen, freight-handlers, steamboatmen, longshoremen and truckmen were steadily employed.

Unskilled labour.—May was a good month for unskilled labour; in addition to the works above mentioned, the city streets received considerable repairs.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During May the labour market continued to improve, especially in the building trades, but work on the harbour front has fallen off considerably since the closing of the winter port business. Several ship labourers have gone to Labrador to work in sawmills, and others have gone to Montreal to work on steamers sailing from that port. Excavations have been commenced for an addition to the Union Club building, and preparations are going on for a new building for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and another for Messrs. Emerson & Fisher. The Mispec pulp mill has closed down, and it is not known whether it will be again started. Warner's saw-mill started May 25 on three-quarter time.

Wholesale and retail trades report business active, and it is anticipated that a great increase in trade will take place during the Champlain tercentenary celebrations in Quebec in June. The Central Railway was practically closed on May 19. The wages of employees were in arrears, and they refused to work. Arrangements were perfected to keep the road open. Branch No. 167, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, inaugurated a strike on May 10, in four shops, which is still on. A scale of prices for the employers' signatures was submitted. The employers orally agreed to pay the scale, but refused to fix their signatures thereto, and stipulated that the men would have to apply as individuals. Piece-workers on sack coats asked for an increase of 50 cents each, 20 cents per hour for overtime, and weekly workers an increase of \$1 to \$2 per week, making the total wage \$12, with nine hours to constitute a day. Nine firms signed the new scale.

Last May the shiplabourers' Union and the Shiplabourers' Society amalgamated, under the name of the Longshoremen's Association. A split has now taken place, with the result that a number have started an independent body, to be known as the 'Shiplabourers' Society.'

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from country districts are that the farmers were progressing favourably with their crops, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season.

Fishing.—Large quantities of shad and garpereaux have been caught in the harbour, but salmon are not so plentiful. Cod and haddock retail at 5 cents per pound; halibut, 12 cents per pound; salmon, 30 cents per pound; shad, 15 to 30 cents each.

Lumbering.—It was estimated that 60,000,000 feet of lumber would be hung up this season, but a rise of water in the St. John river, above Edmundston, having taken place, 37,000,000 feet have been floated into deep water.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are busy. Carpenters and joiners report work plentiful. Painters and decorators are extra busy, some working overtime to supply the demand. Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters report work active. Stone-cutters find work only fair. Work with builders' labourers is active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers and steam engineers were all well employed. Electrical workers and linemen were extra busy. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were well employed. Sheet metal workers are busy. Horseshoers report work fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are reported busy. Carriage and wagon makers were active, and shingle weavers were all employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were actively employed, and butchers and meat cutters were busy. Cigarmakers report work as only fair.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were only fairly employed. There is only one tannery in St. John, and very few hands are employed. Saddlers report work good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are kept busy. Broom and brush makers were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad trainmen, switchmen and trackmen, were all steadily employed. Ship labourers report business only fair. Street railway employees were very busy, and cab drivers and hackmen are doing a good business. Teamsters and expressmen are well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Work for unskilled labour is fair.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fredericton.—R. A. Estey, lumberman, has made an assignment, with liabilities \$134,675, assets \$104,801. The log drivers' wages are still owing for this season's drive.

Shediac.—On May 9 the boot and shoe factory, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire. About seventy hands were employed. The factory and contents were insured for \$18,000, and were valued at \$40,000. It was owned by the Shediac Boot and Shoe Company.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in general was well employed during May, with supply and demand well balanced. Activity in the building trades, however, was interrupted by the strike of the painters (National Union No. 1), which commenced on April 1 and was declared off by the union on May 18, the members going back to work on the old conditions, viz., 17½c. per hour, with a nine-hour day. Another disturbing factor was the strike of the carpenters (United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 730), which began on May 9, one hundred men in nine shops going out, this number being augmented later. On May 28 eighteen firms were reported as having signed the scale, and conditions demanded by the union. The men received \$6 per week strike benefit from the union during the continuance of the strike.

Batteau men secured an increase in wages from the rate of \$1 per standard within certain limits, and \$1.25 outside of these limits, to a uniform rate of \$1.25 per standard. The increase amounts approximately to from 12½ per cent to 15 per cent. Longshoremen also received a slight increase over last year's schedule.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm work was somewhat retarded by the wet weather. Ploughing and seeding, however, proceeded, on the whole, satisfactorily, and favourable crop conditions are reported. Good market prices prevailed for early vegetables.

Lumbering.—The heavy rains materially assisted with the drives, and the entire cut, together with the logs that were hung up last year, will be got out without difficulty. Many of the mills had already at the close of the month received their full quota of logs and had begun upon the season's cut.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The weather interfered considerably with the employment of bricklayers and masons. Lathers and plasterers also had a slack month, but plumbers reported fair conditions. Painters after the close of the strike were all at work. Builders' labourers had a good month, and in a few cases have obtained the nine-hour day at the same wages as last year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and machinists had a good month, but boilermakers reported a falling off in employment, though other work in the same line, such as iron ship repairing, was plentiful.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had plentiful employment, with the exception of the opening week of the month, when dullness was reported for a couple of days. Bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had an active month on summer clothing. There was, however, a marked falling off in the boot and shoe trade, few of the factories working full-handed or full time, with no immediate prospect of improvement. This slackness is usual at this time of the year, and is about one month later this year than last. The tribunal of arbitration which deals with difficulties between shoe workers and their employees was completed.

Transport.—The railways have begun to run on their summer schedules, and the river

passenger boats are now all in commission. Ship labourers and hackmen had a dull month.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month was reported, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather conditions.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, sr., correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour on the whole was well employed during May, and nearly every trade was busy. The building trades, though backward in the early part of the season, are improving. Several new buildings are projected, and quite a number of repairs and alterations are being done on old buildings. The work on the Cathedral is advancing very rapidly; the repairs will cost \$75,000, and give work to from 50 to 75 men at good wages.

Merchants report a busy month, and banks did a good month's business, with an increase over the month of April.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Most of the farmers have finished seeding. They complain of too much rain.

Fishing.—The month has been a good one.

Lumbering.—Lumbering is now in full operation, a great many men being employed in bringing the drives down the river. The lumber merchants will lose from 25,000 to 40,000 logs on account of the heavy rains, and rise of the St. Maurice river.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers are all prosperous, and are working full time with full staffs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report a good month. Carpenters and joiners report having plenty of work, es-

pecially of an inside nature. Lathers and plasterers are very busy. With plumbers business is fair. Stonecutters and builders' labourers are well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers are doing well. Electrical workers and linemen have more work than last month. Bicycle workers are very busy at present.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades are very active at present.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are fairly well employed, and there is a demand for printers. Engravers are very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers are very busy, some of the former working overtime. Boot and shoe workers are doing well.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers and meat cutters are well employed. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers report a good month, with plenty of orders on hand.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers have been busier than last month, and will continue so, as there is one laundry less.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during May was well employed. Every branch of industry was in full operation, and there is every indication that the season now fully opened up will be a busy one.

The work at the court house is being rushed with a large gang of men, and a portion of the walls is already above the foundation. The provincial government is also placing an abutment wall along the sidewalk, and as it is a difficult piece of work, quite a number of men are employed. The Moore Carpet Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The full

board of directors has not yet been elected, but a start has been made in the works. Some twenty skilled workmen are now employed, and by the opening week of June the general manager expects to have thirty more at work. The Modern Bedstead Co. is looking around for larger quarters, as the present premises are inadequate for this growing business. The various saw-mills are now running to their full capacity as all the 'drives' have been secured. The Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. directors, at a meeting on the 18th of May, discussed the question of erecting a paper mill. The majority favoured starting the work not later than the 1st of July. The Sherbrooke Stove Foundry has been taken over by Mr. John Miller, and will be enlarged in the near future.

The building trade is exceptionally busy and several large contracts will be let in the near future, in addition to many private dwellings which have already been started.

Wholesale and retail merchants report business as being very good, especially during the latter part of the month. Since the first of the year the real estate agents also report business as very good, being far ahead of that of any previous year.

The only unrest in the trades was among the stonecutters employed by J. Parent, who is a sub-contractor for dressing the granite used in the new court house. The men asked for a nine hour day with the same rate as they were receiving for the ten, viz. :—\$3.00. The contractor said that he was unable to grant the request, and that he could get men to fill the men's places at the old rate. The men quit work and were paid off next day. Two days afterwards the contractor had engaged some ten men, and before the end of the week had all the men he wanted at the old wages and hours.

Municipal ownership of electric light in Sherbrooke is again prominently before the citizens. When the question was brought up, some weeks ago, as to whether the city

should give \$233,000 for the electric and gas plants of the Sherbrooke Light, Heat and Power Co., the majority favoured the by-law, while the valuation in property was opposed to it. As a result the by-law was defeated. The matter came up again before the city council, and by two of a majority it was decided to go to the Quebec Legislature to have the charter so amended that in future when any by-law comes before the people for the borrowing of money to develop an electric light plant, or the granting of any bouns, the vote shall be taken by ballot. The result was that a Bill was passed to this effect in both the legislative assembly and legislative council. As soon as the Bill has become law, and that is expected before the end of the month, it is expected that the ratepayers will force the council to bring up the question of purchasing the plants mentioned, or develop the power which the city owns at Westbury on the St. Francis river.

On Friday evening, May 27, a well attended meeting of the retail merchants of the eastern townships was held in Sherbrooke for the purpose of organizing an association. The organization was effected and officers appointed. Mr. L. A. Bayley, Sherbrooke, was elected president, and Mr. J. J. Mullins, Sherbrooke, secretary. While the by-laws and rules of the new association have not yet been formulated, they will be in accord with the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada. The retail merchants feel that a great deal of the trade which should belong to the townships goes to the departmental stores in the large cities, and an effort will be made to stop this system of mail orders. It is stated by those in a position to know that thousands of dollars yearly go from this section to the departmental stores in Toronto alone.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are now busy with their spring work and the crops are nearly all in. They complain of a scarcity of help, and while a number of old country farm hands have arrived and taken up work

in the townships, the cry is for more, and an effort is being made to direct more to this section of the country.

Lumbering.—The lumbermen have now got down most of their logs and as a result the saw-mills are in full operation.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing industries are busy.

Mining.—Mining is now in full operation and a new asbestos mine is being worked at Coleraine. The city council rescinded the resolution to grant aid to the Eastern Townships Smelting and Mining Co. The promoters have now approached the provincial government to grant a bounty on the output of copper from the smelter. The eastern township members waited upon Premier Parent in connection with the matter.

Railroad construction and employment.—The various railway companies centering and running through Sherbrooke have not any special construction work this spring. The usual work of repairing the tracks after the winter gives employment to a large number of men. The Oxford Mountain Railway Co. has just commenced on the work of extension to Windsor Mills, and the work left over last fall has been taken up. The claims of the land-owners between Kingsbury and Windsor Mills, through which the railway will pass, have all been adjusted. Large gangs of men will be employed, as the company expects to have the work completed this fall.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades are rushed and there are enough contracts in the city and vicinity to keep them fully employed during the season.

Metal and engineering trades.—The machine shops are still kept very busy. Some large orders have been received for mining machinery from the west and from the maritime provinces.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades are fully employed, and there is a demand for good men.

Printing and allied trades.—Trade has been exceptionally good during the month.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors report work very plentiful and there is a constant demand for good coatmakers. Garment workers also report business good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are very busy. Cigar-makers have had a fairly busy month.

Leather trades.—The small tannery here is busy, as are also the harnessmakers.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel and laundry workers are well employed, and there is good demand for all, now that the summer season has fully opened.

Transport.—Cab-drivers, teamsters and expressmen had a splendid month's business.

Unskilled labour.—There has been a keen demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lake Megantic.—At a public meeting held in the town hall to vote on the by-law to give a bonus of \$5,000 to the Lake Megantic Iron Metallic Bedstead Co., the by-law was carried, the voting being 45 for and 16 against. Very little interest was evinced by the townspeople, as is shown by the number of voters. The company will now proceed to establish the work and will commence at once in the foundry of the Lake Megantic Furniture Company.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Activity prevailed in the labour market during May, and all classes of workers were fairly employed. The busiest branch of industry was the boot and shoe factory of Ames, Holden & Co. This company was obliged to ask its employees to work overtime, after the 23rd of May, in order to fill its summer orders. This firm will close

its factory, though only for a few days, at the end of the month for stock-taking.

The Eastern Corset Co., has ceased operations for an indefinite period, in order to settle a disagreement among the directors. The factory was giving work to about 200 employees, male and female, several of whom have found employment with the Penman Co., Ltd.

Transportation facilities for all goods manufactured in this city are all that could be desired.

Bankers had a good month, and wholesale and retail merchants found business active.

There were no changes in wages or hours of labour during the month, and amicable relations existed between employers and employees. The 12th of May being a religious holiday, the manager of the firm of Ames, Holden & Co. notified the staff that they would be required to work on that day. A large number went to work as usual, but 25 refused to comply with the order, and on the 13th were told that their services were no longer required. They were all reinstated on the 16th, after three days' idleness.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have nearly finished seeding, and a good crop is anticipated, especially in the yield of hay. Those engaged in the dairy industry are complaining that the buttermakers have reduced the price of milk lately. The reason for the decrease is that there is an over-supply of butter this spring ; it is expected that the old price will soon be restored. At the market the farmers are selling first quality of butter at from 18 to 20 cents per lb.

Fishing.—The fishing industry is fairly active, but not of great importance in this district. Fish dealers are getting nearly all their stock from Montreal or the Richelieu river.

Lumbering.—Saw-mills, of which there is a considerable number in this locality, were active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are all employed. Carpenters and joiners had a fairly good month. Lathers and plasterers were quiet. Painters were busy, but paper-hangers were not steadily employed. Plumbers and steamfitters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers find conditions very good. Blacksmiths and boiler-makers had a busy month.

Woodworking trades.—The woodworkers had fair employment. Organ makers, about 60 in number, were very busy. Carriage-makers report having had a fairly good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report abundance of work.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors are well employed. Boot and shoe workers are all employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers state that work is plentiful. The price of bread has increased one cent per loaf since April. Butchers and ice handlers are well occupied. Cigarmakers are fairly busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and saddlers report business good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are satisfactorily employed. Clerks are very busy. Hotel and restaurant employees report business very good. Laundry-workers find business steady.

Transport.—Carters were busy.

Unskilled labour.—A large number of men are employed at present and ordinary labourers find work plentiful.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions have resumed their activity since the beginning of May, and, notwithstanding the existence of five strikes in this city, business is favourable. The painters, who were on strike in April, declared the strike off on the 17th of the month; all the employers have not signed the agreement, but the painters are working for the contractors who have signed it. Plumbers are demanding 35 cents per hour, instead of 25 cents, and the marblecutters, 27½ cents per hour, instead of 22½ cents. The granitecutters are also on strike since the commencement of April, as are also the bookbinders. In the building trades generally, however, workmen are well employed. Carpenters and joiners are in great demand, advertisements appearing in the daily newspapers for this class of labour. Commerce is very active since the opening of navigation. Work in the harbour is being pushed rapidly forward, the strike in the building trades apparently not materially interfering with operations. The work of construction on the Bank of Montreal building, which was suspended, has resumed activity since May 11th. About 50 stonecutters, who stopped work on May 2nd, have started again, the contractors having signed a contract with the union. The harbour workers are busy, but are dissatisfied with the action of transportation companies in bringing English immigrants to unload steamers, depriving the ship-labourers residing in Montreal of employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers have abundance of work, owing to the delays which occurred in February and March. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, and stonecutters have been on strike since the beginning of May. Builders' labourers are in great demand.

The press reports 111 building permits taken out during April, at a total valuation of \$438,243, an increase of \$194,783 over

April, 1903. Permits for repairs amounted to 81, representing an outlay of \$62,895, as against 66 permits, representing an expenditure of \$123,020 in April, 1903.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers, electrical workers, caulkers, linemen, and sheet metal workers and horseshoers report having abundance of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagonmakers, car-builders and pattern-makers have more work than usual, owing to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. completing a number of cars, which must be ready by June.

Printing and allied trades.—All these trades are well employed with the exception of bookbinders, who are on strike.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment-workers state all are employed, but are not exceptionally busy. Boot and shoe workers report plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and meat-cutters are all employed. Ice handlers are actively employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers are busy.

Transport.—Steamboat men, ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employees, cab-drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen all find conditions favourable.

Unskilled labour.—This class is fairly well employed, but is complaining of the competition of Italian immigrants.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thos. J. Griffiths, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been generally well employed during May, although the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour has been greater than this time last year, owing to the exceptionally heavy influx of British mechanics and Italian labourers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's locomotive shops, Delorimier avenue, have

been very busy, and the new Angus shops of the same company at Rosemount are getting into shape. There are 500 employed in the Angus shops, and it is expected that 8,000 will ultimately find work there. These shops will turn out new passenger cars, freight cars and locomotives, besides repairing the same. Complaints are being made by men employed in the Angus shops of the poor electric car service, only one car every fifteen minutes going to the works, and also of the difficulty of finding suitable dwelling houses near the works.

The new brass factory of the Robert Mitchell Co., St. Henri, is now running with a full complement of men.

The labour market has been disturbed by a number of strikes. The painters and decorators' strike, which commenced on April 19th, to compel employers to recognize the union by admitting the union's business agent into the shops during working hours, was declared off on the 16th of May, the union not succeeding in gaining its point. The plumbers and steamfitters' strike for an increase of pay and shorter hours, inaugurated May 2nd, remains unsettled. The bookbinders' strike, declared May 16th, in three shops, for the purpose of restraining girls from doing work previously done by men, and also to keep out non-union workmen, is still in progress. The strike of the marble and granite cutters and soft stone cutters for increased pay is also unsettled at the end of May.

Relations between the longshoremen and the stevedores appear to be of a satisfactory nature, and the harbour is taking on a busy aspect. Notwithstanding the presence of so many unemployed Italians and others in the city, the prospects for the coming summer's work and freedom from labour disturbances are of the promising character.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The Berliner Gramophone Manufacturing Co., Dominion Bridge Co., Northern Electric Co., and American

Locomotive Works, Longue Point, are all busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades, with the exception of those disturbed by strikes, are all well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report trade quiet. Other trades were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Reports from these trades are to the effect that they had plenty of work.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions were active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers report trade, on the whole, quiet. Boot and shoe workers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees report business rather quiet.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There were no idle men among those who cared to work in Hull during the month just past, common labour and factory hands having all the work they could do. The general condition of labour may be said to be better than in May, 1903. Although a resumption of work at the cement factory was expected in May, this has not as yet taken place, though some 75 people, mostly labourers, are employed at good wages. When work has all been begun some 300 men will be kept busy, merely on construction. Much activity and progress on the works was reported during May. Almost a dozen iron and cement buildings of large dimensions have been built, a fire protection system and pure water supply installed for the men, and large operations in levelling and otherwise improving the grounds carried out. The whole process of cement making and a system of

conveyers of the raw material and manufactured product will be operated by machinery, comparatively few hands being employed.

Trade generally is in a healthy state. The factories are running, and the only loss of time reported was one or two days, at the beginning of the month, at Eddy's match shop and small saw-mill, owing to a break caused by the high water in the electric plant at Deschenes, which supplies electric current to these factories.

The mattress factory and a couple of private houses in course of construction are employing a few carpenters and joiners.

There was no change in rates of wages, no strikes or lockouts, and no commercial or industrial failures during the month.

There will be no corporation work in Hull this year. The contract for building a new Roman Catholic school in Tetreauville has been awarded to Mr. J. Labelle, and work will be started forthwith; some ten or twelve builders will be employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—In spite of the late spring and cool weather, country people say that the crops are as good as they ever were at this season of the year.

Fishing.—The fishing industry is of minor importance in the industrial life of this district; a handful of men fish on the tributaries of the lower Ottawa, and some on the Gatineau lakes for the Ottawa trade.

Lumbering.—This industry keeps in the usual active state, high water not interfering with operations. Shipping and sawing are very active.

Manufacturing.—There is no wood-working establishment proper in Hull, except two very small factories; the lumber is manufactured in Ottawa.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is no railway construction being carried on in this district just now, the Ottawa and Gatineau extension of the

Canadian Pacific Railway having been completed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Masons, stonecutters, and bricklayers work mainly in Ottawa, at union wages, viz., 33 cents per hour. Plasterers and lathers have very little work in Hull just now. Painters are busy at \$2.25 per day for Ottawa firms. Carpenters and joiners average \$1.75 per day, varying between \$1.50 and \$2. Builders' labourers, like mill hands, average \$1.35 per day, the only difference being that the latter work one hour less per day than the former.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Without a strike or anything to interrupt industrial progress, the month of May was especially favourable for labour of all kinds, and while no unusual rush was reported, there was a general activity which ensured employment for nearly every one able or wishing to work. The building season was entered upon without disturbance, and with no changes in the hours or rates of wages, except in the case of the stonemasons, who were given an increase of wages, and a nine hour day, in response to a demand for 45 cents an hour. There is no building boom in Ottawa, but so far as could be learned the trades were steadily employed, and there was no anxiety as to the future. A number of mechanics left the city this spring for Winnipeg and Toronto.

A number of female employees of a local laundry were discharged for refusing to work all or part of May 24th, a public holiday.

The new pulp mill of Mr. J. R. Booth commenced operations on May 23rd. The cost of the mill and machinery amounted to about \$150,000, and its capacity will be from 70 to 80 tons of pulp daily. About eighty men will be employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm operations in the district, while delayed by the lateness of the season, were reported comparatively well advanced, and with a continuance of favourable conditions a satisfactory harvest seems assured. There was a fairly active demand for farm help, and the Immigration Department placed a number of immigrants with farmers in adjacent counties.

Lumbering.—Lumbering operations continue active. The cut of square timber for the season was estimated at probably half a million feet larger than last year, and this despite the fact that several firms have abandoned that department of lumbering operations.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers were well employed and continue this year under the terms of last year's agreement, to work for 42 cents an hour, and a nine hour day, with Saturday a half holiday. The carpenters asked for a graded scale of 28, 30 and 32 cents an hour, with a Saturday half holiday, but so far as known no contractor has granted the demand. The carpenters are receiving the same scale as last year, viz., 22 to 25 cents an hour. Plasterers are receiving a varied scale, and it is said that the Saturday half holiday is not generally recognized. The plumbers and Steamfitters' Union asked for, but did not receive, an increase in wages. During the month a considerable number left the local branch of the International Union, and applied for a charter from the National Trades Council of Canada, the new union being in process of organization with about 25 charter members. The Stone Cutters Union on May 1st filed a demand with the contractors asking an eight hour day and 43 cents an hour, commencing August 1st, which date is the expiration of the usual three months' notice. In the meantime they continue under last year's scale, 36 cents an hour and a nine hour day. The builders' labour-

ers are working nine hours a day for 20 cents an hour, the same scale as last year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades were reported steadily employed. The local branch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union is disbanding through lack of interest, and a national union is talked of. Bicycle workers were kept exceedingly busy, especially in the repairing line.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were somewhat busier than during April, a condition incidental to the more steady activity in the building trades.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades enjoyed a brisk spring trade and employment was steady.

Miscellaneous.—The journeymen barbers have under way the organization of a union with a charter from the Barbers' International Union. An effort will shortly be made to reduce the hours of labour.

Transport.—The Canada Atlantic Railway Company laid off a number of men at the car shops during the month, owing to the shortage of work incidental to the prospective reduction in the grain-carrying traffic, as a result of the trouble with the masters and pilots on the upper lakes.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was well employed, but a rather exceptional condition was created by the presence in the city of some fifty Austrian immigrants who were without money or work, or a knowledge of the English language. They were given sleeping quarters in the exhibition buildings at Lansdowne Park, and supplied tea and bread by the city. It seems they were engaged to work near Sudbury, but were only ticketed as far as Ottawa.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Bay.—Building operations are reported in the press as very active, the following being among the constructions

in course of erection: Town hall, to cost \$10,000; new church, to cost \$50,000; new school building, to cost \$12,000; a new high school, to cost \$12,000; two churches, costing each about \$15,000, and a number of stores and private residences.

Bracebridge.—A by-law that the town should take \$15,000 in preferred stock of the Hess Furniture Co., in lieu of a mortgage on the property of the company, was carried.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during May, as compared with April and the corresponding period of last year, was satisfactory. Activity characterized the building trades and all other departments of industrial life. Farmers and market-gardeners say that, from an agricultural standpoint, this district never was in a better condition. Manufacturing is very active. The new hydraulic riveting and flanging machine manufactured in Chambersburg, Penn., U.S.A., for the Kingston Locomotive Works Co. is arriving and being placed in position. When in operation it will increase the output of locomotives by from twelve to fifteen per month.

Application is being made to the parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of the "Kingston and Dominion Central Railway," with power to construct and operate a railway from a point in or near the city of Kingston to, near, or through Newboro and Westport, in the county of Leeds, and thence in a generally westerly direction to some point on the Georgian Bay between Parry Sound and Midland. Something like fifteen or twenty localities on the route of the proposed new electric railway between Kingston and Toronto have endorsed the scheme and given promise of financial aid. The new ferry steamer for use between Kingston and Wolfe Island will be completed by

June 1st. The Kingston Street Railway Company is making extensive improvements and repairs to its lines. The new steel tug "Emmerson," built at Collingwood, for the M. T. Company, arrived here during the month. The dimensions of the tug, which is one of the finest in the country, being built of steel and equipped with every modern convenience, lighted by electricity, steam steering gear, etc., are as follows :—Length over all, 114 feet ; beam, 23 feet. The engines are triple expansion, and there are two Scotch boilers, 11 feet by 11½ feet, carrying 185 pounds of steam pressure. The tug cost about \$50,000.

From the sum of \$9,000 placed in the supplementary estimates the improvements and extensions to Kingston dairy school will be, according to the plans, as follows :—A second lecture room, 28 x 37 feet, a reading room, a dressing room for students, a milk-testing room, and an office for the director. The lower story will be used exclusively for butter and cheese making. The attendance at the school last session was 150.

The Militia Department has given the owner of lot sixteen in the township of Kingston notice that it will require the property in question on September 18th, 1904. This is said to be the first step looking to new barracks at Kingston for the R.C.A. The present occupants are the street railway company and others, who are leaseholders.

Persons interested in a newly invented and patented stove grate visited the city a site for a foundry, in which to manufacture this and other articles. They also have a fuel saver and a smoke consumer. The fuel saver has been placed in several factories.

A request of a citizen to be allowed to erect poles and wires for the transmission of power from Kingston Mills to his plant in the city, and for other purposes, is before the committee of the city council.

A number of domestics, brought to Canada under the superintendence of the Na-

tional Council of Women, arrived here during the month. They were met at the railway station by prominent Kingston ladies, who had engaged them.

The Canadian Fire Association, has issued notification to the effect that fifty cents must be added to all mercantile risks in the congested portions of Kingston. This extra rate does not include fifteen cents previously added, which, with this, will make a total advance of sixty-five cents.

So far as strikes and lockouts were concerned the month past off quietly, only two strikes occurring. The plumbers, some 18 in number, having been refused a flat rate of 25 cents an hour, instead of 19½ and 22¼ cents, as formerly, and their request that the apprentices, 37 in number, be not enlarged upon during 1904, being refused, went on strike about the first of the month. After nine or ten days of negotiations, and a number of misunderstandings being cleared away, the men returned to work, satisfied with the concessions granted them.

— question as to jurisdiction in the matter of the erection of scaffolding arose between the masons and bricklayers and their helpers. The situation was aggravated by the fact that the contractors, a few days previous to the difficulty, had on demand, conceded this work to the masons and bricklayers. After considerable debate it was finally decided to leave the question of jurisdiction to be settled by the internationals of the unions interested. In the meantime, the striking helpers, about 150, returned to work. During the difficulty a meeting of the Employers' Association of the city was held, and strong resolutions looking to the employment of non-union or other help to carry on the work, was passed. Under the amicable arrangements made this was found unnecessary.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists are very busy ; prospects of a bountiful harvest are bright.

Fishing.—This industry is somewhat improved since April.

Lumbering.—All branches of this industry were active.

Manufacturing.—Factories seem to be fully employed.

Mining.—Conditions are normal.

Railroad construction and employment.—The usual amount of railway repair work is being done, and considerable construction work is in prospect.

Building trades.—The various sections of the building trades are now fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal and engineering trades are rushed. Shipbuilders are still busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking and furnishing trades report business excellent.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report business good.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trade is now improved and said to be better than during the corresponding period of last year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report business good. The recent holiday celebrations gave an impetus to these lines. Butchers report business satisfactory. A large trade is done here in the purchase and preparation of cattle for the British market.

Leather trades.—Tanners and kindred trades report business fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, restaurants, laundries, etc., report increased business, caused by increased transient trade.

Transport.—All transportation business is very active, and as yet is locally unaffected by the Lake Carriers' Association's trouble with its employees in the United States.

Unskilled labour.—This class is in much demand, and commands \$1.75 to \$2 per day.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of May opened auspiciously for labour, and everything points to a very busy summer. There is a keen demand for all classes of labour. The city is putting down a large amount of granolithic pavement, which is giving employment to a large number of labourers as well as skilled artisans, all at good wages. There is a demand for men at the Belleville Cement Company's works, which is rapidly nearing completion, and is expecting to be in full operation in a couple of months. The Belleville Hardware Company is making rapid progress and is now employing upwards of seventy hands, many of them necessarily being skilled men. Locks of all kinds are manufactured and the company's products are in good demand.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, nor any unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Prospects are very promising. Fall wheat looks well, and the farmers are expecting a bountiful harvest. Seeding is about completed.

Fishing.—The fishing industry in this district is an important branch of employment, and the season promises to be favourable. At present only the rougher fish are caught; the season for bass and maskilonge opens next month. The fishermen express satisfaction with the government's new regulations.

Manufacturing.—All factories are keeping a full staff at work.

Mining.—The Mining Bureau here, under the management of Mr. M. A. G. Burrows, is proving a boon to the mining men. The Cloyne district, especially, is very promising, having a galena prospect that is showing \$7 gold to the ton. Several mining companies in the northern part of the county are actively at work developing.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is no railroad construction going on here at present.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There is not much building going on this spring, although the several trades seem to be busy. Several of the large stores on the main streets are making extensive alterations and this, with the new residences going up, keeps the different trades employed. Painters and decorators are all busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Most of the men employed in these trades are fairly busy, especially iron moulders, machinists and electrical workers. Since the city took over the gas works a large number of men are engaged in putting in gas services, owing to the easy terms offered. Bicycle workers and jewellers are all engaged.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Furniture and cabinet makers are working full time, with plenty of work in sight. There are four factories here. Carriage and wagon makers report good business and full staffs employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are all busy, and there is hardly a sufficient supply either of newspaper or job work hands. Pressmen also are all working.

Clothing trades.—All male and female hands are busy on spring work. Every tailor shop is working full time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are all busy, as are also butchers. Cigar makers are all working and predict a good season.

Leather trades.—The leather trade was never in a more prosperous condition; every harnessmaker is employed, and one large firm has been working day and night getting out orders, one of which was for leggings for the Fifteenth Regiment. They were completed for Victoria day.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are all busy. Hotel and restaurant employees had a good month, as had the laundry workers.

Transport.—Railway employees had a quiet month, following the opening of navigation. Steamboatmen had a very busy month, and the season promises to be a record breaker. Cab-drivers and hackmen are doing a heavy business, as there is no street railway in operation here at present.

Unskilled labour.—This class is in fair demand, although there is a good supply.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Deseronto.—Labour conditions are very active, especially since the opening of spring, when the big lumber mills takes on between 200 and 300 men. The smelting works and the cement works also increased their staffs.

Trenton.—Gilmour's mill is very busy.

Brockville.—Messrs. Saulnier and Dezelles, proprietors of the Union Hat Works, assigned during May, as a result of a diminution in orders following the recent large fires in wholesale circles in Toronto and Montreal. The firm last year employed 125 hands.

Cornwall.—The cotton and paper mills, which were closed for a couple of weeks as a result of the annual unwatering of the canal, resumed operations on May 2nd. With the letting in of the water this portion of the St. Lawrence route was opened for navigation for the season.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the exception of bricklayers, the demand for all classes of workmen was exceptionally active during May. Considerable extra concrete work is being put in on the pit-lock here to prevent all leakage; about eighty labourers have been employed on the work throughout the month. The new brickyards have not yet started to turn out bricks, but will begin shipping about the second week in June. Trade

was exceptionally active and the railways report a good freight business. The banks report all paper well met. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour and no unrest in the labour market. Fire destroyed the leading carriage snop in the city during May, which at the time was working on large orders. Temporary premises have been obtained while the old building is being rebuilt.

A by-law to guarantee the bonds of the Sugar Beet Co., to the extent of \$100,000, was submitted to a referendum of the people, and voted down by a large majority.

The Canadian Machine Telephone Company has been granted a ten years' franchise of the streets and is installing a modern local system, putting all wires in the business part of the city underground. Residential phones are installed for \$15, and business phones for \$20; if a business man has one in his place of business and his residence, he gets them for \$15 each.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seedling is about completed throughout the district. Spring was a little late in opening, but most of the farmers report having their work all done in fairly good time. Farm help is reported very scarce in this district.

Fishing.—The fishing season has not opened yet.

Lumbering.—Activity is now general and lumber dealers find a ready sale for their lumber. Prices range from \$3 to \$5 per M. higher than last year.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishments of all kinds are crowded with work, and are reported as being unable to keep up with orders. The Canada General Electric Works, the Cordage Works, Wm. Hamilton Works and J. J. Turner Works are among the busiest firms in town.

Mining.—Mining operations are not carried on in this district.

Railroad construction.—The C.P.R. and G.T.R. companies are very busy this month in putting new ballast on their roads. Operations have begun on the new electric street railway, and it will be in running order by September 1st.

Other industries.—One hundred houses are now under construction in Peterborough and all outside trades are rushed with work. Four sash and door factories are very busy, being rushed with orders. The corporation of Peterborough is putting down six miles of concrete walks, and also several permanent roadways, which is giving work to a large number of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Masons are exceptionally busy, and carpenters and joiners are rushed with work. Lathers and plasterers, principally the former, are very busy. The demand for painters and paperhangers is for about double the number of men who are in the business. Plumbers, steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers are all fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are fairly busy. Iron workers and helpers are active. Core-makers' work is principally done by moulders, there being only two coremakers here. Machinists, electrical workers and linemen are very busy. Brass workers in all branches are crowded with work. Blacksmiths and sheet metal workers report conditions very active. Bicycle workers are kept busy, and horseshoers are moderately busy. Jewellers report trade very good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers of all kinds and upholsterers are busy. Varnishers are active. Carriage and wagon makers are working to their fullest capacity. Pattern-makers and wood carvers in the piano works are very busy. Coopers are very active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report a good steady month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers are very active; the

former find it difficult to keep up with the work, and are working overtime in some cases. Boot and shoe workers are very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters are very busy. Ice cutters and drivers are very active. Cigarmakers report a steady trade, principally export.

Leather trade.—Leather workers are fairly well occupied.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a steady business. Two broom-makers are doing a good local and export trade. Retail shop clerks are very active. Delivery and hotel employees are quite actively engaged. Laundry workers are all very busy.

Transport.—Railroad employees report work on the average, with all fairly well employed. Steamboat traffic is just beginning with one or two small steamboats running irregular trips. Cab drivers and carters report business fairly active. Teams-ters and expressmen are well occupied.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In *Omeme* a saw-mill was burned. The loss is reported heavy, there being no insurance. Merchants in villages report a steady trade. Saw-mill operations have begun in a number of the small places. Grist mills are doing a good business. Farmers are busy planting for the vegetable crop, and from the very favourable weather, appearances point to a bountiful harvest.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The industrial situation is generally satisfactory, with employment plentiful for most classes of labour, excepting in so far as strikes and immigration in excess of the requirements of the market constitute disturbing factors. The criti-

cal period of the beginning of the month passed without any disturbance in the building trades, those branches which had not previously come to an understanding with the employers allowing their demands to remain temporarily in abeyance, but difficulties of a less important character have occurred in several other departments. The displacement of labour occasioned by the fire was comparatively small in proportion to the extent of the disaster owing to the quarter affected being mainly a distributive rather than an industrial centre, and nearly all those thrown out of employment for a time have again found work, the most noteworthy exception being in the case of the bookbinders and allied trades. A large number of firms whose establishments were destroyed have resumed operations. The fire caused some influx of labour from other points of Ontario, especially in connection with the building trades, but the principal accessions to the industrial ranks have come from the immigration of British mechanics. In a number of cases these men, including stonemasons, carpenters, plumbers, blacksmiths and others, appear to have come out under fraudulent contracts guaranteeing them employment for the season. A name and address was given them to whom to apply in Toronto, but no such person could be found. The matter has aroused considerable indignation in local labour circles.

The movement to acquire the Athenæum Club building on Church street for a Labour Temple is progressing satisfactorily, with every prospect of success. Subscriptions to the shares of the Labour Temple Company, up to the 28th amounted to upwards of \$9,000, including those from forty labour organizations, as well as about 1,700 individual subscriptions. It is anticipated that the cash payment required on the 6th June to conclude the purchase will be met without difficulty.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are all busy, but the season is decidedly backward. The de-

mand for additional help has been better met in this locality than in most Ontario neighbourhoods, owing to Toronto being a distributing point for the new arrivals, many of whom are engaged at once by farmers who meet them at the station. The wages paid range from \$18 to \$25 per month with board for experienced agricultural labourers, as high as \$30 having been paid in a few instances, and from \$10 to \$15 per month for inexperienced men.

Manufacturing.—There is marked activity in most manufacturing establishments with a normal demand for skilled labour. Production is stimulated by the prospect of a heavy demand for the Northwest owing to the continued influx of population, though orders have so far been comparatively light.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, carpenters, stonemasons, builders' labourers, are busy with few exceptions. Painters have all the work they can do, and plumbers are well employed. Steamfitters find trade a little quiet. The trade as a whole is adversely affected by the high price of brick. The brickmakers' strike, if continued, will have a depressing tendency, though its effects have not been seriously felt as yet, as the supply on hand, though limited, has been adequate to present requirements. The rebuilding of the burned district has been delayed from several causes, viz., the applications of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways to expropriate a large area south of Front street, now pending, the adoption of more stringent building restrictions by the city, and the fact that a considerable portion of the property is leasehold, while there is a growing tendency to prefer freehold sites. These reasons, combined with the uncertainties of the industrial situation, have considerably retarded rebuilding operations. The necessities of the case, however, render it certain that extensive operations must be undertaken this season.

Building permits for April showed a large increase over 1903, the total being \$491,482, as compared with \$348,763 for April, 1903. The total for the first four months amounted to \$1,187,962, which is approximately the same as last year. These statistics do not include any permits for the factories and warehouses which will replace those burnt in the recent fire.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades are as a rule well employed so far as local members are concerned. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and iron moulders are busy. Sheet metal workers have had a good month. Brass finishers find work plentiful. Electrical workers have steady employment. Jewelers and silversmiths find conditions satisfactory. The horseshoers who recently demanded an increased wage scale have compromised with the employers by accepting a reduction of hours without change of wages. They will in future work forty-five hours per week in place of fifty, getting the Saturday afternoon holiday.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Reports from the various classes of woodworkers, including piano makers, are favourable, indicating steady employment, with prospects of an active season.

Printing and allied trades.—This was one of the departments of industry most seriously affected by the fire. Matters, however, have almost resumed normal conditions so far as the printers are concerned, and the trade has had a fair month. Some of the bookbinders and other are still out of work. The movement on the part of the Allied Trades for a considerable increase in the wage scale has been resumed and negotiations are in progress. The number of men and women connected with the unions affected amounts to upwards of 1,600.

The Bookbinders' Union held a concert on May 27th for the benefit of its members out of employment owing to the recent fire. About 140 work-people, including women, are affected by the fire.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors report trade duller than is usual at this season and not nearly so good as last year. Garment workers also find the season a slack one and a number are out of work. The reason assigned is the coolness of the season and the effects of the protracted winter in delaying orders. Boot and shoe workers are steadily employed, and hat, cap and neckwear workers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—These departments have had a fair month. Cigar-makers report all members of the union at work. The strike of brewery workers in two establishments on the 6th instant, on account of the employment of non-unionists, was met by the employers by a lock-out of the union men in four other breweries, making the total number out about 250. The Licensed Victuallers' Association is attempting to effect a settlement of the difficulty. The strike has involved other classes of employees. The firemen in the breweries went out, but the engineers refused to do so, and instructed the substitutes engaged to take the places of the firemen in their duties. The engineers belong to the Stationary Engineers' Association, and in view of their action the delegates of that body to the District Labour Council, were expelled by the latter.

Miscellaneous.—The brickmakers belonging to the Brickmakers' Union, employed in the Eastern brickyards, struck on the 23rd for the recognition of the union and an increase of pay of five cents per 1,000 bricks. Between 300 and 400 men are out. Drain diggers and pipe layers, to the number of forty, employed in the city sewers department, struck on the 26th instant, for an increase of wages. The drain diggers now receive 20 cents, and the pipe layers 22 cents per hour, and they ask 25 cents all round. The city engineer promised to give consideration to their claims and some of them returned to work. The remainder, about half, are still out. Laundry workers are entering upon their busy season and have abundance of work. The Commercial Telegraphers' strike is still unsettled.

Transport.—Men engaged in all branches of land transportation find employment plentiful. Street railway employees have formulated a list of demands, said to include a considerable increase of pay besides full recognition of the union and the regulation of many matters of detail. Negotiations are in progress, but both parties are reticent as to the matter. The Team Drivers' Union has demanded an increase of pay and the team owners have agreed to make some concessions; matters however, are still undecided. Navigation is backward and work so far has been somewhat slack.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is in good demand owing to the amount of work to be done in cleaning up the debris of the burned district, in addition to normal requirements of the season.

NIAGARIA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reports as follows—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour is fully employed in this city and throughout the district. In the city conditions for labourers and craftsmen could hardly be improved upon. For a time the demands of employers for carpenters, masons and labourers could not be met. At present, however, they are pretty well filled. The Power Development works have given employment to several thousand men for the past year, and the number is larger than ever now. The majority are foreign labourers, but there are also hundreds of skilled Canadian workers of all classes. Public improvements in the city engage many labourers. The building trades are exceptionally busy, and new structures, chiefly houses, are going up in large numbers. Planing mills are running overtime. Trade and commerce is locally satisfactory, and merchants are handling a big business.

Rock drillers and steam engineers on the power works had their wages raised five

cents per hour. This was the result of a strike involving several hundred men. There were other strikes of lesser consequences, involving painters and carpenters, and a slight difficulty at the Suspend Company's works.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The season being late, farmers are now very busy. Fall wheat and young fruit trees have suffered severely from the cold winter, and there are some cases reported of damage to meadows.

Manufacturing.—Factories are generally busy and prosperous, and are employing full complements of men.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railways are employing fewer men in train crews since navigation opened. Track improvements employ a few extra hands. Men have gone from this section to work on railway construction elsewhere. Two new electric railways are projected in this district, one from Niagara-on-the-Lake to St. Catharines via Queenston, the other from Thorold to Fort Erie via Welland and Port Colborne. The time for commencing the construction of the Welland and Grand Island bridge has been extended. The Père Marquette Railway Company has bought land in this city and at Welland for freight yards.

Other industries.—Natural gas is being extensively used in the city for household purposes and to heat steam boilers. The laying of gas pipes in the city has employed from 100 to 150 men for several weeks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are rushed with work; at one time there was an urgent demand for carpenters, and seven cents per hour more than the union scale was offered. This very urgent demand is now past. Bricklayers and stonemasons are very busy; many are employed on the fine work in the power tunnels and wheel pits at high wages. Lathers are well employed, and builders' labourers are

in demand. Plumbers and allied trades have all they can do. Painters, decorators and paper-hangers are all working, and the outlook for the season is good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Foundry and machine shop men are working steadily. Electrical workers and linemen are busy. There is said to be a slackness of work for structural ironworkers, riveters and boilermakers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers and pattern makers are well employed, though these callings are followed by comparatively few men in this district.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are well employed; local shops have increased their equipment and staffs.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have plenty to do.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are well employed. Butchers' employees and ice handlers are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are doing well; the master barbers have organized and raised prices. Office employees are all engaged. Hotels, boarding houses and restaurants are increasing their staffs. The big summer hotels are open, and steam laundries are employing more hands.

Transport.—Railway transportation is employing a few less men, though no great decrease in staffs is announced. Employment is inclined to be less in all classes of railway work. All the summer steamboat crews and employees are working, though some passenger boats are not yet running; the outlook is good. Street and suburban electric railways have taken on many extra men for the summer. Drivers of all classes of wagons find plenty of employment. Teamsters have been in demand.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is, generally speaking, in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Wellandport.—The cheese box factory has begun operations.

Stevensville.—A new planing mill has been established.

Sherkston.—The quarries are doing a very heavy business. Early in May 600 tons of stone per day were being shipped.

Bridgeburg.—Work at the shipyard has stopped.

Port Colborne.—A by-law to loan \$10,000 to a brass manufacturing company was carried by a large majority.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A. Wiley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during May was active and labour more generally employed than in April, and indications point to another very busy season for St. Catharines and district. Several contracts already let for public works and buildings, and for a number of residences, are under way. The regular civic improvements for the summer season, cement walks, new roads, sewers, etc., have been commenced; these alone will give employment to nearly all available labour. Tenders have been called for by the Dominion government for the erection at an early date in St. Catharines, of a new and modern armoury. The Ross, Sons & Co., manufacturers of traction engines, etc., have been granted a bonus of \$20,000 to locate in St. Catharines. They will employ at union wages 75 skilled mechanics, the number to be increased to 125 by the fourth year, the plant and building to cost not less than \$50,000.

Banks and business houses continue to report the money market satisfactory, and business good. The only industrial disturbance of the month occurred at the Riordan paper mills at Merritton; the company decided to return to the long hour schedule, and notified the men to that effect; the men refused to comply, and quit work, and although several conferences have been held

the men are still out. The company is using the time to effect some repairs.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The backward season has thrown farm work behind, and as a result conditions are very busy. Although the farmers of this district have imported 30 farm labourers, principally from Scotland, there is still a demand for men.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers report trade fair; nearly all are running full time and a few overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are very busy, and, in order to meet the present need of suitable houses for the working classes, 40 or 50 new houses will have to be built. Steps are being taken to this end. This, in addition to the work already on hand, will tax the available labour supply. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters and builders' labourers are busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, buffers, sawsmiths, sawworkers, blacksmiths and horseshoers report trade fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers are all well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders have had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice handlers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were satisfactorily employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers report trade fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers are well employed.

Transport.—Railway conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, trainmen, freight-handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen find steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is well employed, and is in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The labour market has improved considerably over last month, and steady employment is reported by all branches of labour usually employed here.

Merriton.—The labour market is active, all branches of labour being well employed, with the exception of the papermakers of Riordan's mills, who are out on strike.

Thorold.—Labour is generally well employed, and all the mills and factories are running on full time. The building trades are busy.

Power Glen.—The work on the Hamilton Cataract Power Company's plant is being pushed as rapidly as possible. A large staff of men of different trades are employed on this work. Owing to the scarcity of unskilled labour the company has had to import 35 or 40 hands.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour is not as well employed as in former years at this season. There is less civic construction work this year than last, and the International Harvester Company has laid off several hundred hands, both skilled and unskilled, during the month.

The city council has appointed an industrial committee to look after new in-

dustries seeking sites. The Petrie Company, of Guelph, has secured a site of 20 acres, and will locate here. The Pittsburg Steel Company is operating its fence factory. The Mansfield Glass Company has also selected a site. Negotiations are going on for the re-establishment here of the old Diamond (flint) glass works, which left Hamilton many years ago.

Harmony again prevails between the journeymen plumbers and their employers. The men have accepted 30 cents an hour, with a nine hour day. An agreement was signed last night for a year. The men were formerly paid 27½ cents an hour, and had to work ten hours a day.

According to the latest estimates of the assessment commissioner an increase of about 5,000 in the population of Hamilton has taken place during the past year, making the population of the city, in round numbers, 60,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing is fair for the spring season, though shipments were not very large; prospects are, nevertheless, for a busy summer in the clothing, iron, cigar and woodworking industries. The Chadwick metal spinning and electrical works, was burnt out during the month, involving a loss of \$7,000, which was fully covered by insurance. Twenty men were thrown out of employment for a few days. The Semens & Ebel casket works also suffered by fire to the extent of several thousand dollars, and twenty men were out of work in consequence for a short time.

During the month a local solicitor issued a writ for the Westmoreland Coal Company, the headquarters of which are at Philadelphia, against the Hamilton Gaslight Company on a claim of \$4,789.26 for coal delivered in the winter of 1902-3. The suit is an outcome of the big strike of 1902, and the trouble the coal dealers had in getting railway cars with which to deliver their coal. The plaintiff company claims that as the strike and shortage of cars was

beyond its control, it could not be held responsible for the delay in delivering the coal contracted for by the Hamilton Gas Company.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are fairly busy, but none are rushed. The Building Trades' Council, a union composed of all the building trades but the bricklayers, has notified the contractors of the city that after May 1st, it will enforce the Building Trades' Council working card, and will not work on any job with non-union men. The plumbers and sheet metal workers received increases of wages and shorter hours.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and stove plate moulders have had fair work. The Burrows, Stewart & Milne Stove Foundry Co. is making an addition to its premises, to make room for about 55 more moulders. Machinists are busy in some shops, but a large number of men in the erecting department of the International Harvester Company's works were laid off during the month. At the close of the month there appears to be a difficulty at the harvester works, in which the two machinists' organizations are involved, the International Association and the Amalgamated Association, owing to the dismissal of four men who refused to operate dual machines. Electrical workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths and horse-shoers are fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Furniture workers, carriage and wagon makers, coopers and pattern makers enjoyed a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—In these trades business was fair.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are very busy, and had an excellent month. Garment workers report conditions fair, with trade improving. The several striking contractors have opened their shops. The local garment workers have protested against a prospective importation of operatives from Rochester, which thus far has not materi-

alized. Boot and shoe workers are fairly well employed. The Macpherson Company has opened its new building, which adjoins the present factory, making it now one of the largest establishments of its kind in Canada. The firm will employ an additional number of shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers report trade normal. The cigarmakers' strike was called off and all returned to work on the old conditions. Tobacco workers find trade fairly busy; several girls went out on strike, owing to the importation of labour from the southern states.

Leather trades.—The leather workers' strike is still unsettled in the two wholesale snops. Ten retail shops signed the bill and the men are at work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and hotel and restaurant employees are fairly well employed. Broom-makers find trade a little slack. The city police officers are asking an increase in salary; the following is the arrangement in force now:—First year men get \$1.65 a day; after that and until they have six years' service to their credit, they get \$2; the sixth year they get \$2.10.

Transport.—All railway employees, both steam and electric, were fairly well employed. Street railway employees are seeking increased wages, asking for 20 cents an hour; they are now receiving a minimum of 15 cents, and a maximum of 18 cents an hour. Longshoremen have been very slack, owing to so much coal being brought in by rail.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is not very busily employed at present, and many men are idle. A large number of foreigners were laid off at the International Harvester works, and are about the city, as well as a large number of immigrants seeking work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—The different factories were fairly busy. A large number of men are in town working for a construction com-

pany, which is double tracking the Grand Trunk main line from the Y near Hamilton, to Lynden. An employee injured at the Bertram machine works by a fall from a platform, died from the injuries he received. The town council has decided to put down cement sidewalks by contract system; one alderman protested in favour of day labour.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during May, and the month compares favourably with April and the corresponding month of last year. The building trades have been especially active, many private dwellings being in the course of construction. The contract for the alteration and addition to the drill hall, to cost \$30,000, has been awarded to Schultz Bros., of this city. The erection of a new school, to cost \$9,000, is to be started at once. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has let the contract for the erection of a new station to a local firm, and operations have commenced. The factories engaged in the iron trade have been busy and some overtime has been worked. The Barber & Ellis Company, formerly of Toronto, manufacturers of stationery and paper boxes, has located in Brantford. Civic improvement is affording employment to a large force of men in the laying of sewers and the construction of cement sidewalks. Many of the factories are again giving the Saturday half-holiday, which is to continue during the summer months. Merchants experienced a fair month. The demand for unskilled labour, which prevailed during the fore part of the month, has in many cases been supplied. Friendly relations between employer and employee continue.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the late season agriculturists have been exceptionally busy during the month. Farm labourers

are difficult to secure. Much of the wheat crop was killed by the severe winter and has been ploughed up. The clover crop also suffered in some localities, and many peach trees were totally destroyed.

Manufacturing.—Manufactures, in the various lines carried on here, have been active.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Electric Railway Company have given employment to large numbers of men on the new lines under construction; four miles of the electric road, between Paris and Galt, is practically finished.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers have had an active month. Painters, decorators and paperhangers have been very busy. Plumbers have had an average month, but nearly all local men have been employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders, metal polishers, buffers, platers and stove mounters have had steady employment. Coremakers and machinists have been busy, some of the latter working overtime. Electrical workers and linemen, and machinery and carriage blacksmiths report plenty of work. Boilermakers and sheet iron workers had an exceptionally busy month. Horse-shoers experienced an active month's trade.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers in general have been busy. Carriage and wagon makers, millwrights and pattern-makers have had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report a good month, and an improvement in conditions over April.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report all local men employed. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—Saddlers and leather workers had an average month, all local men being employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had a steady month. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen and freight-handlers, particularly the former, have been busy. Street railway employees report steady employment. The cars on the Grand Valley line were operated on Sunday, May 22; if that continues extra employment will result. Teamsters, draymen and expressmen had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The new plant for the alabastine works is nearly complete. Labour generally has been well employed. The building trades are active. The new library is nearly finished. Farmers in this locality are looking for farm labourers, and offering \$25 per month, with board.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

May has shown considerable improvement in the labour market over April, but compared with last year conditions are hardly as good. There is, however, no noticeable scarcity of men, nor any number of idle men. Retail trade has hardly been up to the usual, the reason ascribed being the effect of the severe winter and the late spring, which especially affected trade with farmers. Outside employment of all kinds has been plentiful during the month, and a considerable amount of building is under way. A feature of the month is the number of factories which commenced for the summer months to close down on Saturday afternoons. The Retail Merchants' Association has granted the request of its

clerks for a half-holiday during July and August. When this takes effect about 1,300 work-people will be enjoying a half day off each week. A number of men at work cleaning out the salvage of a burnt-out machine shop for \$1.50 per day struck for the rate of pay they received before the fire; they have since sought other employment. There has been very little unrest in the labour market during the month, and little change in rates of wages compared with other years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have had a very busy month seeding, with the season about two or three weeks behind.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers have had a good month, with considerable improvement in most lines over April.

Railroad construction and employment.—It has been announced that the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Goderich will soon be commenced. All the municipalities on the proposed route, except Guelph and Guelph township, have passed bonus by-laws to provide the right of way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have had a good month, one feature of which has been the large amount of repair work done. There is considerable work on hand, and there are some tenders not yet awarded, owing to the present prices. Bricklayers and stonemasons had a good month. Carpenters and joiners, as well as painters and paperhangers, were especially busy, with a large amount of repair work. Stonecutters are steadily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders in some shops were well employed, but there has been some slackness in the stove foundries. Machinists and machinists' helpers had a good month. The men thrown out by the fire last month have about all found employment. The tube millmen had a good month, and sheet metal workers a very busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades generally were better employed than last month. Woodworkers had a good month. Upholsterers had a fair month, as had piano and organ workers. Carriage workers and trimmers were actively employed. Coopers had only a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a busy month. One newspaper has started for the summer to publish on Saturday at one o'clock, making a six-hour day instead of an eight-hour. This was given voluntarily, in face of a union agreement calling for eight hours on Saturday.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had a very busy month on custom work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had only a fair month. Brewery workers have been very busy, and more men have been taken on.

Miscellaneous.—Textile workers and Brussels carpet weavers have had a good month. An opening of an addition to one of the plants here has given employment to quite a number of additional hands. Barbers were granted a half-holiday per week. The various trades and callings have improved with the opening of fine weather, and generally they have had a good month.

Transport.—Street railway employees have been granted a new rate of $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour for three-year men; $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents for two-year men, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents for one-year men, in place of $14\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ respectively.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour enjoyed a good month, with a brisk demand for men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Berlin.—Bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers went on strike at the beginning of the month for 40 cents an hour. After three days they returned, getting $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour for all contracts under way, and 40 cents for all new contracts. The town council has passed a resolution, setting the

corporation rate of wages for labourers at \$1.35, \$1.65 and \$1.75, in place of the former rates of \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.60 per day of 10 hours. About 50 workmen are directly affected, but the rates generally hold good for all similar kinds of work. The corporation will do its municipal work, such as sidewalks, sewers, &c., by day labour. The Berlin Felt Boot Company, recently burnt out, which took temporary premises in the Berlin Rubber Company's factory, will soon have its old premises ready again, when the Berlin Rubber Company will take over its own building.

Hespeler.—An addition, 60 by 60, and three stories high, is being built to the furniture factory.

Palmerston.—The pork factory has been sold and will reopen June 1.

Galt.—By-laws to expend \$50,000 on sewers and \$30,000 on a new collegiate institute have been passed. Real estate and rents have materially advanced during the past two months. New shops are being erected by the Goldie-McCulloch Company. The Galt Art Metal Company, and the Galt Down Draft Furnace Company, both new concerns, are putting up large foundries.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were well employed during May, but the supply of workmen was equal to the demand. The outlook for the coming season seems favourable in all lines of industry. The building trades are active, having commenced the work of the season, which, with the number of dwelling houses in course of construction, and some of the factories extending their premises and letting contracts for new ones, will be an active one. Messrs. Crowe & Nichols, of Superior, Wisconsin, contemplate starting a chair factory, to cost \$25,000, employing from fifty to one

hundred men. The city is granting \$1,000 for a site and ten years' exemption from taxes. The civic works have a number of men paving streets and laying side-walks, and the gas company is extending the area covered by its service, involving the laying of about three miles of gas mains, at a cost estimated at \$100,000, thus giving employment to a number of labourers. No changes in the rates of wages have occurred this month, nor any disturbances in the labour market.

Agriculture.—Farmers are through seeding and are busy planting potatoes and the root crop. They report the hay looking good.

Manufacturing.—All lines of manufacturing establishments report business active and orders plentiful, and in advance of last year.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is no railroad construction going on in this locality, but it is expected that the electric street railway company will commence laying tracks in a month or so.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were well employed. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were busy. Paperhangers and painters were rushed, gasfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers were all well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—A few of the machinists that were laid off work in the Grand Trunk shops over six weeks ago, are still idle. Blacksmiths and boilermakers had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All woodworkers in the different factories were fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—All printers were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Garment workers and journeymen tailors report plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report trade good.

Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report business very good.

Transport.—Men engaged in all branches of the railway service are steadily employed. Cab-drivers, draymen and teamsters report plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—This class was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Woodstock.—A branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was formed, with an initial membership of upwards of twenty-five business men. Mr. W. S. Hurst was appointed president, and Mr. J. H. Frank, secretary. The two new industries, namely, the automobile works and bent goods works report favourable conditions, 25 men being employed in the former and 18 in the latter.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fully employed during May. In the building trades, however, there is not nearly as much doing as during the corresponding period of the past five years. Very few building permits have been taken out, although a demand for vacant houses is felt, and a number of artisans have left the city, leaving enough work in those lines to keep those left behind going. On the railroads business is not as active as in 1903 and 1902, although no large lay-offs have taken place. The McClary Company continues to build new workshops, both at its central location and at the new foundries in the south end. Wholesale and retail trade continues active. The usual change to summer hours took place on the first of May. The changes affect a variety of businesses, but does not affect the wages of the employees.

The Canadian Tin Plate Company has decided to move from this city to Hamilton early in June.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad construction and employment.—A force of men is at work building a radial road between London and St. Thomas, and from there to Port Stanley; they are now working between Lambeth and St. Thomas. The majority of the employees are drawn from this city. The double-tracking on the Grand Trunk Railway between London and Hamilton continues, the majority of workmen being foreigners.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Bustling trades.—Bricklayers and masons are all working, but with no prospects of being very busy this year. It is the worst summer in this line for the past five years. A number of bricklayers have left the city. Carpenters are all busy, having more employment than any other branch in the building trades. Lathers, plasterers and painters are in the same condition as bricklayers, though they are all working. Plumbers are very busy. Brickmakers have burnt their first kilns, and have plenty of brick on hand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders are extra busy. The McClary Company has 125 of them at work now, and could employ about 10 more. During June, July and August they will get every second Saturday off, all day. Coremakers, machinists and boilermakers are busy. Linemen and electrical workers find business only fair. Metal polishers and stove mounters are rushed. The present McClary buildings do not give sufficient room for the company's rapidly extending trade, and new buildings are being erected for these branches of the trade. From the 1st of May till the end of August they will quit work at 12.45 on Saturdays. At the rolling mills two gangs are working night and day.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are very busy,

large shipments of their products being made to the North-west. At the Grand Trunk Railway car shops work is fair. Coopers are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade is in a flourishing condition, with no idle men in the city. The pressmen have held several meetings, and a charter has arrived and a union will be formed shortly. The trades are on their summer time schedule, quitting work at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are busy, overtime being the rule in most shops. Garment workers also are busy. Sterling Bros., who were burned out during the winter, will open their new shoe factory early in June, and will employ all their old hands.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are scarce in the city, and business is good. Cigarmakers are busy again, the trouble at Tuckett's factory having been settled by the Hamilton union withdrawing its new scale. The employees here returned to work on May 3.

Miscellaneous.—Broommakers report trade good, and brushmakers are extra busy. The wholesale houses are on summer time, quitting work at one o'clock on Saturdays.

Transport.—Street railway spare men have asked for an increase in their rate of pay, but it is expected that it will be arranged on a basis of longer hours. The regular men are satisfied. They receive 16½ cents per hour, and work 10 hours. The spare men get the same, but only work about half the time.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

May was characterized by activity in all branches of industry, and labour was in good demand. Building contractors report being somewhat handicapped by a scarcity of bricklayers and carpenters, and

predict that the season will be prolonged as a consequence. The railway companies report an active passenger and freight traffic. Retail business was normal during the month.

Regarding wages, the most important change reported was a 10 per cent advance granted by the J. H. Still Manufacturing Co. to a large portion of its staff, commencing May 15. The company advanced the 12½ and 15 cents per hour rate to 15 and 17 cents per hour.

A strike of twelve cigarmakers employed in the B. F. Honsinger Co.'s factory occurred on May 2. The cause of the dispute was a demand on the part of the men for an increase in the schedule price, ranging from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand on the various lines of work, the minimum rate paid being \$5.50 and the maximum \$10. The cigarmakers allege that the advance asked on these rates is the schedule paid by other union shops in the city. Negotiations looking to a settlement were in progress at the end of the month.

The proposal of the city council to purchase the St. Thomas Gas and Electric Company's plant was advanced another step during May, and a valuation of the company's works is being made in the interest of the city. A proposal to extend the St. Thomas street railway to Port Stanley was also discussed. A survey of the route and estimates of the cost of construction was ordered to be made by the city engineer. This question is now a live issue, inasmuch as the Southwestern Traction Co. is seeking an entrance for its radial road from London and district points into St. Thomas, and ultimately into Port Stanley. The company's line is already being constructed from Lambeth to St. Thomas, and negotiations are in progress for the arrangement of an entrance to and running powers over the lines of the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Manufacturing.—Local industries continue to enjoy favourable conditions. The demand for products is firm.

Railway construction and employment.—As reported last month, the season is a favourable one from the standpoint of the demand for labour. Men are being taken on at the car and locomotive shops when available, and the working hours have been increased from 54 to 55 hours per week. Since the changes the men work 10 hours per day and have a half-holiday on Saturday afternoons, instead of 9 hours daily. A very large gang is employed in laying steel rails on the west half of the Canada division of the Michigan Central Railway. The new rail is of the heaviest class, weighing 100 lbs. to the yard. The Canadian Iron and Foundry Co. has decided to build a car wheel plant; the old one being erected on leased land, the company were forced to rebuild. Arrangements have been made with the city council for exemption from taxation and water supply at manufacturers' rates. The company intends to build on a large scale and to increase its output by from 40 to 50 per cent.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades are every active, and a good demand prevails for all mechanics, especially carpenters and bricklayers. The city water commissioners have decided on making extensive improvements to the waterworks plant, at an estimated cost of \$14,000. A new dam, repairs on the reservoir, extension of mains, &c., are among the items which will furnish employment to a considerable number of workmen.

Metal trades.—Workers in these lines report continued favourable conditions. The M. C. R. Co. met with some difficulty in securing skilled workmen for its shops here, most of the men who were dismissed a short time ago having found employment elsewhere. The increased staff was necessitated by the receipt of large orders for new freight cars and locomotives.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Factory hands are busy, full time prevailing in all local establishments.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report a steady month, with normal conditions prevailing.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report a normal condition of trade. The cigar-making trade was disturbed by the strike in one of the local factories, but, with this exception, this class was busy.

Transport.—Little change occurred in the condition of those employed in the transport branch. Teamsters were very busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Stanley.—With the opening of navigation, conditions have become more active. The Père Marquette car ferry commenced operations between Conneaut and Port Stanley about May 1. The yard engine and crew also commenced the usual dock work for the summer.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions show a decided improvement over April, and, although the season has been rather late in opening, labour has been fairly well employed, with good prospects for a prosperous season. The building trades are fairly active, and considerable civic work is being done, such as paving, constructing cement sidewalks and sewers, &c. Manufacturing is fairly active, with the exception of the wagon works, some of whose hands have been laid off lately owing to lack of orders. A large armoury is to be built here in the near future, and a site has been selected in Tecumseh Park. There is no exceptional activity in any particular trade, although every one who wants to work can find it. The cordage factory, which was in difficulties some time ago, has had its affairs straightened out, and is now running full

time. Transportation by rail is normal. A great deal of lumber is being received by water. Wholesale and retail trade is fairly active. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and the labour market is free from unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have about finished their spring work. Complaint is made that the wheat sown last fall is winter-killed.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing is fairly active. Local factories are running full time, and employing full staffs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All men employed in the building trades were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen were fully employed. Blacksmiths, boiler-makers and sheet metal workers were all busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers are all well employed. Coopers were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a very good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were all fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had steady employment, and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Saddlers and harness-makers report trade fairly good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade very good. Clerks, stenographers and delivery employees were steadily employed. Laundry workers had plenty of work.

Transport.—Railroad men of all classes were fully employed. Longshoremen, cab drivers, carters, teamsters and expressmen had steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was in fair demand, the supply being about equal to the demand. Farm labourers, however, were somewhat scarce.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Père Marquette Railway Company has erected a second coal hoist at *Rondeau Harbour*, and put in several additional switches to enable it to handle its increasing coal trade. The company has also in contemplation the putting on of a passenger steamer on the route between Cleveland and Rondeau this summer.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has improved considerably since April, and activity is now general. The paving contractors are hiring all the unskilled labour that they can get, and some large contracts were let during the month. The school board is about to erect three additional schools, two containing six rooms and the other 12 rooms, at an aggregate cost of \$45,000. A company from Preston is building a large plant for the manufacture of stoves, and expects to give employment to 50 hands to start with. The Standard Paint and Varnish Co. has a large gang of men employed rushing the construction of its works. When these are completed the establishment will be one of the largest of its kind in Canada. Large numbers of private houses are going up, and there need not be an idle man in the city. Wholesale and retail business men report trade good for the season of the year.

The plumbers and steamfitters' union has settled its troubles with the bosses, and is to receive \$3.25 per nine hours, an increase of 25 cents. There was some trouble also with the painters and paper-hangers, but it was of short duration and was settled satisfactorily to both parties. Ten union men in Piggott & Sons' planing

mills went on strike because the firm refused to discharge a man whom the union considered unfair. The men were out nine hours when the man was discharged.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—With the exception of the fall wheat crop, prospects appear promising for the farmers this spring, as the crops are looking well. The radish crop, which Essex county is noted for, is very promising. Unless something unexpected happens, there will be abundance of fruit of all kinds, both in and around the city. At Harrow and Kingsville the peach crop is a failure, several trees having been killed last winter by the severe frost.

Lumbering.—Business is particularly active.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing firms are well employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are very active just now, and there is a demand for skilled labour, especially for carpenters, bricklayers and masons. Painters and paper hangers are very busy, owing to the recent strike. The plumbers and steamfitters are behind with orders.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers had a fairly good month. Owing to the large number of teams working in the city at present, the blacksmiths, horse-shoers and wagonmakers are very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report all men working.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are all working, but no great rush is on, as the busy season is over.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report trade good. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—The barbers' union report men all working. The union recently fined one of the barbers \$5 for shaving on Sunday, in violation of a rule of the

union. There is a demand for girls to work in hotels and at general housework.

Transport.—All railroad employees are fully employed. Owing to the masters and pilots' strike there is not much activity on the river front, and the steamboat men and longshoremen are not very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There still exists a demand for unskilled labour..

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Barry, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Dullness has characterized the general labour market throughout May, the effect of the shut-down of the Consolidated Lake Superior companies in September, which resulted in 3,500 men being thrown out of employment, being still severely felt. The difficulties of the situation have been increased by the fact that in many cases the men have been unable to find similar employment in Canada. The fact also that a large proportion of those thrown out of employment had purchased property here, and could not dispose of it except at considerable loss, was a further feature which added to the general embarrassment. Three plants, however, the saw-mill, the veneering-mill and the mechanical pulp-mill, have been operated from early in November until the present time. In the last named 114 men are now employed, at an average daily wage of \$1.98, while in the veneer-mill the number employed is 100, at a daily average wage of \$1.59. The saw-mill is at the present moment closed down owing to lack of material, but a good deal of longshore work has been available for employees, and 14 men are still working on repairs, &c., at average daily wages of \$2.14. The Sault Ste. Marie Traction Co., which operates street cars and ferry boats, has also been in continuous operation, and the general office employs 41 persons, at an average daily wage of \$2.35. The lumber industry has also been partially oper-

ated, about 8,000,000 feet of timber and 800 cords of pulpwood having been driven down the Zoulais river, and about 250 men having been employed all winter, at an average wage of \$33 per month. None of the company's mines have been in operation, but it is understood that the Helen mine, at Michipicoten, has been placed in readiness for resuming shipments. The organization committee has declared its plant operative, and it is believed that the new company will take possession of the works very shortly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are not active, though nearly all carpenters, bricklayers and masons are employed at good wages. The new post office building is still under way, stonecutters to the number of 10 receiving from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, masons to the number of 13 receiving 45 cents per hour, and labourers to the number of 17 receiving from 17½ to 22½ cents per hour. Painters and decorators, and plumbers and pipe fitters, report conditions fair.

Metal and engineering trades.—Tin-smiths are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—There are eight printers at present employed in Sault Ste. Marie.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ten men are employed at the brewery here, of which two receive \$2.50 per day; four, \$2 per day; two, \$1.75 per day, and two \$1.50 per day. The capacity of the brewery is 15,000 barrels per annum, and trade is at present satisfactory.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Copper Cliff.—This place stands next to Sault Ste. Marie in industrial importance in the district of Algoma. Mining and the partial reduction of metalliferous pyrothite, are the chief industries, other occupations being subsidiary. All of the mines of the Canadian Copper Company are now in operation. The mines are rock mines, a formation seldom requiring the use of

cribbing. The company has about 2,000 men on the pay-roll. For unskilled or semi-skilled labour the daily wage ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.25. At present this is the only company engaged in mining on a large scale, the Mond Nickle Company being shut down. Exploratory work is being carried on in the Shakespeare gold mine near Webbwood, and the copper mine near Massey, originally owned by the Oxford Copper Company, but now controlled by the Canadian Copper Company, is working, the company having leased the two ore smelters owned by the Mond Company at Victoria, and reducing the product of their mines to matte at that place. The saw-mills on the north shore, especially at Blind River, are in active operation.

The general situation throughout the district at present is that unskilled labour finds, as a rule, a favourable market to any one accustomed to prevailing conditions. With regard to skilled labour, however, the supply, as a whole, is fully equal to the demand.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the latter part of April the labour market was in a state of congestion, and the same condition continued into the early part of May. The good weather, however, enabled contractors and employers to start construction work of various kinds, and this had the effect of absorbing very largely the labour that had accumulated in the city as a result largely of the backward condition of things following the late spring. The foregoing applies more particularly to unskilled labour. The trades generally have had steady employment, with one or two exceptions, and conditions continue to be good. Building operations continue very lively and are giving employment to a much larger number of men than last year, but there is no demand for men that cannot be fairly well met on the ground.

Manufacturing conditions are very active. Several concerns are starting, but not of such size as to give employment to many workpeople. The large subway on Main street, Winnipeg, is being now excavated, and the foundations for the new Canadian Pacific Railway depot and hotel are being put in. The contract has also been awarded for the erection of new and extensive freight sheds. The city also has commenced the operation of its asphalt plant for the summer, and large numbers of men are being employed preparing the streets for the asphalt dressing. Before the middle of April the work laid out to be done in this connection for the summer was well under way. No one trade could be selected as being exceptionally active. Conditions generally are excellent and prospects are of the brightest.

Commercial activity and expansion continues. Bank clearings show increases, and in all branches of business difficulty is found in keeping pace with the growth. Immigration is almost up to the exceptional volume of last year, and the effect of this is to stimulate business. Retail trade is proportionately as active as the wholesale. The weather has been favourable, and the growth of the city has caused a rapid expansion in the number of small retail stores.

Wages have, on the whole, remained stationary, though one or two small advances have been made. Some relief to the pressure for dwellings is found in the fine summer weather by many working-people resorting to tents for temporary shelter.

The only strike reported was one that affected about 20 employees in the tailoring trade.

According to the Assessment Commissioner a large increase in the valuation of property and in the population of the city has taken place during the past year. In round numbers, the assessment of the city is said to have increased by about 33½ per cent, and the population by about 20 per cent. The local assessment for the

year is placed approximately at \$14,000,000.

Construction work is now complete on five of the eleven shop buildings which are in course of erection for the C.P.R., though a large force of roofers, carpenters and painters are still at work on these. The resumption of work was delayed by flood.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—General reports are to the effect that crop conditions are excellent. Up to the present time, however, there is no accurate or official information procurable as to the exact amount of acreage under crop. Estimates by grain men and others place the acreage at a higher figure than last year. Although the exceedingly large quantity of water in the country prevented many, up to the present time, from getting in their seed, the total crop promises, from present indications, to be better than the average. The growth up to the end of May was excellent and has been favoured by frequent refreshing thunder showers.

Manufacturing.—The woodworking mills are all busy, and also the jobbing iron-work shops. Other industries in the city are also doing a good business.

Railroad construction.—Railroad construction is now practically in full operation, and men are daily leaving the city for that class of work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are all busy. Up to the present time approximately \$3,000,000 worth of building has been permitted for the present year. In addition to this amount, many of the larger structures which are now being constructed received their certificates from the inspector last year. Some of the quarries have introduced stone-dressing machinery which, to some extent, has reduced the number of men that otherwise would have been required. With the exception of carpenters, all the tradesmen are fully employed and prospects indicate that they

will continue to be so until the end of the season.

Metal and engineering trades.—In the metal and engineering trades conditions are good, but there is apparently enough men on the ground, with the exception of those that have exceptional skill.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The large amount of building that is taking place accounts for the activity in the woodworking trades. The factories are running to their full capacity.

Printing and allied trades.—The printers continue to keep fully employed and all the offices are busy. The union reports very few men out of work and the future looks bright. A new photo-engraving establishment started recently and also one or two small printing offices.

Clothing trades.—The journeymen tailors and the garment workers are fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—All the food and tobacco preparation factories are active. A new confectionery factory opened recently and another one is adding largely to its capacity.

Leather trades.—The saddlers are busy and the one wholesale factory in Winnipeg is running at full time.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-making and other miscellaneous branches are not sufficiently active to absorb the numbers seeking employment. There is always a number seeking any kind of indoor work that they can get, and the market seems to be continuously overstocked with such a class.

Transport.—Transport is increasing and requires the addition of men to the regular staffs. The opening of navigation at the lake ports has made the railway companies exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers, willing to adapt themselves to any kind of outdoor work, can secure full employment. At the present time, however, there are enough on the ground.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the opening weeks of May labour was not generally employed, owing chiefly to the very backward spring. Later, however, business in all lines of trade became active, and there is every prospect of general industrial activity, owing chiefly to the great building boom now in progress. Small houses, and outbuildings in particular, are going up all round with great rapidity. Considerable inconvenience has been caused by the rising of the Assiniboine river, which caused a temporary flood in the low-lying portion of the city. The water entered a number of houses occupied chiefly by the foreign element of the city. The two bridges over the Assiniboine river were rendered impassable, and farmers living north of the city were forced to come over in boats. A great deal of inconvenience and loss also resulted from the closing down of the electric light plant, owing to lack of water-power. Some of the smaller motor powers are being supplied by means of the fire engine, but some of the larger motors, as in the firm of Alexander & Law Bros., closed down. This is a serious loss to these firms, as the demand for their product is exceptionally good at the present time.

In general, the dwellings to be erected this year will be of a much better class than those erected last year. The tannery and fur-dressing establishment of this city is exceptionally busy. Orders now on hand are double those of any other year, and they come from all over Manitoba and the Territories. During the latter part of April commercial men found business dull, owing to the disagreeable weather, but with the opening of spring wholesale and retail trade is expected to be very active.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Weather conditions prevailing throughout Manitoba and the west

were for the most part favourable, and farmers are making excellent progress with the season's seeding. Reports from 90 points on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba and the Territories indicate that there will be an increase in seeded area of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. None of the points reported on show a falling off, though in several of them the area will be the same as last year. The Prince Albert, Manitoba and northern branches show the highest percentage of increases. In the whole of the district named seeding has been completed, and in several districts the grain is well sprouted and is showing above ground. Farmers are all well pleased, and anticipate, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, that with favourable weather, this season's crop will be a heavy one, as it has been in other seasons equally late in commencing. Farmers are busily engaged in preparing lands for other crops, and the indications are that the area devoted to coarse grains will be greater than last year.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers are exceptionally busy. One firm states that its orders at the present time are double those of last year.

Railroad construction and employment.—On the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway work was stopped last fall at White Sand river. A large amount of material is now on hand there, and the line will be extended to Edmonton. It is intended to centre the greatest activity on this line, which is now rapidly approaching some of the finest lands in the Territories. Besides building this line the Canadian Northern Railway Company intends to do considerable other construction work. The new mileage to be added to the system this year will aggregate nearly six hundred miles.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. — Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, were busy. Painters, decorators and paperhangers report trade good.

Plumbers were slack, but stonecutters and builders' laboures were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists were busy, but reported no openings. Blacksmiths were fairly busy. With pattern-makers trade was good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported trade good.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade satisfactory. Boot and shoe workers were busily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and butchers reported business good. Ice cutters and drivers reported trade very good.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers found trade very good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employees found steady employment. Hand laundrymen were busy, but the steam laundries were closed through lack of water-power.

Transport.—All men engaged in transport business were very actively employed, with the exception of men running on freight, who find business slack. Teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—A considerable number of men were engaged during the last month in cleaning the city streets, &c. Quite a number were also employed on railroad construction in the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Seeding is nearing completion in all districts, the weather having been perfect for the work, and the prospects being good everywhere.

It is reported that the output of coal in the Souris river district is most satisfactory, and that the neighbourhood of Souris is being rapidly filled with a most desirable class of settlers.

The *Brandon Electric Light Company's* power dam, situated on the Little Saskatchewan, fourteen miles north-west of the city, was carried away by the recent floods, which is a serious loss to the company.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Roland A. Laird, correspondent, reports as follows:—

DISTRICT NOTES.

General activity exists throughout the Kootenay districts of British Columbia, and the situation in respect to the employment of labour is, on the whole, most satisfactory. Exceptions to the rule exist, of course, where temporary setbacks have intervened, but generally speaking expansion is in evidence in the principal industries, and is fulfilling the predictions ventured earlier in the year.

Rosslund.—In the Rosslund camp proper matters are temporarily in rather an unsatisfactory condition, due to unforeseen contingencies at the Le Roi mine, which is the principal employer of labour in the camp. Recently it was discovered that the increasing percentage of silica in the ore produced at the mine, and other features that are not fully developed as yet, had complicated the problem of reducing Le Roi ores, and the management concluded to partially suspend shipments for the present. The crew at the mine was reduced from 425 to 150, the latter being the number employed on the 23rd inst. The men laid off were principally skilled miners drawing the maximum wage, and the effect was serious from the local standpoint. Most of the men have gone to adjacent camps, Moyie in particular, where miners were required. In other respects the camp is progressing favourably. The White Bear mine has a crew of 30 carpenters at work on a 100-ton concentrator, and the Jumbo is just putting a force on a compressor building to be erected at the mine for new machinery just purchased. The Le Roi Company is figuring on a large milling works, and if the company's plans take effect this summer a very large number of men in the building trades will be employed. Considerable lumbering enterprises near the city are resuming operations after having closed down while the roads were broken up, and this gives employment to

75 or 100 men in the occupations incident to lumbering.

Trail.—The principal feature of the month in Trail was the practical completion of the Rossland Power Company's 200-ton concentrator, the largest work of its kind in Canada. About sixty men have been employed steadily in the building trades at the plant for the past six months, and these will shortly give place to the men who will man the plant in operation. The Canadian Smelting Works is operating steadily, and employing a large crew. This smelter is of special interest by reason of possessing the only electrolytic lead-refining plant in America.

Nelson.—A satisfactory feature of conditions in the Nelson section is the success attending the operation of various mines close to the city. At least one of these is now arranging to place a stamp mill on its property. A lumbering industry on a large scale is being established in Nelson, and recently iron works on a comprehensive basis were also opened. Nelson is experiencing a period of considerable prosperity, an indication of which is the absence of unoccupied houses throughout the city.

Boundary.—Mines and smelters throughout the Boundary district have been operating on a normal basis throughout the month, with few if any incidents of importance bearing on the labour question. It is practically assured that early in June a start will be made on the extension of the Great Northern tracks from Grand Forks to Phoenix, and from Curlew, Wash., to Midway, B.C. The commencement of this work will stimulate business, and give employment to a large crew of men.

Slocan.—The silver-lead mines of the Slocan are actively engaged in getting out ore, the Federal bounty on Canadian lead having had a marked stimulating effect. Although little activity in the building lines is reported, good miners are in demand at several points.

Lardeau.—Much interest centres about the operations in Poplar camp, where remarkable strikes of visible gold have been made in the past year. The mining prospects of the section have, as a rule, been closed down for the winter, but all are beginning to reopen for the summer work, and men are going to work daily. In other sections of Lardeau considerable mining activity is being displayed, and no idle men are reported.

East Kootenay.—In mining a very great improvement has taken place in the past month. The centre of this improvement is at Moyie, where the St. Eugene group of silver-lead mines has resumed operations, with a crew of approximately 250 men. At Kimberley the outlook is much better, as the outcome of the re-organization of the Sullivan mine on a basis that assures active operations on a large scale at an early date. The coal mines of the district are steadily increasing their output.

Fernie.—Marked inducements are offered for men in the building trades. The conflagration that wiped out the business section of the city has necessitated the rebuilding of scores of structures, and the work has been taken up with vigour.

Cranbrook.—Lumber shipments to Manitoba and the Territories are being made on an extensive scale, and most of the local mills are running to their full capacity. Business is exceptionally good for the time of the year. Mechanics are in good demand, and millmen and bushmen are making good wages.

Lumbering continues to give employment to a considerable number of men, although there has hardly been the increase in production expected earlier in the year.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the past month was very favourable, both skilled and unskilled labour being in demand. General activity prevails in the building trades. The British Columbia Distillery Company has purchased 60 acres of land and will commence to erect buildings thereon, to cost in the neighbourhood of \$75,000. The company has agreed with the city council to operate eight months of the year for 20 years; that the output will be 1,800 gallons per day; and that nothing but white labour will be employed. The B. C. Electric Railway Company has a large force of men at work on its line between this city and Vancouver. The company contemplates establishing a half-hour service by June 1. A large number of men are employed on the company's power dam at Lake Coquitlam. A large saw-mill plant is being installed, with a capacity of between 10,000 and 15,000 feet of lumber per day, to be cut for the construction of the dam; it is estimated that fully two million feet of lumber will be required for the work. As the new railway and traffic bridge at this point is nearing completion a large amount of work is under way for the railway companies in clearing and building right of way.

The only change in hours of labour during the past month took place at the provincial hospital for the insane, when about 40 attendants had their hours of labour increased from 12 hours to 12½ per day, with no remuneration for the extra time. The matter was laid by the men before the government, but up to the present no alteration or settlement has been made.

Recent quotations from the local markets are as follows:—Beef, hindquarters, 8 to 9 cents per lb., forequarters, 6 to 7 cents per lb.; mutton, carcass, 9½ to 10 cents per lb.; veal, small carcass, 9 to 10 cents per lb.; veal, large, 7 to 8 cents per lb.; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.25 per sack, or \$20 per ton; carrots, 75 cents per sack; parsnips, 70 cents a sack; mangolds, \$8 per

ton; butter, 25 to 30 cents per lb.; eggs, case lots, 22½ to 23 cents, per dozen, retail, 25 cents per dozen; ducks, \$9 to \$10 per dozen; fowls, \$6 to \$7.50 per dozen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Spring seeding throughout the district is about finished, and a scarcity of farm help is noticeable.

Fishing.—Spring salmon fishing continues fairly good, a large amount being shipped east daily. Work is now well under way at all the canneries in can-making for the season's pack of salmon.

Lumbering.—The Brunnette Sawmill Co. has installed a new line of machinery for making salmon boxes, and has shipped its first lot of 20,000 salmon cases to the northern canneries.

Mining.—The Iowa Lillooet Gold Dredging Co., operating a dredge at Lillooet, recently handled 4,000 cubic yards of dirt in 24 hours, and washed enough to prove that the gold product will average one thousand dollars a day.

Railroad construction and employment.—A large amount of work is under way, and there is every likelihood of a busy season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of these trades are very busy, with a demand for painters, carpenters and plasterers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These branches report work very good, and all men working full time, with orders ahead. Tinsmiths were in demand. Caulkers and shipwrights report work fairly good during the past month, with prospects of a good season. Car builders report employment good, several new men being engaged during the past month, and a demand exists for carriage and wagon makers.

Printing and allied trades.—This branch is exceptionally busy, a large amount of job work being carried on.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The cigar factories here are very busy, several men finding employment during the past month.

Unskilled labour.—Work is plentiful, with prospects for a good summer.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The number of small holdings that have changed hands lately near New Westminster is on the increase. Real estate agents report a large influx of settlers seeking land.

Port Moody.—Several fine residences have been erected. There has been a considerable increase in the number of men employed in the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company's mill.

Enderby.—Building operations are proceeding apace, a large number of new houses being erected, also a new business block (69 x 69), of brick. The Mill Company, which has been making improvements to its mill and plant, has commenced cutting again, and is prepared to cut in the neighbourhood of 60,000 feet per day. The company has extensive timber limits and employs a large number of men all the year round.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Work has been fairly plentiful in practically all lines, excepting in the lumber industry. The local demand for lumber, however, is active, and the closing down of the mills is regarded as the result of lack of trade in the outside market, or the necessity of repairs to machinery. The supply of common labour far exceeds the demand. This may be attributed to the fact that in the neighbouring state of Washington there are large numbers of men out of work, and more tramps than in the last ten years. The number of workmen moving to and fro is partially explained by the closing down of many logging camps and saw-mills. Labourers em-

ployed in these lines in Washington state are moving either eastward in that state or are coming here. It may be added that from 70 to 100 people are arriving weekly from the United States to take up their residence here. False reports have been sent out from the Sound cities that extra men are needed for railroad work, and this also accounts for a large number seeking employment. The only new industry starting is the saw works. The work now going on in the building lines is limited to the construction of houses and stores.

Construction of the steel frame work of the new floating dry-dock to be installed at this port is stated to have been commenced in London, Eng. The structure, it is said, will cost over \$1,000,000, and arrangements for financing the scheme are progressing favourably.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—According to reports from the Fraser valley districts and the Delta, including Lulu and Sea islands at the mouth, the prospects are for good crops.

Fishing.—About 400,000 pounds of hali-but are shipped weekly from this port. The Chinese Cannery Union was reported to have disbanded in May.

Lumbering.—This industry is quiet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—About 100 bricklayers and masons are being employed, and prospects look favourable. Five hundred and fifty carpenters and joiners are working, and the outlook is promising for the season. Lathers and plasterers report that 30 plasterers and 20 lathers are at work, with the demand for men good at present. Painters report work plentiful on old residences. Plumbers and stonecutters report trade fair. Builders' labourers state that work has been very slack, and that the prospects are discouraging.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, core-makers, machinists and engineers report

work as fair. The strike in the Vancouver Engineering works is still on, and this, in a measure, accounts for the trade being good with other similar concerns. Electrical workers are fairly well employed, but there is no demand for men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In these trades business is reported fair, especially in the carriage and wagon business. Shingle weavers report trade dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Business is only fair. Heretofore the month of May has been considered one of the busiest, but this year the volume of work for April has exceeded that of the present month. There are a few idle printers.

Clothing trades.—With the clothing trades business has not been fair, i.e., with the white firms of tailors. The Japanese concerns were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers report trade good, and all hands employed. Bakers are all at work. The new co-operative bakery is running to its full capacity.

Leather trades.—Harness dealers report good sales.

Transport.—A big business is reported with the transport concerns, and the full complement of men is working.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Howe Sound.—The Britannia Mining Company is constructing a wharf at tide-water and a gravity tram to the mines, a distance of three miles.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during May was satisfactory, there being very few unemployed, though the supply was quite equal to the demand. The contract for the new wharf to be erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been awarded, and work will soon be

commenced. This work will give employment to a large staff. The street railway company will soon begin work on the extension of its system. Merchants, both wholesale and retail, report business good. Journeymen tailors have received a slight increase in wages during the month, and journeymen barbers have been granted a reduction in hours without a reduction in pay. These were the only changes made, and are on an unusually small scale when compared with the demands made in previous years. Generally harmony prevails between employers and employees.

A special committee appointed by the board of trade to report on the conditions under which crews are at present shipped on foreign-going vessels in British Columbia ports, reported that the regulations now being enforced are prejudicial to the interests of Canadian trade on this coast, and must inevitably work in favour of United States ports. The shipping masters will not undertake the responsibility of finding crews for outgoing vessels, and captains are not permitted to employ any other person to assist them in securing crews. The extra cost involved by this course has caused a discrimination in freight rates against British Columbia, and it has also resulted in vessels obtaining their sea stores in the United States ports instead of at the British Columbia loading port. The committee is of the opinion that a continuance of the practice of boarding house masters charging a moderate fee for securing crews in British Columbia ports would be to the advantage of seamen and all other parties concerned, and recommend such amendment of the regulations as will permit this.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Part of the sealing fleet has returned to port from the winter cruise, and reports a very good catch. Five schooners left during the month for Copper Islands. Preparations are being made for the erection of fish traps on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island, but for this coming season no great activity is

expected, as the cannery anticipate a small run and are preparing only for a short pack.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are complaining of the unsatisfactory condition of the lumber trade between this province and Manitoba and the North-west Territories. On the 13th instant a deputation from the mainland waited on the Victoria board of trade, to ask the co-operation of that body in sending a deputation to Ottawa, to interview the Dominion government on the subject.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Activity prevails in every branch of the building trades. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers are all fully employed. While trade is brisk in all the above branches there seems to be no demand for extra help.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions are normal in these trades. Iron moulders, machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths and boilermakers report employment good. Shipwrights and caulkers are only partially employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In these trades employment is limited, but those engaged are busy. Carriage and wagon makers report trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were well employed; at times there was a demand for more printers.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were fairly well employed. Garment workers are still busy, and the factories are continually adding machinery to their plants.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers report conditions as active.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers are very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were well employed, and were granted a reduction in working hours of an half hour per day. Laundry workers were in demand.

Transport.—Steamboatmen, steamboat firemen, longshoremen, street railway employees, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen report conditions active.

Unskilled labour.—Work is sufficient to keep unskilled labour fully employed.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district during May has not shown much change as regards employment. In some trades improvement was shown, but this was off-set by a large number of men being thrown out of work by the burning of the local saw-mill. The Western Fuel Co. is still employing a number of men about its new mine putting up buildings and wharfs. Work has been started in getting out stone for the addition to the post office, which will give employment to a number of men soon. In commercial circles there is little change from last month.

There have been no changes in rates of wages during the month, and the labour market is free from unrest.

On the night of the 12th of May the saw-mill in this city was destroyed by fire, throwing about 100 men out of employment. It is not known as yet whether the proprietor intends rebuilding or not. The destruction of this mill, which was a thoroughly equipped plant for general lumber, with a shingle mill just put up last year, will prove a great loss to this place, as the company was just commencing to work up a large business in cedar, having a man in the North-west getting orders, with every prospect of a good season's run.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There is very little doing in the fishing industry outside of the supply for the local market.

Lumbering.—In the lumber camps work is fair, but is not busy for the time of year. The mill at Chemainus is working steadily.

Mining.—In the quartz-mining districts work is fair and there seems to be some prospects of an early improvement in the Alberni and West Coast districts. In the coal-mining camps work is steady, with a good deal of development work going on, but there are men enough to fill all demands.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is no railroad construction on, outside of the additions and usual spring improvements to the coal companies' roads.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers report very little doing. Carpenters report work during the month as fair. Painters report work during the month as good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths report work good.

Woodworking and furniture trades.—With carriagemakers work was not up to the average.

Printing and allied trades.—Work is steady.

Clothing trades.—Business was up to a fair average. Boot and shoe workers report business as improving.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers report employment as fair.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen had a very fair month.

Unskilled labour.—There has been little demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Work is steady at the mines at *Lady-smith* and *Cumberland*, and the smelter at the former place is running steadily. The farmers in the district are taking steps to get a regular market for their vegetables so as to regain the business from the Chinamen, who have controlled it for some time.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS BY THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

ON May 23 a Royal Commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester, of Toronto, to inquire into the alleged employment of American aliens in connection with the surveys of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. For some time previous representations had been made to the government by the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering, and from other sources, to the effect that citizens of the United States and non-residents of Canada were being employed to the exclusion of Canadians and British subjects. On the receipt of these complaints the officers of the company were communicated with, and subsequently lists of persons alleged to be American aliens in the employ of the company were forwarded to the management, with the

request for a definite statement as to whether or not the persons therein named were Americans, and at what time they had been brought into Canada and given employment in connection with the survey work of the company.

Several communications having passed between the hon. the Minister of Labour and the management of the company, and the government having failed to receive satisfactory replies to its communications; also it being evident from such replies as were received that there was a conflict of statement between the complaints made against the company and its replies, the Minister of Labour recommended to His Excellency in Council the appointment of a commission to inquire fully into the facts.

Scope of the Commission.

The commission issued to Judge Winchester on May 23 is comprehensive in its terms. The commissioner is directed to ascertain the names, nationality, nature and time of employment, remuneration, and actual *bona fide* place of residence at the time of employment of each of the persons heretofore or at present employed in connection with the surveys of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and also as to the names of all Canadians or *bona fide* residents of Canada who had made application for such employment, the nature of the employment applied for, and the result of such application. The commissioner is empowered to summon before him any witnesses and to require them to give evidence on oath, and to produce such documents and things as may be requisite for a full investigation into the matter into which he is appointed to examine. The commissioner is required to report to the Minister of Labour the result of his investigation, together with the evidence taken before him, and any opinions he may see fit to express thereon.

Opening Sitzings of the Commission.

After due notice, published in the press, His Honour Judge Winchester entered upon the inquiry, and proceeded to take evidence under the commission at Montreal on the 30th of May. During the course of the inquiry at Montreal the general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Mr. Charles M. Hays, Mr. J. R. Stephens, assistant chief engineer of the company, and other prominent officials, were examined. The commissioner also

spent some time at the company's offices, examining the files of applications which had been received, and other records having a bearing on the matter of investigation. The inquiry at Montreal was concluded on the 1st June, and the commissioner left on the day following to continue the sittings of the commission at the city of Winnipeg.

Almost immediately after the commission had commenced its sittings at Montreal, Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed counsel to represent the government before the commission, the desire of the government being to have the inquiry as complete and thorough as possible. The company was represented at Montreal by Mr. W. H. Biggar, K.C.

At the opening session of the commission, Judge Winchester announced that he desired to make the investigation full and complete, and that he would be happy to receive evidence from any outside source of a reliable character. He wished all parties to feel perfectly free to come forward and give evidence. The official notice in the press also stated that the commission would welcome evidence from any source which would throw light on the matter of investigation. With a view to furthering this purpose it was the intention of the commissioner to hold sittings at Winnipeg, Edmonton and North Bay during the month of June, and at such other points as might appear necessary or desirable.

Mr. G. G. V. Ardouin, of the staff of the Department of Labour, is acting as reporter to the commission.

SALMON FISHING REGULATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—THE USE OF TRAP NETS PERMITTED.

FOR some time past representations have been made to the Dominion government to the effect that certain changes were required in the regulations applying to the salmon-fishing in-

dustry in British Columbia, whereby the operators of canneries in that province might be placed in a better position to meet the demands of the market, with more particular reference to the competi-

tion of American manufacturers located on Puget Sound. The chief privilege asked for in these representations was that the use of trap nets should be permitted. The points urged in favour of this proposal were its comparative cheapness and the fact that it would enable the Canadian packers to fish the salmon schools on their first arrival in British Columbia waters off the coast of Vancouver Island prior to their depletion by the American trap nets located on the coast of the state of Washington along which the fish subsequently passed on their way to the estuary of the Fraser. It was with this question, and the kindred one of the use of purse-seines, that the special fisheries commission appointed by the Dominion government in 1901, was chiefly concerned, holding several sessions during 1902 and reporting in May, 1903.* No action, however, with regard to the trap nets followed the work of the commission, though the use of purse-seines was permitted as an experiment during the season of 1903.

Use of Trap Nets, Purse-seines and Drag-seines Permitted.

During the past winter season representations were again addressed to the Department of Fisheries, Canada, with the object of securing the change in the regulations above referred to, with the result that, after careful consideration of the needs of the situation, the Order in Council of March 3, 1894, which previously set forth the general fishery regulations for the province of British Columbia, was amended by an Order in Council dated May 2, 1904, allowing of the change in question. The amendment referred only to section 5 of the regulations of 1894, which provided that no nets other than drift nets should be used for catching salmon of any size. This section is now rescinded and the use of purse-seines, drag-seines and trap nets permitted under cer-

tain defined conditions. The more important of these conditions are as follows :—

Granting of Licenses.

The use of purse-seines, drag-seines and trap nets is permitted only under license, and strict conditions are enjoined before the granting of such license is made. Every applicant for a license must be a British subject resident in Canada and must furnish satisfactory evidence of his *bona fide* intention to use the privilege for which he applies. The application for a license must be accompanied by a 'marked' check for the amount of the fee, which for a trap net is \$75, for a purse-seine \$50, and for a drag-seine, \$25. Fishermen may only obtain one trap net, purse-seine or drag-seine license, and cannery operators not more than four such licenses for each establishment operated. Various conditions are imposed regarding the transfer of licenses. All applications for licenses must be made before June 1 of each year. Salmon taken in trap nets must be put up in Canada, the exporting of fresh salmon for canning or other process of manufacture being punishable by cancellation of the license. Nets and fishing boats must be numbered and must have the initials of their owners painted thereon in such a way as to be visible at all times, under penalty of seizure and confiscation by any fishery officer. No purse-seines, drag-seines or other fishing gear may be fished with within two hundred and fifty fathoms of any trap unless they be those of the owner of the trap.

Licenses may be granted to persons about to construct a cannery on the condition that the establishment in question is completed and properly equipped within one year after the date of the application for the license. Failing this completion all claim to priority is forfeited.

Size of Traps and Seines.

Purse-seines must not exceed five hundred fathoms in length; drag-seines, three hundred fathoms, and trap nets, two

* For reports of the proceedings and findings of this Commission, see the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1902. Vol. II, p. 532, and for June, 1903, Vol. III, p. 976.

thousand five hundred feet. The mesh of purse-seines and drag-seines must not be less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches extension measure, and of trap nets not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches extension measure. The mesh of the trap net leader must be of not less than six inches. Hearts, cribs, pots, &c., must be of moderate size and must not extend unduly from the leader.

Location of Traps.

With regard to trap nets the location must be definitely described on the license. Locations must be at least four hundred fathoms apart. The use of trap nets and seines is prohibited within three miles of the mouth of a navigable river or within half a mile of the mouth of a salmon stream, or in any special locality named by the Department of Fisheries.

Infraction of the above regulations is punishable by cancellation of the privileges they convey.

IRRIGATION PROJECT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, CALGARY DISTRICT, ALBERTA.

The following statement with regard to the project of the C.P.R. Company for the opening up to settlement, by means of irrigation, of a large tract of land in the neighbourhood of Calgary, Alta., has been supplied to the Department by the courtesy of the Superintendent of Irrigation in charge of the work of construction.

The irrigation project of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at present under construction in Alberta embraces a block of three million acres of land lying east of Calgary, which is intersected by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The soil in this vast area is first-class, but during the majority of years the rainfall is not sufficient to mature crops.

The water for irrigation in this block is being taken from the Bow river near Calgary in a main canal, having a bed width of sixty (60) feet, and carrying water to a depth of ten (10) feet. This main canal is about twenty miles in length, and from it the water will be distributed through a system of secondary or smaller canals which will ultimately reach several hundred miles in length.

The surveys so far completed indicate that about one-half the block, or 1,500,000 acres can be irrigated, and the remaining one-half will be devoted to grazing and dairy farming.

The first section of the undertaking, which is now in hand, included the construction of the main canal and about one hundred miles of secondary canals, and this section will irrigate and bring under cultivation 300,000 acres and open up an additional 500,000 acres for grazing and dairy farming. The section of the scheme which is now being proceeded with is estimated to cost \$1,300,000, and if it proves a success, further sections will be added from time to time until the whole scheme is completed at an estimated cost of between four and five million dollars.

Work on the construction of the main canal has been commenced. The completion of this main canal involves the moving of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic yards of earth, and the work is being done with power plant, including steam engines which operate large power scrapers moving from four to eight yards of earth at each trip. In addition, some powerful elevating scrapers which are operated with ten teams of horses, are being worked, the material from these scrapers being delivered by special dump wagons. A large force of men is being employed along the line of the canal, and the work now in hand will take about one year to complete.

WESTERN ONTARIO LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE second Annual Convention of the Western Ontario Labour Educational Association held its opening session at Berlin, Ont., on the evening of May 23. About fifty delegates were present, representing the Trades and Labour Councils of Sarnia, London, Stratford, Woodstock, Berlin, Galt, Guelph, Brantford and Hamilton; local unions at Hespeler, Preston, Elmira, Welland and St. Mary's, as well as at the points above mentioned, were also represented. The meeting was a most successful one, being characterized throughout by rapid despatch of business.

Reports of Committees.

The report of the finance committee showed an income of \$615.69, and an expenditure of \$555.25.

The report of the editor of the *Industrial Banner*, the official organ of the association, showed an increase in the circulation since the holding of the last convention amounting to two thousand copies.

The President's address recommended several changes in the constitution, having the effect of extending the scope of the association. These were adopted substantially as offered.

Changes in the Constitution.

In view of the fact that the *Industrial Banner* has now a considerable constituency of subscribers in the province of Quebec, it was decided to change the name of the association to *The Labour Educational Association of Canada*, dropping the term "Western Ontario".

The association, it was decided, will rigidly confine its activities to the sphere of education, thus avoiding possible conflict of jurisdiction with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

A resolution was unanimously carried to amend the constitution so as to grant representation in the association only to such unions as are eligible to representation in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, thus excluding independent or national unions in localities where Internationals exist.

Other Resolutions.

It was decided to establish a literature and lecture bureau from which speakers might be furnished from time to time to trades councils or unions desiring to hold special or open meetings.

All International union labels were endorsed.

The question of sending one or more representatives to Great Britain to combat alleged misrepresentation of labour conditions in Canada was dealt with by a special committee, which reported in favour of the proposal and that action should be taken immediately. A committee to raise funds for this proposal was appointed.

Power was given to the Executive Committee to enlarge the *Industrial Banner*.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Stephen L. Clark, Galt; first vice-president, A. J. Voegelé, Berlin; second vice-president, Joseph T. Heintzman, Stratford; third vice-president, Daniel Bolender, Guelph; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Starr, Woodstock.

The next meeting will be held at Galt, on Victoria day, 1905.

THE ELECTRO-THERMIC PROCESS OF IRON ORE SMELTING AND STEEL MANUFACTURE—PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.

THE special commission appointed by the Dominion government on December 22, 1903, to inspect the various plants in Europe that are using the electro-thermic process for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel, presented its preliminary report to the hon. the Minister of the Interior during the past month. A copy of extracts from the report was received at the Department of Labour during May, and the following brief reference to the proceedings of the commission during its investigations in Europe and its conclusions drawn therefrom are based upon the information thus obtained.

Places Visited.

The report sets forth the following facts with regard to the different places visited by the commissioners:

Gysinge, Sweden.—Steel of superior quality was found to be manufactured here by the smelting together of charcoal-pig and scrap in an electric furnace of the induction type, a process corresponding to the crucible steel process, but without exposing the melted materials to gases. The furnace produced on an average four tons of steel in twenty-four hours, at a cost of \$1.16 per ton.

Kortfors, Sweden.—The Heroult process of making steel is in operation here, but the furnace is at present employed in making ferro-silicon.

La Praz, France.—Steel is made here from melted scrap, as at Gysinge, but the process permits of the purification of the material employed. The furnace is of the tilting pattern, two electrodes passing through water-cooled joints in the roof. Different classes of steel are made, at a cost of \$1.50 per ingot. Interesting experiments were made for the commission in the production of pig iron from the ore.

Turin, Italy.—The furnace built for the Italian government here was found not to have been in operation for several months. Permission was obtained from the Italian government to inspect the furnace.

Livet, Italy.—The most important experiments witnessed by the commission were those made by Keller, Leleux & Co., of Livet, some 90 tons of iron ore being used to demonstrate the economic production of pig iron by the electric process. The furnace employed is of the resistance type, fully described in the report of the commission. The electric current passes from one electrode through the metal to be reduced to a carbon block, then outside of the furnace by a copper conductor to another carbon block, through the charge, and thence to a second electrode. An ingenious arrangement enables the furnace to be worked continuously. Three sets of experiments were made for the commission, the first demonstrating the electric reduction of iron ore to different classes of pig, the second being conducted with a view of ascertaining the amount of electric energy absorbed in the production of a ton of pig iron, and the third showing the manufacture of original steel of good quality from pig-iron manufactured in the preceding experiments. The experiments were thoroughly successful, the workmen employed being ordinary Italian labourers without any special training. Castings made from the metal showed sharp edges and a smooth surface, and were sound throughout. The electric energy absorbed per ton of pig-iron was found to be 226 horse-power years. The cost of producing a ton of pig-iron, including ore, coke, lime, labour, electrical energy, &c., was found to be \$10.60.

Other processes, with regard to which papers have been published and patents obtained, were found to have as yet no

plant in operation by which their methods might be tested.

Conclusions.

The conclusions of the commission, as based upon the above observations, were set forth as follows :—

It must be pointed out that the results obtained at Livet were the results of experiments in furnaces not specially adapted to the work required to be done. With the improved furnaces, of which the Commission has secured detailed drawings, permitting, on account of higher column of charge, a more effective use of the reducing power of the carbon monoxide evolved and the employment of machinery for charging the furnace to reduce the cost of labour, a much better figure than the one given may be expected.

Processes of electric smelting must as yet be regarded as in the experimental stage, no plant existing at present where iron ore is commercially reduced to pig by the electric process. The more remarkable, therefore, it appears that experiments made off-hand, so to say, in furnaces not at all designed to be used for the production of pig should give a figure of cost which would enable an electric plant

properly designed and managed to compete with the blast furnace. It is, moreover, reasonable to expect that as experience in electric smelting accumulates, the design of the electric furnace best suited to the conditions of the high temperatures with which the metallurgist has to deal will undergo changes which will reduce the absorption of electric energy to a minimum. The electric engineer will also be called upon by the new industry to design electric plants specially suited to the conditions of electric smelting. When it is considered that the electric process is applicable to the smelting of all other ores, such as copper, nickel, silver and so forth, that the furnaces are of simple construction and the regulation of the heat supply under perfect control, we may expect that the application of electric energy to the extraction of metals from their ores will not be long delayed and that familiarity with handling large currents and experience gained in electric smelting will result in displacing some of the costly and complicated methods by comparatively simple and economic processes. The immediate effect of a plant erected for the smelting of iron ores which will demonstrate the economic production of pig and the making of steel will arouse the faith of the industrial world in the new metallurgy and other industries dependent upon electricity as the agent, or to which electricity can be applied, will follow as a consequence in the wake of this pioneer plant.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

DURING May the influx of immigrants into Canada was on an exceptionally heavy scale, and it is now anticipated that the present year's return will exceed or equal that of 1903, which in turn showed a vast increase over all previous seasons. The increase was especially noticeable in the number of arrivals from the British Isles, the number leaving Great Britain this year for Canada exceeded those leaving for the United States. Several difficulties tended, on the other hand, to impede the securing of immigrants from the continent of Europe. Steamship companies are now advertising that many steamers to sail have full passenger lists.

With the opening of the St. Lawrence river to navigation, the majority of immigrants were landed during May at Quebec. The arrivals on May 16 alone reached a total of 4,013, and on several other days exceeded 2,000. The majority of these were booked directly through to Winnipeg for distribution in western Canada, and consisted almost exclusively of strong and

healthy individuals, many of whom were sufficiently provided with funds to enable them to begin farming at once on a satisfactory basis. A small proportion of skilled artisans was among the number.

The immigration of farmers from the United States is being actively encouraged, more particularly in view of the counter attractions now being offered to this class within the boundaries of the United States.

Returns of British Immigration during April.

The following is a classification of the immigrants who left British ports for Canada during April :—

| Nationality. | Number of Immigrants. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| English | 7,699 |
| Irish | 487 |
| Scotch | 2,280 |
| Foreign | 2,260 |
| Total | 12,726 |

For the first four months of the present year the arrival of immigrants numbered 15,693, as against 14,738 for the same period in 1903. The arrivals from the continent of Europe numbered 10,268, as compared with 11,382. Statistics furnished by the British Board of Trade show that out of a total number of 36,563 immigrants leaving the British Isles for the colonies since January, 22,599 were reported as sailing to Canada, and though a total decrease of 5,000 is shown for the four months, as compared with 1903, there is an increase of over 1,000 from the British Isles to Canada. The returns include all classes of travellers.

Notes of the Month.

Up to the 20th of May 59 special immigrant trains had arrived in Winnipeg from Montreal.

The subject of colonization was discussed at some length in the Quebec legislature during the month.

One hundred domestic servants from the north of Ireland and Scotland were among the arrivals of the month.

A party of 131 Quakers arrived at Montreal on May 25 from England, 60 of the party being destined for Winnipeg and the balance for Saskatoon, N.W.T.

Some complaints were received from a number of Scottish immigrants who had been given fraudulent agreements for employment in Toronto.

The new Quebec immigration hospital received its first contingent of detained immigrants during May, 28 immigrants being brought from St. John on May 1.

The Department of Immigration of British Columbia received notice from the Agent General of the province in London that a party of upwards of 250 persons, most of whom possess capital, is about to start for British Columbia.

A party of 500 French immigrants, it is stated, will sail from Bordeaux during June for Manitoba and the Territories. A party under the direction of the Dominion immigration agent in Paris sailed on May 15.

Reports submitted to the Colonization Society of Montreal during May showed that the outlook for colonization in the northern sections of Quebec was very favourable this year.

A circular letter warning people not to immigrate to Canada without serious previous consideration was sent to the Scottish newspapers by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council during May.

The Lake St. John Colonization Society held its annual meeting in Quebec during May, with about 800 members present. The annual report of the society showed that 2,927 new settlers were sent into the Lake St. John district last year. An attractive settler's guide has been issued by the society.

According to the statistics published by the Ontario Commissioner of Crown Lands, 12,725 settlers bought tickets in Great Britain during 1903 to Toronto and points west of Toronto in Ontario. In 1902 the number was 5,567, and in 1901, 2,520. The total over-sea immigration to Ontario in 1903 was 17,056. Land sales to actual settlers during the year averaged 168 acres for 509 farms, or a total of 81,440 acres. There were also free grant locations amounting to 1,383 farms, or 220,960 acres, and 2,000 military land grants of 160 acres each.

Homestead Entries for April, 1904.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of April, 1904, as compared with the month of April, 1903:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES FOR APRIL.

| Agency. | 1904. | 1903. | Increase. | Decrease |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Alameda..... | 91 | 185 | ..... | 94 |
| Battleford..... | 146 | 116 | 30 | ..... |
| Brandon..... | 33 | 51 | ..... | 18 |
| Calgary..... | 388 | 373 | 15 | ..... |
| Dauphin..... | 27 | 39 | ..... | 12 |
| Edmonton..... | 183 | 465 | ..... | 282 |
| Kamloops..... | 18 | 7 | 11 | ..... |
| Lethbridge..... | 251 | 248 | 3 | ..... |
| Minnedosa..... | 15 | 51 | ..... | 36 |
| New Westminster | 4 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| Prince Albert.... | 130 | 388 | ..... | 258 |
| Regina..... | 573 | 1,273 | ..... | 700 |
| Red Deer..... | 123 | 216 | ..... | 93 |
| Winnipeg..... | 40 | 159 | ..... | 119 |
| Yorkton..... | 300 | 2,204 | ..... | 1,904 |
| Total | 2,322 | 5,778 | 60 | 3,516 |

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease in the number of homestead entries made during April, 1904, of 3,456. The reason for this decrease is on account of 1,716 entries having been made during the corresponding month last year at the Yorkton agency by the Doukhobors.

A statement of entries made during the first ten months of the fiscal year 1903-4 is as follows :—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-APRIL.

| Month. | 1903. | 1902. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| July..... | 3,438 | 2,622 | 816 | ..... |
| August..... | 2,288 | 1,904 | 384 | ..... |
| September..... | 1,845 | 1,416 | 429 | ..... |
| October..... | 1,958 | 2,142 | ..... | 184 |
| November..... | 2,406 | 2,482 | ..... | 76 |
| December..... | 1,570 | 1,640 | ..... | 70 |
| | 1904. | 1903. | | |
| January.. | 1,240 | 1,109 | 131 | ..... |
| February.. | 1,128 | 1,165 | ..... | 37 |
| March..... | 1,330 | 2,325 | ..... | 995 |
| April..... | 2,322 | 5,778 | ..... | 3,456 |
| Total | 19,525 | 22,583 | 1,760 | 4,818 |

It will be seen that the net decrease for the last ten months amounted to 3,058.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia during the month of April, 1904, were as follows :—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS.

| Nationalities. | Number of Entries. |
|--|--------------------|
| Canadians from Ontario..... | 324 |
| " Quebec..... | 41 |
| " Nova Scotia..... | 26 |
| " New Brunswick..... | 13 |
| " Prince Edward Island..... | 11 |
| " Manitoba..... | 45 |
| " North-west Territories..... | 29 |
| " British Columbia..... | 12 |
| Persons who had previous entry..... | 199 |
| Canadians returned from United States..... | 40 |
| Americans..... | 671 |
| Newfoundlanders..... | ..... |
| English..... | 437 |
| Scotch..... | 123 |
| Irish..... | 34 |
| French..... | 11 |
| Belgians..... | 6 |
| Swiss..... | 6 |
| Italians..... | 1 |
| Roumanians..... | 23 |
| Greeks..... | ..... |
| Syrians..... | 1 |
| Germans..... | 42 |
| Austro-Hungarians..... | 138 |
| Hollanders..... | 8 |
| Danes (other than Icelanders)..... | 4 |
| Icelanders..... | 13 |
| Swedo-Norwegians..... | 39 |
| Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)..... | 18 |
| Mennonites..... | 3 |
| Doukhobors..... | 4 |
| Chinese..... | ..... |
| Total | 2,322 |
| Representing 5,522 souls. | |

Of a total number of 711 entries made during April by persons coming from the United States to Canada 139 were from Dakota, 126 from Minnesota, 64 from Wisconsin, 39 from Washington, 51 from Iowa, 50 from Montana, and 45 from Michigan.

Lands Patented in April, 1904.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the

North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of April, 1903, compared with the month of April, 1904, is as follows:—

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED IN APRIL.

| Nature of Grant. | Number of Patents. | Number of Acres. |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| British Columbia homesteads... | 7 | 805.13 |
| British Columbia sales..... | 8 | 1,996.00 |
| Coal Land sales..... | 1 | 160.00 |
| Commutation grants..... | 2 | 94.73 |
| Homesteads..... | 335 | 53,063.18 |
| Hudson's Bay Co..... | | |
| Manitoba Act grants..... | 1 | 74.80 |
| Military homesteads..... | 1 | 320.00 |
| Mineral rights..... | | |
| North-west Half-breed grants... | 52 | 8,630.64 |
| Parish sales..... | 2 | 253.00 |
| Quit claim special grant..... | 1 | |
| Railways— | | |
| Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co..... | | |
| Canadian Northern Ry. Co..... | 6 | 1,999.99 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. grants... | 8 | 13,753.00 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. Roadbed and Station Grounds..... | 8 | 138.82 |
| Manitoba North-western Ry..... | | |
| Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry..... | 96 | 30,077.40 |
| Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co..... | 5 | 1,592.64 |
| Sales..... | 49 | 36,882.35 |
| School lands sales..... | 4 | 802.00 |
| Special grants..... | 8 | 227.00 |
| Yukon Territory sales..... | 5 | 366.84 |
| Yukon Territory special..... | 2 | |
| Total..... | 601 | 151,237.52 |

In April, 1903, the number of patents issued was 708, covering an area of 315,735.34 acres.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1904.

The department has received notice of the following organizations as having been formed during the month of May, 1904:—

Nova Scotia:

Amherst—Tailors.

“ *Carpenters.*

New Brunswick:

Moncton—Tailors.

Quebec:

Montreal—Tailors.

“ *Garment Workers.* (The

garment workers were formerly members of the Knights of Labour, but owing to the break-up of that organization in Montreal, the members affiliated with the National Trades and Labour Congress).

St. Hyacinthe—Printers.

Ontario:

Ottawa—Machinists.

Guelph—Clerks.

Manitoba:

Winnipeg—Steam Engineers.

“ *Structural Iron Workers.*

“ *Railway Carmen.*

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1904.

The following article, intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Department of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals, and on the references contained in the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* published in the present issue.

Canadian trade and revenue returns received during May show, on the whole, a slight falling off as compared with April,

1904, and with May a year ago, though for the ten months of the fiscal year both departments show material increases upon the same period of 1902-3. The comparatively poor showing is attributed almost wholly to the severe winter season and the late opening of spring. With continued favourable weather conditions, the outlook is regarded favourably, domestic and imperial trade being particularly encouraging.

Reference in more detail to recent developments in the several branches of Canadian trade, foreign, imperial and domestic, and to the latest reports of Dominion revenue, is as follows:—

IMPORTS.

| | MONTH OF APRIL. | | TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1903. | 1904. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Dutiable goods..... | 12,041,840 | 11,945,999 | 109,030,545 | 120,115,878 |
| Free goods..... | 8,502,772 | 8,154,769 | 66,954,103 | 75,508,602 |
| Total..... | 20,544,612 | 20,100,768 | 175,984,648 | 195,624,480 |
| Coin and bullion..... | 564,933 | 139,719 | 4,234,331 | 3,648,024 |
| Grand total..... | 21,109,545 | 20,240,487 | 180,218,979 | 199,272,504 |
| Duty collected..... | 3,224,767 | 3,213,489 | 29,783,082 | 33,186,221 |

EXPORTS.

| | MONTH OF APRIL. | | | | TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL. | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| The Mine..... | 1,263,761 | 7,862 | 1,337,341 | 15,706 | 25,715,330 | 145,749 | 27,392,072 | 184,158 |
| The Fisheries..... | 383,868 | 2 | 379,940 | ..... | 9,343,697 | 17,960 | 8,646,376 | 11,117 |
| The Forest..... | 1,516,305 | 560 | 1,108,561 | 826 | 28,372,173 | 18,992 | 25,791,206 | 265,826 |
| Animals and their produce..... | 2,479,741 | 7,232 | 2,605,482 | 21,409 | 58,655,144 | 524,524 | 55,027,400 | 381,256 |
| Agriculture..... | 2,061,830 | 23,998 | 1,542,706 | 80,638 | 33,331,960 | 5,628,266 | 30,859,328 | 7,887,576 |
| Manufactures..... | 1,727,117 | 214,414 | 1,469,874 | 257,515 | 16,341,961 | 1,840,941 | 15,766,682 | 2,028,556 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 4,533 | 33,896 | 51,349 | 45,842 | 77,653 | 629,710 | 76,344 | 443,350 |
| Total merchandise..... | 9,437,155 | 287,964 | 8,495,253 | 421,936 | 171,857,918 | 8,806,142 | 163,559,408 | 11,201,839 |
| Coin and bullion..... | ..... | 16,308 | ..... | 38,124 | ..... | 443,346 | ..... | 469,700 |
| Grand total..... | 9,437,155 | 304,272 | 8,495,253 | 460,060 | 171,857,918 | 9,249,488 | 163,559,408 | 11,671,539 |

Foreign Trade Returns.

From the accompanying tables of exports and imports, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs, Canada, it will be seen that imports during April showed a slight decline as compared with last year, though the records for the ten months ending April 30, 1904, was over \$19,000,000 in advance of that of the similar period of 1902-3. Exports also show-

ed a decline of about \$700,000 during April, as compared with April, 1903, and for the ten months period a decline of about \$6,000,000, the adverse weather conditions of the winter and early spring seasons being held largely accountable for the diminution. The total trade returns showed a slight decline for the month, but an increase amounting to over \$13,000,000 for the ten months period.

The export butter and cheese trade was particularly dull during May, low prices ruling in the British markets. Shipments of potatoes from Ontario, however, to the United States were unusually active.

Imports from Germany are reported as steadily declining as a result of the putting into force of the surtax, the decrease being particularly noticeable in orders for iron and steel by the railway companies.

Tenders were advertised for by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, for a monthly steamship service over a period of five years between Canada and Mexico. Tenders will be received up to August 1. Vancouver, B.C., will be the Canadian terminal port on the Pacific, and Montreal in summer and Halifax in winter the terminals on the Atlantic. The Atlantic service will touch also at Nassau, the Bahamas and at Havana, Cuba. The vessels are to run under the British flag, and are to have a carrying capacity of not less than 3,000 tons, with passenger accommodation, being capable of maintaining between ports a minimum speed of ten knots per hour.

Returns of the winter shipping business from St. John, N.B., which closed during the month, shows the export trade of the port to have been the largest on record. There were ninety-six sailings in all, and the total value of shipments reached \$50,875,189. Four vessels sailed for South Africa with \$772,727 worth of goods on board.

Imperial Trade—Reports of Commercial Agents.

The weekly reports of commercial agents and trade inquiries, issued during April by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, show openings in Great Britain for Canadian starch, fruit, pulp, prussiate of potash and potatoes. Considerable attention is paid to the trade in butter and cheese, which is dull at present, and the selling qualities of waxed cheese in the British market is referred

to at length, with reference to the opinions of individual buyers. There are also stated to be openings for 'process' butter. In Australia trade conditions are reported generally satisfactory, and the market for Canadian manufactures is improving, obtaining as a rule the preference over foreign goods. Canadian chenilles and curtains, underwear, steam radiators, sawmill machinery, pulp, breakfast foods, furs, paints, fish products, sulphite of copper, acetate of soda, are mentioned as articles for which a demand is now evidenced. From Jamaica it is reported that Canadian flour and meal is growing in favour; Canadian exporters generally are urged to take more trouble in finding out the requirements of the trade, especially as to packing and method of shipment.

It was announced that the Elder-Dempster Steamship Line would carry a certain quantity of cargo to Cape Colony free of charge, the steamer *Monarch* leaving Montreal in the middle of July in order to enable Canadian manufacturers to show their wares at South African ports. The matter will be placed in the hands of the Canadian boards of trade.

According to returns of the British Board of Trade, imports into Great Britain from Canada during April were as follows:—

| | Amount. | Value. |
|----------------------|---------|---------|
| | | £ |
| Cattle..... | 5,568 | 97,698 |
| Sheep and lambs..... | 1,680 | 2,771 |
| Wheat..... Cwt. | 242,100 | 85,943 |
| Meal, flour..... | 121,700 | 61,364 |
| Pease..... " | 32,670 | 10,239 |
| Bacon..... " | 31,157 | 64,702 |
| Hams..... " | 3,523 | 8,556 |
| Butter..... " | 1,458 | 6,250 |
| Cheese..... " | 79,334 | 194,211 |

Domestic Trade.

Backward weather continued to affect trade injuriously during May, though considerable improvement was noted in this respect as compared with April. The

leading wholesale centres reported a uniformly active trade, and among country retailers a fair average business was done, stimulated in western Canada by the heavy arrivals of immigrants. In Quebec and Ontario, however, the effect of the hard winter and late spring still made themselves felt, especially in the districts where the unusual depth of snow and severity of the weather more or less permanently damaged the season's wheat, clover and fruit crop, and where the congestion of the country roads has led to the carrying over of retail stocks. Country paper, however, was fairly well met, and the general outlook, in view of the progress that has been made in the leading industries during the past few weeks, is of a uniformly hopeful nature.

Failures in Canada during April numbered 91, involving liabilities of \$981,179. In April, 1903, only 62 failures occurred, with losses aggregating only \$509,826. Manufacturers' failures were 29 in April, for \$600,757, as compared with 15, for \$207,338, a year ago, and traders' failures 59, as against 44 last year. The excess in the returns for this year was provided almost wholly by the failure of a beet sugar manufacturing company in Ontario. Eliminating this suspension, the month's exhibit, according to Dun's Review, compares most favourably with the corresponding month in recent preceding years.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of La Banque Nationale was held in Quebec on May 18. The net profits of the year were \$152,777, or over 10 per cent of the paid-up capital. \$50,000 was transferred to rest account.

Subscribers to the stock of the Crown Bank of Canada met for organization at Toronto on May 9.

Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the latest official statements of the Department of Finance, Canada, the revenue of the Dominion during April, 1904, amounted to \$5,425,149.10, or a total of \$56,728,716.39 for the first ten months of the current fiscal year. The returns show a decline as compared with April, 1903, of \$339,450.42, but an improvement for the ten months of \$4,366,875.01. As compared with March, a decrease of \$249,627.40 is shown. Current expenditure in April amounted to \$3,141,559.12, as compared with \$3,257,588.98 in April, 1903. For the ten months the total expenditure was \$35,802,813.18, as against \$34,952,674.33 a year ago.

A total of \$951,751.82 was expended by the Dominion on capital account, the chief items of which were as follows :—

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Public Works, Railways and | |
| Canals.. . . . | 536,001 71 |
| Militia.. . . . | 174,609 30 |
| Bounties on iron and steel.. | 113,003 45 |
| Federal lands.. . . . | 100,141 30 |

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signature of both parties in the last days of the month of April and during the month of May, together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule in each contract :—

BIG HARBOUR, N.S.

Wharf and approach thereto at Big Harbour, N.S., April 28, 1904; \$3,785.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages, Not less than | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------|
| Contractor's foreman carpenter.... | \$2.50 | per day of 10 hours. | |
| Carpenters..... | 2.00 | " | 10 " |
| Blacksmiths..... | 2.50 | " | 10 " |
| Blacksmiths' helpers..... | 1.50 | " | 10 " |
| Ordinary labourers..... | 1.25 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with 1 horse and cart..... | 2.00 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with 2 horses and wagon..... | 3.00 | " | 10 " |

McKAY'S POINT, N.S.

Public wharf at McKay's Point, N.S., April 30, 1904; \$5,442..

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages, Not less than | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------|
| Contractor's foreman carpenter.... | \$2.50 | per day of 10 hours. | |
| Carpenters..... | 2.00 | " | 10 " |
| Blacksmiths..... | 2.50 | " | 10 " |
| Blacksmiths' helpers..... | 1.50 | " | 10 " |
| Ordinary labourers..... | 1.25 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with 1 horse and cart..... | 2.00 | " | 10 " |
| Driver with 2 horses and wagon..... | 3.00 | " | 10 " |

NANAIMO, B.C.

Addition to Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue offices, &c., Nanaimo, B.C., May 4, 1904; \$14,475.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages, Not less than | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Foreman stonemason..... | \$5.50 | per day of 8 hours. | |
| Foreman mason..... | 5.50 | " | 8 " |
| Foreman bricklayer..... | 5.50 | " | 8 " |
| Foreman carpenter..... | 4.00 | " | 9 " 8 on Saturday. |
| Stonemasons..... | 4.50 | " | 8 " |
| Masons..... | 4.50 | " | 8 " |
| Bricklayers..... | 4.50 | " | 8 " |
| Carpenters..... | 3.00 | " | 9 " 8 on Saturday. |
| Joiners..... | 3.50 | " | 9 " 8 " |
| Stair builders..... | 3.50 | " | 9 " 8 " |
| Plasterers (including lathing)..... | \$0.25 | per yard. | |
| Painters and glaziers..... | 3.25 | per day of 9 hours. | |
| Tinners..... | 3.00 | per day of 10 hours. | |
| Steamfitters..... | 3.50 | " | 10 " |
| Gas fitters..... | 3.50 | " | 10 " |
| Plumbers..... | 3.50 | " | 10 " |
| Sheet metal roofers..... | 3.25 | " | 10 " |
| Shinglers..... | 3.00 | " | 9 " |
| Builders' labourers..... | 2.50 | " | 9 " |
| Ordinary labourers..... | 2.50 | " | 9 " |
| Rock drillers..... | 2.75 | " | 9 " |
| Rock blasters..... | 2.75 | " | 9 " |
| Quarrymen..... | 2.50 | " | 9 " |
| Driver, 1 horse and cart..... | 4.00 | " | 9 " |
| Driver, 2 horses and wagon..... | 6.00 | " | 9 " |
| Driver, 1 horse..... | 4.00 | " | 9 " |
| Driver, 2 horses..... | 6.00 | " | 9 " |
| Timekeeper..... | 3.00 | " | 9 " |

LES ESCOUMAINS, QUE.

Construction of a wharf at Les Escoumains, Que., May 7, 1904; \$11,478.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages, | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Not less than | |
| Contractor's foreman carpenter.... | \$2.50 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Carpenters..... | 1.75 | " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths..... | 2.00 | " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths' helpers..... | 1.25 | " 10 " |
| Ordinary labourers..... | 1.25 | " 10 " |
| Driver with 1 horse and cart..... | 2.00 | " 10 " |
| Driver, 2 horses and wagon..... | 3.00 | " 10 " |

LOTBINIERE, QUE.

Construction of a roadway from the shore to the isolated block at Lotbinière, Que., May 7, 1904; \$13,400.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

| Trade or Class of Labour. | Rate of Wages, | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Not less than | |
| Contractors' forman carpenter..... | \$2.25 | per day of 10 hours. |
| Carpenters..... | 1.50 | " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths..... | 1.75 | " 10 " |
| Blacksmiths' helpers..... | 1.25 | " 10 " |
| Ordinary labourers..... | 1.15 | " 10 " |
| Driver with 1 horse and cart..... | 2.00 | " 10 " |
| Driver with 2 horses and wagon..... | 3.00 | " 10 " |

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

THE month of May was marked by numerous trade disputes, particularly in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The cities of Quebec and Montreal were the localities most seriously affected, and building operations in both these places were greatly impeded. The effects of the disputes, however, were only felt in the districts where they occurred, and did not have any appreciable influence over the general industrial conditions of the country.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of disputes of importance in existence during May was 31, compared with 23 in

the previous month and 45 in May, 1903. Of the 31, eight commenced prior to May 1 and 23 after. About 232 firms and establishments were concerned in the disputes, and 3,578 employees, of whom about 570 were reported to have been indirectly affected.

The magnitude of the new disputes is indicated in the following table, according to the number of working-people involved:

| Magnitude. | Number of Disputes. |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| From 300 to 500..... | 4 |
| From 200 to 300..... | 1 |
| From 100 to 200..... | 4 |
| From 50 to 100..... | 2 |
| From 6 to 25..... | 4 |
| From 25 to 50..... | 7 |

Loss of time in working days.—The total loss of time to employees by trade

disputes during the month of May was approximately 33,058 working days. The difficulty in estimating the loss of time in the case of disputes such as those of the building trades in Quebec and Montreal, where the numbers of strikers were daily diminished through agreements being reached with different employers, or through the strikers undertaking contracts on their own account, or leaving the country, renders it impossible to give more than a general estimate. It is sufficiently accurate, however, for purposes of comparison. In April of the present year the loss of time was estimated at 14,630 working days, and in May, 1903, there was a loss of 170,364 days, including only the working-people directly affected by trade disputes.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month :—

| Trades. | Number of Disputes. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Building.. . . . | 12 |
| Clothing.. . . . | 3 |
| Food and tobacco preparation.. . . . | 3 |
| Printing and bookbinding.. . . . | 1 |
| Unskilled labour.. . . . | 1 |
| Miscellaneous.. . . . | 3 |

From the above, it may be seen that the disputes in the building trades amounted to more than half of the total number. The three miscellaneous industries in which there were disputes comprised a cordage factory, a paper factory and a paper-box factory.

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes :—

| Causes. | Number of Disputes. |
|--|---------------------------|
| For increase of wages.. . . . | 8 |
| For decrease in hours.. . . . | 2 |
| For increase of wages and decrease of hours.. . . . | 5 |
| For recognition of union.. . . . | 2 |
| For increase of wages, decrease of hours and recognition of union.. . . . | 1 |
| Against employment of certain per- sons.. . . . | 4 |
| For taking holiday without leave.. . . . | 1 |

Methods of settlement.—Out of the 31 disputes which were in existence during the month of May, definite settlements were reported in the case of 17, leaving 14 still unsettled at the end of the month. Of the 17

that were terminated, 8 were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, and one by negotiations aided by the friendly mediation of the Secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labour. The remaining eight were terminated without negotiations, in six cases by decision of the strikers, in three by their places being filled, and in the remaining one, which was a lockout, by the company voluntarily taking back its employees.

Results of disputes.—Of the 17 disputes which were settled, six resulted in favour of the employers, three in favour of the employees, and five ended in a compromise, more or less favourable to the working-people. In two cases, both sides were partially successful, some firms having granted all the demands of the men, and others having refused them all. In the remaining case, conditions remained the same, the cause of the trouble having been merely absence from work without leave.

Disputes commenced prior to the beginning of the Month.

There were eight disputes in existence beginning of the month. Of these, only ginning of the month. Of these, only two remained unsettled on June 1, namely, strikes of granite cutters at Montreal and cigarmakers at St. Thomas, Ont. There was little change in the situation of either of these disputes. It was reported that many granite cutters left Montreal for other places. The cause of this dispute was a decision of the employers to conduct 'open shops.' In the case of cigarmakers at St. Thomas, Ont., who demanded an increase in wages amounting to 50 cents and \$1 respectively per 1,000 cigars, according to the class of work, negotiations were conducted with the firm during May, and were still in progress at the end of the month.

Six of the old disputes were definitely settled. These were strikes of painters at Quebec and Montreal, lockouts of cigarmakers at Hamilton and London, Ont., and strikes of coal drivers and leather

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF MAY.

| Province. | Locality. | Occupation. | Alleged Cause or Object. | No. of Establishments affected. | Approximate No. of Employees affected. | | Date of commencement. | Date of termination. | Result. |
|---|---------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | | Di- | *Indi- | | | |
| | | | | | rectly | rectly | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | Montreal.... | Granitecutters..... | Decision of employers to run open shops.. | 8 | 25 | ..... | Apr. 1 | ..... | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| "..... | Quebec..... | Painters..... | Demand for increase in wages from 17½ to 25 cents per hour. | 11 | 104 | ..... | " 1 | May 18 | Strike declared off unconditionally. |
| "..... | Montreal..... | "..... | Demand for recognition of union..... | 60 | 450 | ..... | " 19 | " 17 | Strike declared off, many employers having signed agreement. |
| Ontario..... | Hamilton..... | Cigarmakers..... | Lockout on account of demand for increase in wages. | 1 | 120 | 80 | " 25 | " 3 | Demand of union withdrawn. |
| "..... | London..... | "..... | Lockout on account of demand of Hamilton union. | 1 | 83 | 90 | " 21-28 | " 3 | " " " |
| "..... | Hamilton..... | Coal drivers..... | Demand for increase in wages from \$8 to \$9 per week. | 2 | 15 | ..... | " 25 | " 7 | Increase in wages granted. |
| "..... | "..... | Leather workers.. | Discharge of an employee following demand for Saturday half holiday. | 12 | 25 | ..... | " 22 | " 14 | Ten retail shops signed agreement; two wholesale shops refused and men sought work elsewhere. |
| "..... | St. Thomas.. | Cigarmakers..... | Demand for increase in wages of \$1 per 1,000 cigars. | 1 | 12 | ..... | " 30 | ..... | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario .. | Kingston..... | Plumbers..... | Demand for increase in wages and 9-hour day. | 12 | 30 | ..... | May | 2 May 4 | Slight increase in wages granted. |
| "..... | Windsor..... | "..... | Demand for 9-hours week days, 5 hours Saturdays and 30 and 36 cents per hour. | 6 | 13 | ..... | " 2 | " 23 | Wages increased to 35 cents for first-class men and 28 cents per hour for second-class men. |
| Quebec..... | Montreal. . . | "..... | Demand for 35 cents an hour and an 8-hour day. | 125 | 400 | ..... | " 2 | ..... | No settlement reported at end of month, but most employers had signed agreement. |
| "..... | "..... | Marble workers.. | Demand for increase in wages from 22½c. to 27½c. per hour. | ✓ 160 | 35 | ..... | " 2 | ..... | Four firms had signed agreement at end of month. |
| Ontario..... | Berlin..... | Bricklayers, masons & plasterers | Demand for increase in wages from 35c. to 40c. an hour.. | ..... | 54 | ..... | " 2 | " 5 | Wages increased to 37½ cents per hour on current contracts and 40 cents on all new ones. |
| Quebec..... | Montreal..... | Cordage workers . | Demand for increase of 10 per cent in wages. | 1 | 210 | ..... | " 2 | " 9 | Employees returned to work, and increase granted. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---|---|----|-----|-----|---|---------|--|
| Ontario | Merittion | Papermakers | Decision of company to return to longer working hours. | 1 | 41 | 26 | " | 1 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| " | Niagara Falls | Rock drillers and helpers, steam engineers & hoist runners. | Demand for increase in wages | 3 | 165 | 325 | " | 7, 8, 9 | Demands granted with slight change in drillers' demand. |
| " | Toronto | Brewery workers. | Demand for increase in wages from 12 to 15 per cent and shorter hours in some departments. | 2 | 100 | | " | 6 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Quebec | Montreal | Stonecutters. | Demand for higher wages and shorter hours. | 39 | 309 | 15 | " | 9 | Five employers signed agreement. Only 60 strikers were left at end of month. |
| Ontario | Windsor | Painters and decorators. | Decision of employers to run open shops. | 8 | 34 | | " | 9 | Employers agreed to recognize union and pay union scale. |
| Quebec | Quebec | Carpenters and joiners. | Demand for increase in wages, shorter hours and adoption of union rules. | 16 | 115 | | " | 9 | Eleven firms signed agreement; about 70 men still out at end of month. |
| N. Brunswick | St. John | Tailors. | Refusal of employers to adopt new scale of wages. | 4 | 11 | | " | 10 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Quebec | Sherbrooke | Stonecutters | Demand for day of nine hours instead of ten. | 1 | 15 | | " | 10 | Men sought work elsewhere and their places were filled. |
| " | St. Hyacinthe | Shoe workers. | Lockout on account of refusal to work on Ascension Day. | 1 | 25 | | " | 12 | Employees were all taken back. |
| " | Montreal | Bookbinders | Employment of girls on work previously done by men. | 5 | 39 | | " | 16 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Brickmakers | Demand for recognition of union. | 11 | 350 | | " | 20 | Men returned to work. Union not recognized. |
| Manitoba | Winnipeg | Journeyman tailors. | Refusal of firms to sign schedule | 2 | 27 | | " | 18 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| Ontario | Toronto | Brewery workers. | Employment of non-unionists, causing strike in one brewery, followed by lock-out in three others. | 4 | 100 | | " | 23 | No settlement reported at end of month, but breweries claimed to be no longer affected. |
| Quebec | Montreal | Paper-box makers | Objection to change of foreman | 1 | 18 | 12 | " | 23 | New foreman retained. old foreman given job on cutting machine; all hands returned to work except one. |
| Ontario | Hamilton | Tobacco workers. | Importation of 30 coloured tobacco workers from United States. | 1 | 14 | | " | 23 | No settlement reported at end of month. |
| " | Toronto | Civic labourers | Demand for increase in wages from 20 and 22 to 25 cents per hour. | 1 | 40 | | " | 26 | Wages of pipe-layers and tinmen increased from 22 to 25 cents per hour, and some drain-diggers advanced from 20 to 22 cents. |
| " | Toronto | Brickmakers. | Demand for higher wages. | 1 | | | " | 30 | No settlement reported at end of month. |

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true, that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interest of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention. Moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

workers at Hamilton. With regard to the strike of painters at Quebec, this dispute was stated to have been practically over by the end of April, eight firms having accepted the terms of the union. It was not, however, until May 18 that the strike was officially declared over, and the painters' union definitely abandoned their attempt to induce the other employers to sign the agreement for higher wages. On May 17, the strike of painters at Montreal was officially declared off, all the men being at that time employed by contractors who had signed the agreement, although there were still some who had not done so.

The lockout of cigarmakers employed by the Geo. E. Tuckett Company at Hamilton and London came to an end on May 3, when the local union of cigarmakers at Hamilton withdrew its demand for higher wages, the International Union of Cigarmakers having refused to sanction the demand. With the settlement at Hamilton, the lockout at London naturally ended, as it was only due to the action of the Hamilton union.

A strike of leather-workers at Hamilton, which began on April 22, was terminated on May 14. The dispute was due to a demand for a Saturday half-holiday, and it affected two wholesale and ten retail shops. All the retail shops granted the men's demand, but the wholesale shops refused to do so, and their former employees therefore sought work elsewhere.

With regard to other old disputes, mention may be made of the fact that a strike of machinists at Vancouver, B.C., which was reported in the April and May numbers of the *Labour Gazette*, was still in existence throughout the month of May, so far as the trade union was concerned, although the company claimed, on April 19, to be no longer affected by it.

Early in May the strike of papermakers of the E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, Que., which began in January, was formally declared off, and the following resolution was adopted and forwarded to the company by

the Hull lodge of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers :—

That we do discontinue the fight for shorter hours, which has been in operation since January last. We would ask that any hard feeling that may have arisen through this trouble be allowed to drop, and the same cordial relations shall exist between your company and your former employees that existed previous to this trouble.

New Disputes.

The most important disputes of the month were those connected with the building trades at Montreal, which seriously interfered with the work of construction. Building operations were also hampered at Quebec by trade disputes. Although there were others of considerable magnitude, such as a strike of rock drillers, engineers, &c., at Niagara Falls, Ont., brickmakers and brewery workers at Toronto, and cordage workers at Montreal, their effects were not seriously felt beyond the establishments directly concerned.

Strikes in Building Trades at Montreal.

On May 2, two new strikes in the building trades at Montreal were added to those of the granite cutters and painters, which were already in existence. The new ones affected about 400 plumbers and 100 marble workers. In addition to these, about 300 soft stonecutters struck work on May 9. No definite settlement was reached in the case of any of these disputes in the course of the month.

The demand of the plumbers was for 35 cents an hour and an 8-hour day, instead of 25 cents an hour and a 9-hour day. About 100 shops were affected. On May 3 the striking plumbers reported that 13 master plumbers had signed the agreement, and at the end of the month the majority had signed. The following are the terms submitted to the employers for their signature :—

Whereas, it is the desire to have a better and fuller understanding between the master plumbers of Montreal and vicinity, and Local 144 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, it is hereby agreed that this contract being signed by both parties is to go in full effect on May 1, 1904, and to continue until May 1, 1905.

Article 1.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Working hours to be from April 1 to Oct. 1, 8 a.m. to 12 a.m., 1 p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m.; from Oct. 1 to April 1, 7.30 a.m. to 12 a.m., 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., and the salary paid shall not be less than thirty-five cents an hour.

Article 2.—That all master plumbers, employing journeymen plumbers, gas, steam or hot water fitters in the city of Montreal and vicinity, bind themselves to employ none but good standing members of Local 144.

Article 3.—No gas, steam or hot water fitters shall work more than one helper. That only one apprentice plumber be allowed to each shop and before entitled to another apprentice there shall be four journeymen plumbers employed.

Five years shall constitute the time each apprentice shall have to serve before he shall be recognized as a journeyman plumber, gas, steam or hot water fitter, and be entitled to admission and protection of Local 144, and that each apprentice must serve three years before using tools, and that not more than one apprentice using tools be employed in any one shop, but before another apprentice using tools be employed there must be five journeymen of Local 144 employed.

Article 4.—All overtime work shall be paid at the rate of time and a half, and double time for the following holidays: Sundays, Christmas, New Year's, Labour Day and Dominion Day.

Article 5.—All members of this Local working outside the city shall be governed by the rules of Local 144, and shall have their transportation and board paid, and shall receive single time pay during travelling day or night, Sundays or holidays (night time excepted if sleeping berth is furnished), and that all work done in the city outside a radius of one mile from shop where member is employed, his car fare to be paid to and fro.

Article 6.—That no member of Local 144 shall perform any labour pertaining to his trade, or install any material supplied to him by or for other than his employer, who shall be a bona fide master plumber, that is, one keeping a place of business and paying taxes to that effect. But incorporated bodies or concerns to be an exception to this article.

Article 7.—Members of Local 144 do not bind themselves to work on jobs where there is labour trouble.

Article 8.—All members starting the day's work shall be employed by the employer the entire day, or shall be entitled to a day's pay, but will only be paid the time he has worked provided he quits the job on his own account.

Article 9.—In case of any grievances arising, said grievances to be referred to a committee of three named by Local 144, and three by parties interested, this committee to have full power to settle said grievances, and in case of failure to agree, the question to be referred to two disinterested parties to be chosen one by each committee of three, and in case of no agreement from those two parties, the question to be referred to some one appointed by those two, and decision to be final, but the whole of grievances to be settled within fifteen days from first meeting of first committee.

On January 16 the marble workers' union of Montreal addressed the following letter to the master marble dealers, which was endorsed by the Building Trades Council on April 14:—

'Gentlemen,—Since our representatives met you last April, the condition of the labour class has become more serious than we expected, the cost of domestic life has increased more in proportion than the small increase we received from you during the past year. After careful inquiry we find that the condition as well as the wages of marble workers (especially in Montreal) is much inferior to that of marble workers elsewhere. On the other hand the agreement we signed has not given us satisfaction on several points. Therefore we are obliged to send you the following resolutions adopted at No. 34, : x' r, p, et aoin shdriu cmfwy cmfwyp by the members of the Marble Workers' Local No. 34, said resolutions which we hope that with your spirit of justice, you will study and adopt, and which will we firmly believe give satisfaction to both parties interested.

Article 1. None but members of local union No. 34 of the International Association of Marble Workers shall be employed.

Article 2. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. Labour hours to begin from 7 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p.m.

Article 3. Extra hours shall be paid as follows: from 5 p.m., to midnight, time and a half; after midnight and Sundays and all legal holidays, which are as follows: New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Empire Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, which shall be paid double time, and all members of Local 34 sent out of city to work shall receive full pay for time spent on railways or steamboats.

Article 4. The minimum wages for cutters, setters, cutters and planners on machines and marble and mosaic tile setters shall be \$2.50 per day of 9 hours.

Article 5. The minimum wages of bed rubbers, sawyers and polishers on machines, shall be \$2.25 per day.

Article 6. Hand polishers, whether male or female, shall receive \$2 per day, only female polishers belonging to Local 34 International Association Marble Worker shall be employed.

Article 7. All piece work for all members of Local 34, shall be abolished.

Article 8. No foreman of any branch of the trade shall be imposed on members of Local 34, if he is not a competent marble worker.

Article 9. Any foreman working at the bench, whether cutter or polisher, must be a member of Local 34.

Article 10. Apprentice marble workers must serve four years, before being considered a journeyman; after four years said apprentice will be considered a journeyman and competent to command local union wages.

Article 11. One apprentice to each group of six cutters or polishers, number to be limited to six in every shop, average number of journeymen in each branch during the year to be the basis of this article.

Article 12. Employing less than six cutters or polishers, shall be entitled to one apprentice.

Article 13. No employee bearing a card which entitles him to work as a cutter or setter shall be allowed or forced to polish, or vice versa.

Article 14. All work regarding marble industry shall be worked by marble workers of Local Union No. 34, only.

Article 15. No firm shall force their men to go to do work or replace men who would be in difficulty with their employees on any buildings or other contracts.

Article 16. The difficulties that might arise between employers and employees and not pro-

vided in these regulations, shall be exposed to a committee of six persons, three representatives of the employers' association and three from Marble Workers' Local 34.

Article 17. No employer, should he be in conflict with his men, shall be authorized to act on such a committee. But may be allowed to explain his reasons, after which he will retire; question to be settled by the committee. If said committee should fail to come to an understanding, they could have power to select an umpire whose decision should be accepted as final.

Article 18. This agreement, contracted between the Master Marble Workers' Association of Montreal and International Marble Workers' Local Union 34, shall take force on the 1st of May, 1904, and end on the 1st of May, 1905. Three months notice to be given by both parties to put an end to his treaty of Local Union 34; should either fail to give such notice this may be considered for another year.

An answer is respectfully solicited by the first of March instant.'

At the end of the month only four firms had signed the above agreement.

On May 9, about 300 stonecutters of Montreal declared a strike, their demand for higher wages and an 8-hour day having been refused. At the end of the month five employers had signed the agreement, and there only remained 60 stonecutters on strike, many of them having left to seek work in other places.

Strike and Lockout of Brewery Workers at Toronto.

About the beginning of the month the brewery workers' union of Toronto presented a demand to their employers for increases in wages amounting to from 12 to 15 per cent, and for shorter hours in some departments. Their demand was refused by all the breweries, and on May 6 the members of the union employed by the O'Keefe Brewery Co. and Reinhardt & Co. ceased work. It was claimed by the brewers that the strikers were unskilled labourers and drivers, and that their places were immediately filled. About 100 men in all went on strike. On May 13 about 15 men employed at the Qormann brewery joined the strikers on account of the employment of two non-unionists. On account of these strikes, a meeting of the Brewers' Association was held that afternoon, and it was decided to pay off the workers in the other three breweries forthwith. This action affected about 100 more men.

The following facts with reference to these disputes were furnished by the Employers' Association of Toronto, with which the Toronto Brewers' Association is affiliated:—

It is claimed that in April, 1903, the brewery workers' union made a demand to each of the breweries in Toronto for a substantial increase in wages. Increases were granted to them amounting to from 23 to 45 per cent of their wages. In April of this year a demand was made for further increase of from 12½ to 15 per cent, with a reduction in hours. The brewers said that they could not make any further advance this year on account of the unfavourable conditions in which the business had been carried on during the past year. A committee was then appointed by the brewers to negotiate with a representative of the International Brewery Workers but failed to meet him. A strike was then declared in the O'Keefe and Reinhardt breweries. On May 10 the Toronto Brewers' Association issued a statement showing that all negotiations with the men had been carried on by the secretary of the association, acting for all the breweries, and announcing that the other brewers of Toronto would decline to accept orders from the customers of the O'Keefe and Reinhardt breweries.

Four days after the lockout in the other breweries, which is mentioned above, the brewers claimed to be no longer affected by the strike, having engaged a full complement of non-union men. The brewers also claimed that the wages they had been paying were higher than those generally received by the labouring classes from whom the brewery workers were drawn.

Strike of Rock Drillers, Engineers and Others at Niagara Falls, Ont.

On May 7 a strike was declared by men at Niagara Falls, Ont., who were engaged on the construction of the works of the new electric power companies there. On the two following days the strikers were joined by others, until there were three firms and 165 men directly involved, and

325 men indirectly involved in the dispute. The classes of people involved were rock drillers and helpers, steam engineers and hoist runners. The cause of the dispute was a demand of the rock drillers, engineers and hoist runners for an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour. Channel drillers demanded an increase of from 30 to 35 cents per hour, and rock drillers' helpers demanded an increase from 20 to 25 cents per hour. Mr. Robert Glocking, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labour, was invited to assist in bringing

about a settlement, and after some negotiations the dispute was terminated by the three firms involved conceding all the demands of the men, with a slight change in the case of the channel drillers, on May 17, 18 and 25.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of May, and which have been reported to the department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1904.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

THE Department of Labour has received notice of 270 accidents to individual workmen during the month of May in different parts of the Dominion, resulting in the loss of 78 lives, and in severe injuries to other workmen to the number of 192.

Compared with the month of April, an increase of 73 is shown in the total number of accidents, being an increase of 19 in the number killed, and an increase of 54 in the number injured.

By industries and groups of trades the record is as follows:—

| Trade or Industry. | Killed. | Injured. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| Agriculture..... | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Fishing..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Lumbering..... | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| Mining..... | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Building trades..... | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Metal trades..... | 2 | 57 | 59 |
| Woodworking trades..... | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| Food and tobacco preparation..... | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Clothing trades..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Textile trades..... | ..... | 4 | 4 |
| Leather trades..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Railway service..... | 16 | 24 | 40 |
| General transport..... | 16 | 24 | 40 |
| Unskilled labour..... | ..... | 10 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 4 | 18 | 22 |
| | 78 | 192 | 270 |

Adding to these returns the numbers killed and injured in accidents which happened in previous months, but of which the department only received information during May, and total returns of 80 killed and 226 injured were received at the department during May.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

By industries and groups of trades the table shows the following record for the month:—

Agriculture.—The table shows eleven killed and nine seriously injured, seven

farmers, two ranchers and two farm hands being included in the former, and six farmers, one rancher and two farm hands in the latter. Two of the fatalities resulted from men being run over by railway trains while following their occupation; one by being struck by lightning while at work in a corn-field; one at a barn-raising; two from drowning; one from a runaway team; one from being pierced by a pitchfork; one from being thrown from a load of hay; one from the kick of a horse; and one from being crushed beneath a truck while moving a house. Three cases of injuries received were caused by the fall of an upright while tearing down a barn. The others were caused by the fall of a tree, a fall from a load of hay, a fall in front of a disc harrow, a blow from an axe while building a fence, in a collision with a street car, and by the fall of a timber at a barn-raising.

Fishing.—The only accident reported to the department under this heading was the drowning of two fishermen on the Saguenay while hunting a porpoise.

Lumbering.—Twelve fatal accidents were reported, and seven resulting in serious injuries. Nine of the fatalities were drownings of shantymen or river drivers, the remaining three being fatal injuries to sawmill hands about machinery. Four of the seven injuries reported were also received by mill-hands about machinery, the remaining 3 being caused by a woodyard employee being jammed between a cart and a railway car, and by falls sustained by mill-hands.

Mining.—Five fatalities were reported, one to a coal miner in Nova Scotia, one by a fall from a scaffolding in an asbestos mine, one to a driver by being run over by a loaded coal truck, one to a driver by being thrown from a coal truck, and one by a fall into a chute. Five of the cases of severe injuries were reported from coal mines, one from being buried in an ore chute, and one to a rock driller by the fall of a casting from the drill.

Building trades.—Seven fatal and nine other serious accidents were reported. Five of the fatalities and three of the injuries were received by carpenters. A painter was drowned while painting the hull of a vessel, and another fell from the roof of a house which he was tarring, dislocating his shoulder and breaking an arm. A stonemason had his leg injured in a fall from a scaffold. A labourer was killed and a second injured by falls of stone, and a third had his jaw broken by a swinging chain. A contractor's foreman received a shock while arranging some electric lights.

Metal trades.—A total of two fatal and fifty-seven less serious accidents was reported. Machinistes reported the largest total of killed and injured, with one of the former and twenty-eight of the latter, the fatality being caused by the fall of an elevator. Among electrical workers one fatality and four serious injuries were reported, the fatal accident being caused by the fall of a timber in a powerhouse. Sheet metal workers reported four cases of serious injuries received. Nine moulders were injured, six of them by molten metal. A blacksmith had a finger crushed. Two iron-workers at Hamilton received severe injuries. Two structural iron-workers and two bridge-workers were also in the list of injured. The balance of the table refers to injuries received by a hardware factory hand, who had his hand crushed between a punch and a steel bar, a labourer in a machine shop who was injured by a fall from a scaffold, an employee of a steel company who had his hand amputated in a broom bridge hoist, a stationary engineer who fell from a ladder while oiling shafting, a bridge foreman crushed by the fall of a piece of steel, a foreman at Shawinigan Falls who fell a distance of thirteen feet, and an asbestos mill-worker who had his hand cut off in a chrome mill.

Woodworking trades.—One fatal accident, the victim's head being cut off by coming in contact with a band saw, was

reported under this heading. The 14 serious injuries reported were to factory hands, ranging in severity from lacerations to the loss of fingers, all the injuries reported being received about machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The only fatal accident reported was the falling of a meat cutter on a meat hook, which caused injuries resulting in his death. Another meat cutter received serious injuries to his head in the same way. Three brewery workers were on the list of injured, one having lost an eye as the result of a blow from a wooden stopper. Two ice cutters were injured, one by being thrown from an ice wagon and the other by a fall in an ice-house. A pork packer had his hand and arm cut in a chopper.

Printing trades.—No accidents were reported under this heading.

Clothing trades.—A rubber worker at Montreal had his right hand cut off by a machine.

Textile trades.—Four mill employees suffered injuries from machinery, three having a hand cut off and the fourth losing a finger in a loom.

Leather trades.—An employee of a leather company was killed by coming in contact with an electric wire, and a leather worker had his foot injured by the fall of a cylinder.

Railway service.—Sixteen employees of railway companies were killed and twenty-four were injured during May. Four conductors were run over by trains and killed. An engineer was badly scalded in a rear end collision between two freight trains, and another engineer was crushed to death between a traction engine and a boat which was being shipped on a car in the rear. Two brakemen were killed between cars while shunting. Another was scalded in a rear-end collision, a fourth had a hand crushed while coupling cars, and a fifth had his leg cut off by a train. A fireman was scalded to death in the rear-end collision above-mentioned; two other firemen

had their legs broken, one an arm broken and one a foot crushed. A sectionman was run over by a train and killed, and five men were more or less seriously injured by a hand-car jumping the track. Two switchmen were killed, one by a yard engine and one by being caught between two cars, and three others seriously injured. Three yardmen were also seriously injured and one killed by being run over by a train. A shop hand was killed at Montreal by a moving train, and a night watchman at Niagara Falls was crushed to death under a car. Two construction hands were fatally injured, one being run over by a train, and the second being crushed between two cars loaded with rails. Severe injuries to a car painter and to four construction workers made up the balance of the list.

General transport.—Thirteen sailors drowned in the wreck of the ss. *Turret Bay* off Halifax, on May 20, account for the large showing of fatalities in this group during May. In addition an elevator boy was killed at Toronto, a longshoreman at Montreal, and a grain elevator employee at Winnipeg. Among those receiving severe injuries, teamsters figure most largely, with a total of 13, nearly all received by falls from their wagons. Four longshoremen were injured by cargo falling on them. A ship labourer, three sailors and a dredge hand complete the table.

Miscellaneous.—Four fatal accidents were reported, one to a dynamiter by a premature explosion, and one to a paper mill hand who was caught in a belt, a second workman losing an arm and a leg at the same time. The most disastrous accident of the month, however, was that by which two laundrymen lost their lives and two others were severely injured in the burning of a laundry at Montreal. Seven firemen were more or less seriously injured, and two paper factory employees in addition to those above mentioned. Two rubber factories sustained severe injuries to a hand. Two clerks, a watchman and a domestic servant complete the list.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 7.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|---------|----------|---|---|
| 1904. | | | | | | |
| <i>Agriculture—</i> | | | | | | |
| Farmer..... | Chesley, Ont.... | May | 1 | 1 | Struck by train while crossing track. | Struck by train while crossing track. |
| " | Shelburne, Ont.... | " | 2 | 1 | While at a barn-raising was struck on head by rafter. | While at a barn-raising was struck on head by rafter. |
| " | Eli, Man..... | " | 5 | 1 | While crossing farm on horseback was thrown into <i>coulée</i> and drowned. | While crossing farm on horseback was thrown into <i>coulée</i> and drowned. |
| " | Guelph, Ont.... | " | 10 | 1 | | A pitchfork thrown to a companion fell and prong entered eye and brain. |
| " | Duart, Ont.... | " | 10 | 3 | Back and hips hurt. | By collapse of uprights while tearing down a barn. |
| " | Moncton, N.B.... | " | 14 | 1 | Rib fractured. | By being thrown from a load of hay. |
| Rancher | Wingham, Ont.... | " | 16 | 1 | | Struck by train while crossing track. |
| " | Calgary, Alta.... | " | 10 | 1 | | Drowned while en route to stock show. |
| " | Medicine Hat, N.W.T. | " | 10 | 1 | | Team ran away. Deceased thrown from wagon and killed. |
| " | Port Moody, B.C. | " | 24 | 1 | Left leg broken. | Struck by falling tree. |
| " | Montreal, Que.... | " | 18 | 1 | Face and head injured. | Collision with street railway car. |
| " | Little Narrows, N.S.... | " | 15 | 1 | | Thrown from load of hay which fell on and smothered him. |
| " | New Canaan, Ont.... | " | 21 | 1 | | While engaged in plowing was kicked by horse. |
| " | Middlesex County, Ont.. | " | 25 | 1 | Feet crushed. | While raising a barn a timber fell on him. |
| " | Fulleton, Ont.... | " | 28 | 1 | | Crushed beneath trucks while moving a house. |
| Farm hand. | Ruxton, Ont.... | " | 3 | 1 | Foot severely cut. | By fall in front of a disc harrow. |
| " | Mountain Grove, Ont.. | " | 7 | 1 | Hand cut off | Struck accidentally by axe while building fences. |
| " | Deerham, Ont.... | " | 25 | 1 | | Struck by lightning while at work in a cornfield. |
| <i>Lumbering</i> | | | | | | |
| Shantyman.... | River Du Sud, Ont.... | " | 26 | 2 | | Drowned while driving logs. |
| " | Calumet, Ont.... | " | 27 | 1 | | Drowned while rafting. |
| " | Winnipeg, Man.... | " | 13 | 1 | | Drowned while trying to shoot a rapid in a boat. |
| " | Beauce, Que.... | " | 13 | 1 | | Drowned while driving logs. |
| " | Bloomfield, N.B.... | " | 13 | 1 | | Drowned while crossing creek on log. |
| " | Cutler, Ont.... | " | 7 | 1 | | Fell from end of boom into lake. |
| " | Huntsville, Ont.... | " | 16 | 1 | | Fell from a log while fixing a boom. |
| " | Les-Soixante Arpents, Que | " | 27 | 1 | | Drowned when driving logs. |
| Employee in woodyard | Kingston, Ont.... | " | 16 | 1 | Leg badly crushed. | Jammed between cart and railway car. |
| Saw-mill hand | Adamston, Ont.... | " | 6 | 1 | Loss of right hand. | By contact with circular saw. |
| " | Verona, Ont.... | " | 11 | 1 | Loss of right foot. | Amputated by machinery. |
| " | St. Pacôme, Que.... | " | 12 | 1 | Leg broken, &c. | By falling a distance of 50 feet. |
| " | St. Jude, Que.... | " | 14 | 1 | Loss of hand | Contact with large saw. |
| " | Maniwaki, Que.... | " | 19 | 1 | | Struck by plank rebounding from buzz saw. |
| " | Chipman, N.B.... | " | 21 | 1 | Loss of arm. | Caught in cogs of machinery, amputated at shoulder. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------|---|
| Fishing— Fisherman..... | Fredericton, N.B..... | 25 | 1 | ..... | 1 | Probably fatal injuries..... | Struck in abdomen by board which flew from machine. By fall from car on to pile of rocks. Decapitated by band saw. Caught on shingle machine. |
| Mining— Miner..... | Parry Sound, Ont..... | 14 | 1 | ..... | 1 | Two fingers lacerated..... | Drowned when hunting a porpoise. |
| " | Deseronto, Ont..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | While at work in a coal mine. |
| " | Saguenay River, Que..... | 26 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | " |
| " | Ladysmith, B.C..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | Leg fractured..... | " |
| " | Union, B.C..... | 6 | 1 | " | 1 | Body crushed..... | " |
| " | Comox, B.C..... | 7 | 1 | " | 1 | Collar bone broken..... | By being caught between a pillar and a box. By fall from scaffolding in asbestos mine. By falling in front of a loaded coal car. Buried for 21 hours in an ore chute. On entering manway fell into chute and was suffocated. Thrown from coal car and neck broken. By fall of coal. Fall of casing from drill. |
| " | Glouce Bay, N.S..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | While ranging electric lights. By fall from scaffold. By fall from building, 30 feet. By bottom of chute for conveying brick and mortar of burnt building to ground falling out. Blood poisoning from wood splinter in arm. While adjusting blinds fell distance of 20 feet. Run over by an electric car. Died from effects of fall from a ladder on 21st Dec. last. By falling of beam on him. Bar of capstan swinging swiftly back crushed in skull. Struck by a piece of wood. Drowned while painting hull of a vessel. |
| " | Asbestos, Que..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | Fell while tarring the roof of a house. |
| " | Coal Creek, B.C..... | 14 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | Struck by swinging chain. By stone falling on them. By stone falling on him. |
| " | Phoenix, B.C..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | Crushed by heavy timber falling on him in power house. Riding on crest of an avalanche. Contact with live wire. Injured by a short circuit while pulling switch. While chipping some wire, a small piece struck the eye. Fell a distance of 13 feet. Struck by an iron splinter. By fall of heavy piece of iron. Caught in machinery. While lifting heavy bar of iron. While fixing an elevator fell a distance of 30 feet. |
| " | Frank, N.W.T..... | 23 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Fernie, B.C..... | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Glouce Bay, N.S..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | 16 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Winnipeg, Man..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Ingersoll, Ont..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Poplar Hill, Ont..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Fort William, Ont..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Valleyfield, Que..... | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 18 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Campbellton, N.B..... | 22 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Sorel, Que..... | 18 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Quebec, Que..... | 30 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | 18 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | " | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Port Colborne, Ont..... | 20 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | " | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Ashcroft, B.C..... | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Vancouver, B.C..... | 19 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Quebec, Que..... | 25 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Peterboro, Ont..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | " | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Shawinigan Falls, Que..... | 23 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | " | 6 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Brantford, Ont..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Toronto, Ont..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Metal Trades— Electrical worker..... | Port Colborne, Ont..... | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Ashcroft, B.C..... | 19 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Vancouver, B.C..... | 25 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Quebec, Que..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Peterboro, Ont..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Shawinigan Falls, Que..... | 23 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Brantford, Ont..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Toronto, Ont..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Foreman..... | Shawinigan Falls, Que..... | 23 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Machinist..... | Montreal, Que..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Brantford, Ont..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Toronto, Ont..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Contractor's foreman..... | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | 16 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Stonemason..... | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Carpenter..... | Winnipeg, Man..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Ingersoll, Ont..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Poplar Hill, Ont..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Fort William, Ont..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Valleyfield, Que..... | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 18 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Campbellton, N.B..... | 22 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Sorel, Que..... | 18 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Quebec, Que..... | 30 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | 18 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | " | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Port Colborne, Ont..... | 20 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | " | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Ashcroft, B.C..... | 13 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Vancouver, B.C..... | 19 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Quebec, Que..... | 25 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Peterboro, Ont..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | " | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Shawinigan Falls, Que..... | 23 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Brantford, Ont..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Montreal, Que..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| " | Toronto, Ont..... | 11 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY—Continued.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| <i>Metal Trades—Con.</i> | | 1904. | | | | |
| Machinist..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | May 18..... | 1 | 1 | Left leg broken, &c..... | By fall down elevator shaft, 50 feet. |
| "..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 18..... | 1 | 1 | Foot badly crushed..... | Run over by cart load of iron. |
| "..... | London, Ont..... | " 14..... | 1 | 1 | Fingers cut off..... | When placing tin for stamping in the press, the drop fell and crushed the hand. |
| "..... | Toronto..... | " 3..... | 1 | 1 | Two fingers crushed..... | Crushed while making strainers with a press. |
| "..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 10..... | 1 | 1 | Right side bruised..... | Struck by tongue of hose cart in harvesting machinery factory. |
| "..... | "..... | " 12..... | 1 | 1 | Fourth right finger burst at end..... | Injured while working on a trestle in harvesting machinery factory. |
| "..... | "..... | " 23..... | 1 | 1 | Right foot bruised and strained..... | By fall of a heap of iron, in harvesting machinery factory. |
| "..... | "..... | " 10..... | 1 | 1 | Finger pierced..... | By sliver of rusty iron. |
| "..... | "..... | " 9..... | 1 | 1 | Finger badly cut..... | When loosening a set-screw, hand slipped and struck sharp edge of die. |
| "..... | "..... | " 10..... | 1 | 1 | Two fingers badly burst..... | By falling of trip-hammer when being fitted up. |
| "..... | Peterboro', Ont..... | " 9..... | 1 | 1 | Foot injured, toe broken..... | By fall of heavy casting. |
| "..... | London, Ont..... | " 14..... | 1 | 1 | Left hand badly lacerated..... | Fingers caught in gearing of machine when cleaning it. |
| "..... | "..... | " 16..... | 1 | 1 | Three toes crushed..... | Foot caught between floor and hoist. |
| "..... | Galt, Ont..... | " 23..... | 1 | 1 | Hand cut..... | Caught in lathe. |
| "..... | Brantford, Ont..... | " 9..... | 1 | 1 | Finger cut off..... | Caught in teeth of milling machine. |
| "..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 9..... | 1 | 1 | "..... | Crushed in an ending machine. |
| "..... | "..... | " 11..... | 1 | 1 | Arm taken off above elbow..... | Caught in gearing and had to be amputated. |
| "..... | Brantford, Ont..... | " 19..... | 1 | 1 | Finger crushed..... | Caught in machinery. |
| "..... | Ottawa, Ont..... | " 11..... | 1 | 1 | Two fingers cut off..... | Caught while operating a press. |
| "..... | "..... | " 16..... | 1 | 1 | Tips of 3 fingers cut off..... | Caught while operating a button-making machine. |
| "..... | "..... | " 20..... | 1 | 1 | Two fingers cut..... | Caught while casting, slipped and cut head. |
| "..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 3..... | 1 | 1 | Hand and head cut..... | Hand cut by casting, slipped and cut head. |
| "..... | "..... | " 4..... | 1 | 1 | Loss of left arm..... | Caught in belting. |
| "..... | Walkerville, Ont..... | " 4..... | 1 | 1 | Body seriously crushed..... | Caught between two steel girders. |
| "..... | London, Ont..... | " 19..... | 1 | 1 | Left thumb badly cut..... | Injured while working in stove factory. |
| "..... | "..... | " 4..... | 1 | 1 | Three fingers cut off..... | Caught in machinery. |
| "..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 2..... | 1 | 1 | Chest and body badly bruised..... | By explosion of molten metal. |
| "..... | "..... | " 2..... | 1 | 1 | Arm badly burned..... | " " " " |
| "..... | Brantford, Ont..... | " 2..... | 1 | 1 | Eye badly burned..... | " " " " |
| "..... | "..... | " 13..... | 1 | 1 | Foot badly burned..... | " " " " |
| "..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | " 25..... | 1 | 1 | Leg burnt and subsequently amputated..... | Struck by a bar coming from Pony Rolls. |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----|----|---|--|--|
| " | " | " | 3 | 1 | Left hand cut. | By slipping of casting. |
| " | " | " | 6 | 1 | Left leg badly bruised, bone splintered. | By rumbler falling on leg. |
| Blacksmith. | Chatham, Ont. | " | 3 | 1 | Finger crushed. | Caught in machinery. |
| Iron worker. | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 25 | 1 | Leg amputated. | Result of a burn while working rollers. |
| " | " | " | 23 | 1 | Leg broken. | Struck by swinging crane. |
| Moulder | " | " | 3 | 1 | Right foot severely burnt. | By splashing of iron. |
| " | " | " | 16 | 1 | Foot badly burnt. | By spilling of molten iron. |
| Structural iron worker. | Smith's Falls, Ont. | " | 4 | 1 | Very seriously injured. | By fall on him of iron girder weighing about 3 tons. |
| " | Walkerville, Ont. | " | 26 | 1 | Skull fractured. | By fall of a heavy piece of iron. |
| " | Komoka, Ont. | " | 18 | 1 | Foot badly crushed. | Iron dropped thereon. |
| Bridge foreman. | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 26 | 1 | Skull fractured. | By fall on him of piece of iron. |
| " | Walkerville, Ont. | " | 4 | 1 | Hand crushed. | By fall from scaffold. |
| Labourer in machine shop. | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 7 | 1 | Hand cut off. | Jammed between punch and steel bar. |
| Hardware factory hand. | Brockville, Ont. | " | 21 | 1 | Hand cut off. | Caught in broom budge hoists. |
| Employee of steel company. | Sydney, N.S. | " | 14 | 1 | Hand crushed; amputated. | By fall from ladder while oiling shafting. |
| Stationary engineer. | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 20 | 1 | Hand crushed; amputated. | Caught in chrome mill. |
| Asbestos mill worker. | Black Lake, Ont. | " | 20 | 1 | Hand crushed; amputated. | Caught in chrome mill. |
| Woodworking Trades— | | | | | | |
| Factory hand. | Ottawa, Ont. | " | 16 | 1 | Loss of three fingers. | Caught in machinery. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 18 | 1 | Loss of two fingers. | " |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 18 | 1 | Hand badly crushed. | " |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " | 10 | 1 | Hand mutilated. | Contact with saw. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 28 | 1 | Four fingers cut off. | Crushed in a box making machine. |
| " | Owen Sound, Ont. | " | 23 | 1 | Right hand middle finger cut off. | Injured while operating a dadoing machine. |
| " | Parry Sound, Ont. | " | 25 | 1 | Two fingers severed. | Head cut off in contact with a band saw. |
| " | Guelph, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | Stomach and ribs hurt. | By a wood shaper. |
| " | Vancouver, B.C. | " | 26 | 1 | Struck by piece of wood. | When fixing a belt on a moving pulley. |
| Spinning wheel maker. | St. Hyacinthe, Que. | " | 21 | 1 | Finger almost cut off. | Caught in a machine. |
| Box factory hand. | Toronto, Ont. | " | 5 | 1 | Two fingers cut. | On trimmer machine. |
| " | " | " | 25 | 1 | Finger cut. | Cut by shaper machine. |
| " | Deseronto, Ont. | " | 27 | 1 | Finger and thumb lacerated. | Hand slipped on saw. |
| " | Toronto, Ont. | " | 17 | 1 | Thumb crushed. | Crushed by door of car. |
| " | " | " | 5 | 1 | Three fingers crushed. | On groover machine. |
| Food and Tobacco Preparation— | | | | | | |
| Brewery employee. | Montreal, Que. | " | 2 | 1 | Internal injuries. | By fall from wagon which passed over his body. |
| " | " | " | 6 | 1 | Injuries to head. | By fall down brewery stairs. |
| " | Sherbrooke, Que. | " | 30 | 1 | Loss of eye. | Struck by a wooden stopper. |
| Ice cutter. | Montreal, Que. | " | 4 | 1 | Head seriously injured. | By fall of ten feet while working in ice house. |
| " | Dartmouth, N.S. | " | 16 | 1 | Serious body injuries. | Thrown from wagon by team running away. |
| Meat cutter. | Montreal, Que. | " | 4 | 1 | Head cut. | By fall on iron hook while hanging a quarter of beef. |
| " | Ottawa, Ont. | " | 32 | 1 | Hand and arm badly cut. | By effects of fall on meat hook which entered eye on May 10. |
| " | Woodstock, Ont. | " | 6 | 1 | Hand and arm badly cut. | By being caught in clipping machinery. |
| Pork packer. | " | " | 6 | 1 | Hand and arm badly cut. | By being caught in clipping machinery. |
| Textile Trades— | | | | | | |
| Cotton mill hand. | Hamilton, Ont. | May | 18 | 1 | Finger amputated. | Caught in loom. |
| " | " | " | 18 | 1 | Loss of hand. | Crushed in machine. |
| " | Marysville, N.B. | " | 21 | 1 | Loss of hand. | Caught in machine. |
| Woolen mill hand. | Bracebridge, Ont. | " | 4 | 1 | Loss of hand. | In 'picker. |
| Clothing Trades— | | | | | | |
| Rubber worker. | Montreal, Que. | " | 20 | 1 | Right hand cut off. | Caught in a machine. |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY—Continued.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|----------|--|---|
| <i>Leather Trades—</i> | | | | | | |
| Employee Leather Co. | Bracebridge, Ont. | " 6 | 1 | | | Came in contact with a live electric wire. |
| Leather worker..... | Toronto, Ont. | " 12 | | 1 | Left foot crushed | By falling of a cylinder. |
| <i>Railways—</i> | | | | | | |
| Conductor..... | North Bay, Ont. | " 6 | | | | Run over by train while coupling cars. |
| " (freight), | Bridgeburg, Ont. | " 6 | 1 | | | Fell from train, run over. |
| " (freight), | St. Catharines, Ont. | " 10 | 1 | | | Fell from car and run over by train. |
| " | Winona, Ont. | " 10 | 1 | | | While going to engine struck by fast train coming in opposite direction. |
| Engineer. | Barrie, Ont. | " 7 | | 1 | Badly scalded. | Rear end collision between two freights. |
| " | Carleton Place, Ont. | " 5 | 1 | | | Caught between traction engine and a boat being shipped on a car in rear. |
| Brakeman | Barrie, Ont. | " 2 | | 1 | Badly scalded. | Rear end collision between two freights. |
| " | Canam, N.B. | " 1 | | 1 | Hand badly crushed. | While coupling cars. |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " 9 | 1 | | | Crushed between cars while shunting. |
| " | Port Credit, Ont. | " 9 | | 1 | Loss of leg. | Struck by a train. |
| " | Beeton, Ont. | " 10 | 1 | | | While shunting fell between cars and run over. |
| Fireman. | Barrie, Ont. | " 2 | 1 | | | Rear end collision between two freights. |
| " | Windsor, N.S. | " 4 | | 1 | Leg broken. | Collision between freight train and car containing lumber. |
| " | Ymir, B.C. | " 2 | | 1 | Leg broken. | Thrown from train in motion. |
| " | Atonvale, Que. | " 14 | | 1 | Leg and arm broken | By fall from moving train. |
| " | Montreal, Ont. | " 17 | | 1 | Right foot injured | By fall from an engine. |
| Sectionman | St. Thomas, Ont. | " 1 | 1 | | | Run over by train. |
| " | Maniwaki, Que. | " 20 | | 5 | More or less seriously injured. | By hand car jumping track. |
| Switchman. | Winnipeg, Man. | " 1 | 1 | | | Caught between two cars. |
| " | Windsor, Ont. | " 9 | | 1 | Leg severely crushed | While switching thrown down and run over by a car. |
| " | London, Ont. | " 2 | | 1 | Head dangerously injured | Struck by yard engine. |
| " | Windsor, Ont. | " 11 | 1 | | | Cut in two by yard engine. |
| " | Winnipeg, Man. | " 18 | | 1 | Dangerously injured | Kicked over right eye by horse. |
| Yardman. | Prescott, Ont. | " 3 | 1 | | | Run over by train. |
| " | London, Ont. | " 13 | | 1 | Skull fractured. | Struck by engine. |
| " | Adamsville, N.B. | " 20 | | 1 | Left foot cut and great toe amputated. | |
| " | Bay Shore, St. John Co. | " 27 | | 1 | Two toes almost severed | Foot caught in turntable. |
| Shop hand. | Montreal, Que. | " 25 | 1 | | | Struck by a moving train. |
| Car painter. | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " 4 | | 1 | Shock and bruises. | By fall from ladder. |
| Night watchman | Prescott, Ont. | " 4 | 1 | | | Crushed to death by a car. |
| Construction hand | Keewadin, Ont. | " 3 | | 1 | Leg broken and scalp wound. | Struck by a freight train. |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|----|-------|--------------------------------|---|
| " | Oak Point, Man. | " | 12 | 1 | ..... | Fell from and was run over by work train. |
| " | Yellow Grass, Assa. | " | 10 | 1 | ..... | Crushed between two cars laden with iron rails. |
| " | Harcourt, Ont. | " | 23 | ..... | Left foot cut. | Slipping of axle. |
| " | Brantford, Ont. | " | 26 | ..... | Head badly bruised. | Struck by bucket which fell through breaking of chain holding it. |
| Teamster, C.P.R. | London, Ont. | " | 26 | ..... | Internal injuries | Thrown from his rig. |
| <i>General Transport—</i> | | | | | | |
| Sailor | Montreal, Que. | May | 16 | ..... | Body severely injured. | By being struck and thrown down by a moving pulley. |
| " | Fort William, Ont. | " | 16 | ..... | Fracture of skull. | By fall of 25 feet, on ship. |
| " | Halifax, N.S. | " | 20 | 13 | ..... | By fall into hold of vessel. |
| Teamster | Montreal, Que. | " | 3 | ..... | Leg broken. | Drowned in wreck of SS. <i>Turret Bay</i> . |
| " | " | " | 3 | ..... | Internal injuries. | While moving household goods fell from wagon. |
| " | Wellesley, Ont. | " | 3 | ..... | Face badly gashed. | " |
| " | Newtonville, Ont. | " | 9 | ..... | Leg severely injured. | Team ran away, teamster fell from load. |
| " | Victoria, B.C. | " | 9 | ..... | Leg and head severely injured. | While unloading telephone poles was struck by one of them. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 17 | ..... | Leg seriously cut. | Run over by vehicle he was driving. |
| " | Kingston, Ont. | " | 14 | ..... | Dangerously injured. | By collision between express wagon and electric car. |
| " | Hull, Que. | " | 18 | ..... | Badly cut about legs and body. | By being run over by his rig. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 21 | ..... | Head badly cut. | Thrown out of wagon by team running away. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 18 | ..... | Head badly gashed. | By fall from his wagon. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 18 | ..... | Two fingers cut off. | " |
| " | " | " | 6 | ..... | Foot crushed. | Right hand was caught in a machine. |
| " | Victoria, B.C. | " | 9 | ..... | Scalp wounds and leg injured. | By wheel of cart while moving a barrel of cement. |
| Street car employee. | Montreal, Que. | " | 3 | ..... | Face terribly burned. | Thrown from wagon. |
| Dredgeman. | Welland, Ont. | " | 15 | ..... | Head cut. | Explosion of can containing coal oil. |
| Ship labourer. | Quebec, Que. | " | 31 | ..... | Leg crushed. | Knocked down fire hole by timber. |
| Elevator employee. | Toronto, Ont. | " | 19 | 1 | ..... | By fall of a piece of timber. |
| Grain elevator employee. | Winnipeg. | " | 18 | 1 | ..... | Crushed between elevator and woodwork of shaft. |
| " | Fort William, Ont. | " | 18 | ..... | Severe head and body injuries. | Caught in belt and whirled around shaft. |
| Longshoreman. | Kingston, Ont. | " | 20 | ..... | Head severely injured. | Caught in arm of friction pulley and whirled around shaft. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 23 | ..... | Hand mutilated. | By piece of coal falling on head while at work in hold of schooner. |
| " | Windsor, Ont. | " | 23 | ..... | Broken back. | While handling iron rails. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 21 | ..... | Arm broken. | Heavy bucket weighing 1,800 lbs. fell on him. |
| " | " | " | 30 | 1 | ..... | Struck by a piece of timber when loading a ship. |
| <i>Unskilled Labour—</i> | | | | | | |
| Labourer. | Dundas, Ont. | " | 4 | ..... | Internally injured. | By fall from a scaffold. |
| " | Berlin, Ont. | " | 11 | ..... | " | By fall of ten feet from a scaffold. |
| " | Ste. Cuthbert, Que. | " | 15 | ..... | Leg crushed. | Run over by a train. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 17 | ..... | Head badly cut. | By fall from revetment wall to wharf. |
| " | " | " | 20 | ..... | " | By accidental blow of an axe. |
| " | " | " | 21 | ..... | Left arm broken. | While unloading rails. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont. | " | 16 | ..... | Body badly bruised. | Pile of bags of cement rolled on him. |
| " | Niagara Falls, Ont. | " | 4 | ..... | Internal injuries. | Struck by gas pipes while unloading a wagon. |
| " | Montreal, Que. | " | 24 | ..... | Hand crushed. | While carrying a piece of wood. |

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY—*Concluded.*

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i> | | | | | | |
| Drug clerk..... | Kingston, Ont..... | 16 | 1 | 1 | Severe bodily injuries..... | Fell from third story, 30 feet, to ground. |
| " | " | " | " | " | Hand badly gashed..... | By contact with broken glass in basket. |
| Dynamiter..... | Toronto, Ont..... | 14 | 1 | 1 | Legs badly lacerated..... | By premature explosion of fuse. |
| Watchman..... | Quebec, Que..... | 24 | " | " | Severely cut and bruised..... | Struck by barbed wire discharged from a ship. |
| Fireman, civic..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | 9 | " | 3 | Right arm broken..... | By breaking of a ladder resting against third story window. |
| " | London, Ont..... | 17 | " | 1 | Three ribs broken..... | Thrown from horse wagon on way to fire. |
| " | Farnham, Que..... | 19 | " | 1 | Severely injured..... | Thrown from reel on way to fire. |
| " captain..... | Montreal, Que..... | 20 | " | 1 | Left foot injured..... | By fall through burning floor at fire. |
| " civic..... | " | 25 | " | 1 | Leg seriously hurt..... | Fell while descending the sliding bar at the fire station. |
| Paper factory hand..... | Windsor Mills, Que..... | 11 | " | 1 | " | Caught in rapidly revolving belt. |
| " | " | 19 | " | 1 | Leg and arm torn off..... | " |
| " | Cornwall..... | 12 | " | 1 | Foot and leg scalded..... | Stepped into hot bleach liquor. |
| Cement factory hand..... | Marbank..... | 25 | " | 1 | Thumb nail torn off..... | Caught in dumping car. |
| Laundryman..... | Montreal, Que..... | 20 | 2 | " | Severely injured..... | In fire at laundry. |
| " | " | 20 | " | 2 | Hand badly crushed..... | In burning of laundry. |
| Rubber factory hand..... | " | 20 | " | 1 | Finger badly cut..... | Caught in machinery. |
| " | Bowmanville, Ont..... | 8 | " | 1 | Ribs broken..... | Caught between roll and frame of packing machine. |
| Domestic servant..... | Montreal, Que..... | 5 | " | 1 | Foot injured..... | Fell through a trap door. |
| Stoker..... | " | 21 | " | 1 | " | A piece of iron fell on him. |

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN MAY.

| Trade or Industry. | Locality. | Date. | Killed. | Injured. | Nature of Injury. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Farmer..... | Colborne, Ont..... | 30 | " | 1 | Leg broken..... | While excavating a large stone fell on him. |
| Farmland..... | Hull, Que..... | April 7 | " | 1 | Two ribs broken..... | By kick of horse. |
| Sailor..... | Duncan Lodge, N.S..... | 30 | 1 | " | Leg broken..... | Drowned in wreck of schooner <i>Opora</i> . |
| " | Nanaimo, B.C..... | 29 | " | 1 | Internally injured..... | Caught by a hawser. |
| Carpenter..... | Thorold, Ont..... | 1 | " | 1 | Internal injuries..... | By falling in of roof. |
| Engineer, electric railway..... | " | 30 | " | 1 | " | Stepped on side of motor to attend to sand pipes and slipped and fell 30 feet. |
| Moulder..... | Brookville, Ont..... | 27 | " | 1 | Chest and right side scalded..... | Water in pig pot caused molten metal to explode. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont..... | 29 | " | 1 | Finger badly torn..... | Caught while working on a mould. |
| " | " | 29 | " | 1 | Left foot bruised..... | By casting falling on foot. |
| " | " | 28 | " | 1 | Left foot burnt..... | By splashing of iron. |
| " | Brookville, Ont..... | 28 | " | 1 | Foot badly burnt..... | By spilling of molten metal. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont..... | 20 | " | 1 | Foot injured..... | By fall of molten metal. |
| " | " | 21 | " | 1 | Chest and leg hurt..... | Caught in belting. |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----|---|--|--|
| Electric railway employee..... | Niagara Falls, Ont..... | 16 | 1 | Thumb and finger of left hand cut off..... | Crushed while coupling cars. Caught in shafting. |
| Labourer in machine shop..... | " | 26 | 1 | Eye badly injured. Will lose sight..... | By splashing of molten metal. Out on rip saw. |
| Foundryman..... | Brantford, Ont..... | 29 | | Top of thumb cut off..... | Out while working a press. |
| Factory hand..... | Toronto, Ont..... | 28 | | First joint on second finger cut..... | Knife flew off sticker. |
| Machinist..... | " | 29 | | First finger on right hand cut..... | Collision between four ore cars and yard engine. |
| Factory hand..... | Deseronto, Ont..... | 25 | | Internal injuries..... | " |
| Engineer..... | Grand Forks, B.C..... | 27 | | " | " |
| Contractor..... | " | 27 | | Badly bruised..... | Struck by car. |
| Fireman..... | Bridgeburg, Ont..... | 24 | | Rib broken, &c..... | Run over by his runaway team. |
| Yardman..... | Guelph, Ont..... | 20 | | Body badly bruised..... | By fall from his rig. |
| Teamster..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | 12 | | Arm injured..... | Between barrels. |
| " | " | 21 | | Right hand crushed..... | Caught between floor of elevator and well of shaft. |
| Freight handler..... | Welland, Ont..... | 14 | | Leg badly torn..... | Struck by hammer when hammering a frame. |
| Employee in rubber factory..... | Toronto, Ont..... | 27 | | Finger badly burst..... | By load of iron when putting it on elevator. |
| Ironworker..... | Hamilton, Ont..... | 27 | | Hand and ear cut, shoulder bruised..... | Struck by an iron bar. |
| " | " | 28 | | Right foot bruised..... | When fixing a bolt die fell on foot. |
| " | " | 29 | | " | By water from hot water exhaust. |
| " | " | 21 | | Leg badly scalded..... | Cut by chisel while repairing a cold sett. |
| " | " | 18 | | Tendon of finger severed..... | Piece of steel flew into eye, eye removed on April 27. |
| " | " | 22 | | Left eye cut..... | |
| " | " | 21 | | Right side bruised, arm bruised and cut..... | Fell 15 feet when putting up scaffold. |
| " | Toronto, Ont..... | 22 | | Fingers crushed badly..... | Hand jammed between a steel plate and floor. |
| " | " | 25 | | Two fingers crushed..... | Caught while using a sheet iron press. |
| " | Hamilton, Ont..... | 26 | | Finger crushed and broken..... | Injured while lifting mower frame. |
| " | " | 21 | | Two fingers cut off..... | By a double cut-off saw in organ factory. |
| Woodworker..... | Goderich, Ont..... | | | | |

Unskilled labour.—Ten cases of injuries, none of them fatal, were reported. Four were the result of falls, a fifth was caused by an accidental blow from an axe, and three from materials which the workman was unloading. A labourer at Montreal had his hand crushed by a piece of wood, and a second his hand crushed by a railway train.

Municipal Insurance of Work-people against Accident, Winnipeg.*

On May 31, the board of works of the city of Winnipeg decided to recommend to the city council of that city the adoption of a contract with the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation for the insurance of

their workmen against loss by accident and the payment to their representatives of a stipulated amount in case of death from accident. For some years past it has been the custom of the city of Winnipeg to continue the wages of men who were incapacitated for work by accident until they recovered. This has involved an average annual expense of about \$700. Conditions are, however, changing in the direction of greater liability to accident. The adoption

* The following statement was supplied to the *Labour Gazette* by Mr. John Appleton, correspondent of the *Gazette* at Winnipeg.

last year of the large trestle shovel for sewer excavation increased the number of accidents. Another fruitful source of accidents is the extended use of machinery at the quarry, asphalt plant, waterworks, and on the streets. For this reason the board of works found it necessary to make some provision for dealing with accidents. Accordingly they advertised for offers for the insurance collectively of the workmen they employ. The most favourable tender received was from the insurance company already named. By the proposed contract, the company will pay to the city in the case of death of a workman from accident a sum equal to, but not exceeding, one year's wages, but such sum is in no case to exceed \$2,500; the same amount will be paid for the loss by actual separation of two entire hands or two entire feet, or one hand and one foot, or loss of sight; for the loss of one hand or one foot, half a year's wages up to \$1,250 will be paid; for temporary total disablement or the inability of the workman to attend to his work by reason of his injury a sum equal to one-half of his weekly wages for the period of disablement, such sum not to exceed \$25 per week, and for a period not to exceed 26 weeks.

The cost of such a contract to the city of Winnipeg will be 90 cents per \$100 of the pay-roll. The last fortnightly pay-roll was, approximately, \$21,000, and for the whole of the present fiscal year, which expires April 30, 1905, the wage-roll is estimated to be \$500,000. The city, therefore, will have a premium estimated at \$4,500 to pay, part of which will be deducted from

the workmen's wages. The exact proportion of this is not yet finally determined, but it is estimated at half a cent on each dollar earned. This will practically place about half the cost of the insurance contract on the shoulders of the workmen.

**ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGE
RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENT, MAY, 1904.**

During the month of May the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

| Nature of Work. | Amount of Order. | |
|--|------------------------|------|
| | \$ | cts. |
| Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals | 398 | 92 |
| Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type..... | 24 | 30 |
| Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink | 545 | 71 |
| Making and repairing post office scales. | 514 | 83 |
| Repairing mail bags. | 769 | 18 |
| Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings | 646 | 05 |
| Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes and repairing portable tin letter boxes..... | 1,233 | 00 |
| Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores..... | 30 | 30 |
| Making up and supplying articles of official uniform..... | 2,969 | 50 |

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaux were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during May, 1904 :—

DOMINION REPORT.

Crime in Canada.

Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1903. Ottawa : King's Printer, 1904. Pages 228. Pri celtsne :5 gtPn,t -ao,etaoin etaol eao Price 15 cents.

In the report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the past fiscal year, it is stated that the average daily population of the penitentiaries of Canada in 1902-3 was 1,224, a smaller number than the average of the eight preceding years. There was an increase, however, of 16 per cent over the previous year in the number received from jails, and Manitoba showed an increase of 123 per cent. There were

113 prisoners liberated on parole, 35 were pardoned and 16 died. The total number in custody at the end of the fiscal year was 1,250, compared with 1,214 in 1902, and 1,382 in 1901. One-eighth of the convicts were under twenty years of age, and 504 were between the ages of 20 and 30. In order to prevent the contamination of youthful offenders the probation system is recommended, which consists in suspended sentence, combined with official surveillance. The number of unmarried convicts was 822, the married numbered 388, and 40 were widowed. As regards social habits, there were 162 abstainers, 646 were temperate in the use of intoxicants, and 442 were intemperate. There were 217 illiterates, 113 could read only, and 920 could read and write. As regards nationality, 858 were Canadians, 200 were from other parts of the British Empire, of whom 121 were from England, 117 were from the United States, 15 from Germany, 11 from Italy, and the remainder from various other countries. Classified by races, 1,131 convicts were white, 53 coloured, 31 Indian, 28 Indian half-breed, and 7 Mongolian.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

Mining in British Columbia.

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending 31st December, 1903, being an Account of Mining operations for Gold, Coal, etc., in the Province of British Columbia. Victoria, B.C., King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 275.

The report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia for 1903 states that the gross value of the mineral products of that province for the year was \$17,495,954, being an increase over the preceding year of \$9,404. The small increase was due to a diminished production of placer gold and coal. Placer mining was affected by unfavourable weather conditions in the Cariboo and Lower Fraser districts, and the output of coal was greatly diminished by strikes during the earlier part of the year. The coast collieries also suffered from the competition with fuel oil in California, and alterations in the plant on one of the large properties, following a change of ownership,

also caused a temporary cessation of production. The tonnage of ore mined by the lode mines in 1903 was 1,286,176 tons, an increase of 287,177 tons, or about 29 per cent over the preceding year. The value of the ore, however, did not show a proportionate increase. This was largely due to the fact that improved methods of mining have rendered profitable the treatment of low grade ores, which formerly could not be worked to advantage. Another cause was a change in the value of ore deposits in the more important mines, high grade ore bodies giving place as depth was reached to masses of lower grade requiring treatment by milling.

The following table shows the amount and value of mineral products for the year in British Columbia :

| — | Quantity. | Value. |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | \$ |
| Gold, placer..... Oz. | 53,021 | 1,060,420 |
| " lode " | 232,831 | 4,812,616 |
| Silver..... .. " | 2,996,204 | 1,521,472 |
| Copper. Lbs. | 34,359,921 | 4,547,535 |
| Lead..... .. " | 18,089,283 | 689,744 |
| Coal..... .. Tons. | 1,168,194 | 3,504,582 |
| Coke..... .. " | 165,543 | 827,715 |
| Other materials..... .. | | 531,870 |
| Total..... .. | | 17,495,954 |

BRITISH REPORT.

Railway Accidents in Great Britain.

Returns of Accidents and Casualties, as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom, during the year ending 31st December, 1903. London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 49. Price, 5¹/₂d.

In the April number of the *Labour Gazette* a summary is given of the returns of railway accidents in Great Britain for the first nine months of 1903. Returns for the whole year are now at hand, which give the following statistics. The total number of persons killed on railways in the course of public traffic was 1,159, an increase of 63 over 1902. The number of injured was 6,785, an increase of 124 compared with 1902. In addition to these, there were 83

persons killed and 11,772 injured upon the premises of railway companies but not by trains or engines. Twenty-five passengers and nine employees were killed by railway accidents, and 769 passengers and 146 employees were injured. There were 446 employees killed and 3,659 injured by the motion of trains and engines. Of these, 23 were killed and 506 injured while coupling vehicles, 16 were killed and 404 injured while braking, 28 were killed and 435 injured by shunting operations, and 130 were killed and 278 injured while walking, crossing or standing on the line of duty.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Statistics of Maine.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics for the State of Maine, 1903. Augusta: Kennebec Journal Print, 1904. Pages, 227.

The special features of the report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics of Maine for 1903 are an account of the mineral springs and minerals in the state, and of the industry of apple culture.

The report also contains statistics with regard to labour organizations, returns of manufacturing establishments which were enlarged, completed or in process of erection during 1903, and statistics of the manufacture of lumber, pulp and paper, as well as other useful information.

There are 81 mineral and medicinal springs in the state of Maine, which yield a revenue of over \$300,000. The chief mineral wealth of Maine consists of quarries of granite, slate and limestone. In 1901 the value of granite produced was \$2,689,300. The production of slate amounted to \$202,325, and the value of lime was \$715,272 for that year. There are also rich deposits of iron, lead and copper, and many other minerals and precious stones are also found within its borders.

With reference to labour organizations, there were, according to this report, 174 trade unions, with a membership of about 13,609 in the state. Only two union were reported to have disbanded during the year.

A brief account is given of requests made by the unions to the employers, the results attained, and the disputes following on the rejection of their demands. There were few strikes in Maine during the course of the year, agreements with regard to hours and wages having been reached peacefully in the majority of cases.

Ohio Labour Statistics.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics to the 76th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, for the year 1903. Columbus, Ohio, State Printer, 1904. Pages, 725.

The annual report of the Ohio Bureau of Labour Statistics for 1903 contains statistics of the manufacturing and mining industries, and an account of recent labour laws and court decisions, and the annual reports of the free public employment offices of the state. There were received 5,865 returns relating to manufactures, and 815 relating to the mining industry. The increase in manufacturing establishments reporting amounted to 536 over the previous year.

In 1902 the free employment offices of the state found employment for about 22,300 persons. Since the establishment of the five employment offices in 1890, the statistics show that 364,345 applications for situations and 303,288 applications for help were made, and positions were secured in 204,862 cases. The total population of the five cities in which the employment offices are situated is 1,050,385. A request is being made by these offices for legislation to curtail alleged evils from independent employment agencies.

Trade Disputes in New York State.

Summary of Seventeenth Annual Report of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Albany, N.Y. State Printers, 1904.

In the report of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, an advanced summary of which has recently been issued, it is stated that during the year which ended September 30, 1903, there were recorded 192 industrial disputes in the State of New York. This was a large increase over the preceding year, in which there were 142 disputes. Very

nearly 100,000 employees were directly affected by the disputes of 1903. Employers were successful in 82 disputes, involving 62,460 work-people; the men were successful in 51 cases, involving 10,730; compromises were effected in 45 cases, involving 20,612 employees, and 14 disputes were unsettled on September 30. Demands for increased wages caused 80 disputes, questions of trade unionism were involved in 41 cases, and 37 were due to a demand for a reduction in working hours. The strikers were wholly or partially successful in their demands for increased wages in 54 cases, failing in 19. The employers were successful in the majority of the other disputes, winning 22 out of 41 strikes where the issue was some question of trades unionism, 20 out of 37 where the issue was a reduction of hours, 6 out of 8 where the employment of particular persons was concerned, and 3 out of 5 sympathetic strikes.

The State Board of Arbitration intervened in 28 disputes, 23 times on its own initiative and in five cases on receipt of requests for intervention from employees. In 13 cases the intervention of the board resulted in bringing the disputing parties together, and in eight of these settlements were effected. In four cases the employers refused to reopen negotiations, in two the services of the board were found not to be required, and in three the services of the board were declined. In six cases the efforts of the board had no perceptible immediate effects, although in two of these it may have helped towards a settlement.

EUROPEAN REPORTS.

Overtime in Factories in Austria.

Arbeitszeit-verlängerungen (überstunden) im Jahre, 1903, in Fabriksmassigen Betrieben, Wien. Aus der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1904. Pages, 33.

The report of the Austrian Bureau of Labour Statistics on overtime in factories in 1903 contains five statistical tables, of which the first gives the number of establishments which worked overtime in the several districts of Austria. In the sec-

ond table the establishments are classified according to industries. In table III., they are classified according to the industries in the different districts. In table IV. a comparison is given of the past five years, according to districts, and in table V., according to industries. In 1903, there were 627 factories which worked overtime. These employed altogether 124,857 working-people, of whom 43,120 were employed beyond the maximum of 11 hours. The number of extra hours worked amounted to 2,541,033⁵. The largest proportion of factories were engaged in the textile industry, of which there were 240, employing 56,465 working-people, of whom 19,403 worked a total of 1,120,617 hours overtime.

Rag-pickers of Paris.

L'Industrie du Chiffon à Paris : Imprimerie nationale, 1903. Pages, 110.

A report on the rag-picking industry of Paris has recently been issued by the Labour Bureau of France. It is estimated that there are 4,959 persons engaged in this occupation, of whom 4,799 actually gather the rubbish and 160 purchase it from them. The rag-pickers are divided into three classes, according to their methods of procedure. In former times, when householders used to throw the garbage on the streets, rag-pickers used to gather up the scraps during the night at their leisure, but a law having been put into force ordering all garbage to be placed in closed boxes, ready for the scavenger, they were compelled to adopt other means. One class of rag-pickers attach themselves to certain houses, where they have received permission to help in sorting the boxes before being removed by the scavenger. Those of another class run ahead of the scavengers, being allowed fifteen minutes to examine the rubbish before it is taken up. A third class obtains permission to accompany the scavengers in their carts, and help to load and unload the materials on condition of being allowed to look over them before they are finally disposed of. When their baskets are full, the scavengers return to their dwellings and arrange the contents

according to their several kinds. Articles composed of more than one material are broken up, buttons, for instance, being removed from clothing and placed in one pile. When the business of sorting is completed, the rag-picekr sells his goods to a wholesale rag man who sells them in turn to a large rag factory. Here they are again sorted out, and all things which possess a marketable value are thoroughly cleaned and sold to the factories, where they go to make up new articles of merchandise. Rags of all kinds and scraps of paper are used for the manufacture of paper, but the inferior kinds of paper are made into cardboard. Rags of wool and silk are unravelled and made into shoddy goods for the poorer classes. Bones are used to a small extent in toy factories, and also for the production of various chemicals. Old boots are taken to pieces, and the best parts of the leather are sold to manufacturers to be made into new boots. Glass forms an important part of the gatherings of the rag men, and all the broken pieces are sent to glass factories, to be made over again into new bottles and other articles of glassware.

NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN.

Memorial explanatory of the reasons for an International Prohibition of Night Work for Women issued by the Board of the International Association for Labour Legislation, 1904.

In a memorial recently issued by the Board of the International Association for Labour Legislation on the prohibition of night work for women, an account is given of the steps leading up to the issuing of this memorial, with a general summary of the legislation in force in the various countries of the world bearing on this subject.

In September, 1901, the International Association for Labour Legislation, at the assembly held at Basle, instructed the International Labour Office to institute inquiries as to the state of night work among women in the various countries. As a result of these inquiries, a resolution was passed in the following year declaring that

the condition of legislation on women's night work in most states with important industries, and the influence of such legislation on the general conditions of industry, justify the abolition in full, on principle, of night work for women, and instructing a committee to inquire into the means of introducing this general interdiction, and how the exceptions still existing as to this interdict might be gradually suppressed. In 1903, this committee passed a resolution instructing the Board of the International Association to address the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, and to request it to take the initiative in an international congress with the object of forbidding, by means of an international convention, night work for women in any industry. The board was also instructed to address a memorial on this subject to the various governments, explaining the resolutions carried by the committee and showing the desirability of prohibiting night work for women by international regulation.

Legislation regarding Night Work for Women.

In respect to legislation affecting women, the countries are divided into the following four classes :—

1. States that have issued no interdict against night work for women.
2. States where this interdict is issued solely in respect to young females up to a certain age limit.
3. States where this interdict only refers to certain kinds of manufacturing establishments.
4. States where the interdict against night work for women of all ages and in every kind of industrial work is laid down in principle, with certain exceptions.

Of the countries placed in the first category, Japan is the only state where no restrictions exist regarding the hours of labour either by night or day. In South Australia and fourteen of the United States, as well as Oklahoma Territory, the labour of women is limited to a maximum

of ten hours a day or sixty hours a week, no distinction, however, being made between day and night. In Spain, women's work is restricted to eleven hours a day, but females between 14 and 16 years of age are allowed to work eight hours a night.

In Belgium, Portugal and Georgia night work is forbidden to females under 21 years of age. In Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, New South Wales and Ohio the age limit is 18 years, and in Hungary, Luxemburg and Wisconsin those below 16 years are forbidden to work at night. In 1907 a law will come into force in Italy prohibiting night work for women of all ages.

The following countries are enumerated in the third class. In Russia the prohibition of night work only applies to women working in mines and in the textile industry. In Austria, the East Indies, Luxemburg, Finland and Sweden the prohibition applies to women working in factories, mines and smelting furnaces. In Germany the prohibition is extended to workshops with motor power, and in Switzerland to all workshops employing more than five hands. In the following countries night work is prohibited to women in all industrial pursuits in establishments employing a staff exceeding :—Five hands, Denmark, Portugal, Ontario; four hands, Victoria; three workwomen, Basle City; two workwomen, the Swiss cantons of Glarus and St. Gall, Queensland and New Zealand; one workwoman in the Swiss cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Solothurn, Aargau and Neuchâtel.

In the following countries night work for women is forbidden without distinction as to age : Germany, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, France, Great Britain, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Queensland, Victoria, New Zealand, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, East Indies, Russia.

Justification for the Interdict against Night Work for Women.

The benefits arising from the prohibition of night work are enumerated as fol-

lows : It is stated that there has not been any general diminution in the opportunities of employment for women in the countries where night work has been prohibited. In many places women's work has been substituted for children's and a more intense form of day work has supplanted night work. Workwomen have not generally suffered any abatement of wages, but in many cases their earnings have been increased, owing to greater celerity of machinery and larger and improved production. Coincidentally with the prohibition of night work for women a decrease in the mortality among women and children has been observed, and in Great Britain and Germany the death rate among workwomen dropped much quicker than that of workmen. Neither the prohibition of night work for women nor the restriction of their working hours has influenced to any appreciable degree the export trade, especially of cotton goods.

Hours of Rest.

In discussing the hours of rest at night required by workingwomen, it is estimated that the minimum should be 12 hours, leaving 10 hours for regular daily work, one hour for rest during working hours, and one hour for any authorized extra work that might be required on special occasions. The interval between two days' work varies greatly in different countries. In New Zealand and New Jersey the period is 13 hours; in Ohio and New South Wales it is 11 hours; in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden it is 10 hours; in Switzerland the night's rest is 10 hours from September to May, and 9 hours from June to August; in Italy and Portugal the night's rest is 10 hours from November to April, and 8 hours from May to October. A rest of 9 hours is allowed in Germany, Austria, the East Indies, Great Britain, Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New York, Wisconsin and Victoria. In France women cannot work between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m., and in Indiana, Massachusetts and Nebraska the forbidden hours are from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. In

Hungary, Luxemburg, Finland and Russia the principle of an 8-hours' rest is recognized.

Cases when Night Work is permissible.

On special occasions and in particular industries exceptions have been made to the rule prohibiting night work for women. These exceptions include hindrances from unforeseen catastrophes, and *force majeure*, and cases where night work is necessary owing to the perishable nature of the materials, and industries in which there is a press of work at certain seasons of the year.

The only industries recognized in the memorial as coming under these exceptions owing to the perishable nature of their materials are those connected with the preserving of fish, fruit and vegetables. With regard to the industries that have an increased amount of work at special seasons, the International Association for labour legislation passed resolutions advocating the abolition in such industries of permits to work at night, and stating that allowing a maximum day's work for women of ten hours, and an unbroken night's rest of ten hours, there would remain, deducting two hours for meals, two hours for overtime during the period of greatest production.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

QUEBEC CASES.

Agent of Employer extorting Money from Employees.

An interesting case, the first of a number arising out of the same incident, was recently tried in Montreal. The action was brought by V., an Italian, who claimed that on July 25, 1903, he, together with thirty other Italians and their foreman, was hired at St. John, N.B., by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The company furnished the men with passes to Montreal, and they were met at the station there by one C, also an Italian, who stated that he was the agent of the company; that C. took the check for V.'s baggage and demanded from him the sum of \$2, which V. paid under threat; the company subsequently refused to give V. work, and also refused to give up his baggage, which he valued at \$90. V. therefore claimed the return of the \$2 paid to C., \$7.50 for loss of time, and damages for breach of contract. He also asked that the seizure issued on his behalf for the recovery of his baggage should be declared valid.

The company defended the action, pleading that it had received no benefit from the \$2 alleged to have been paid to C.; that, as a matter of fact, V. had refused to work for the company; and that the latter was entitled to be paid for the full transportation with which it had furnished him from St. John, N.B., to Montreal.

The court came to the conclusion that C. was the agent of the company, being employed in translating documents into English, and in preparing contracts, &c., and being paid \$5 per day for each day spent in the service of the company. The court also found that C. had exacted \$2 from each of the men, which, in the opinion of the presiding judge, was an act of extortion; it also appeared that when it came to the foreman C. had demanded from him a larger sum than \$2, and that when he refused to pay the same, C. refused to allow him to sign his contract. The foreman being thus barred, the other men refused to work without him, and demanded the return of the money which they had paid, which was refused. They were also unable to obtain their baggage, and were finally obliged to take out a seizure for it.

As the evidence showed that the engagement of the foreman was part of the bargain made at St. John, N.B. (none of the men being able to speak either English or French), the court was of the opinion that this illegal act of C., the agent of the company, violated the whole agreement.

Judgment was therefore given in favour of V., and he was held entitled to recover the \$2 paid C., and also the sum of \$7.50 for five days' loss of time. The seizure taken out by V. was also held to be good.

(*Vaccho v. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.*, Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal, by Mr. Justice Curran, 7th May, 1904.)

Liability of Employers for Lack of Proper Supervision of Work.

C. was employed by the Locomotive and Machinery Co. of Montreal, and in the course of his work he was engaged with a number of fellow-employees in placing a large piece of iron, called a 'monitor,' on top of another. While doing so the end of the monitor slipped and crushed his foot, rendering him unable to work for a long time, and possibly injuring him, to a certain extent, permanently.

C. brought an action against his employers for \$500 damages, claiming that the accident was caused by their fault and negligence, inasmuch as there were not sufficient men on the work, and those that were there did not all understand each other, being of different nationalities. The employers replied that the accident was attributable to C.'s own negligence; that he was accustomed to the work and knew the dangers to be guarded against, and that, moreover, he had been specially warned to be careful about his hands and feet in handling the monitor.

The court was of the opinion that the evidence showed that C.'s end of the monitor had been placed first on the ground, and that had it not been for the action of the men at the other end the iron would not have slipped; that the foreman, who was some distance away, had not ordered these men to let go, as they had done;

and that, moreover, while the number of men was sufficient to carry the iron, it probably did not suffice to allow it to be laid down quietly and cautiously.

The court therefore came to the conclusion that the employers had not exercised sufficient supervision and prudence; but considering that the negligence was not very serious, and taking into account the fact that C. was only earning \$1.50 per day, it placed the damages at \$300, and judgment was therefore given for that amount with costs.

(*Clanflore v. The Locomotive Co. of Montreal*. Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal by Mr. Justice Lavergne, 7th May, 1904.)

Dispute about Terms of Agreement between Employers and Employee.

K. brought an action against S., alleging that under the terms of a certain agreement he had deposited \$10 with S., and had undertaken to work for him for one month free of charge, the understanding being that at the end of that period K. was to be employed for eleven months more, receiving \$4 per week for the first two months, \$5 for the next three months, \$7 for the following three months, and \$10 per week for the last three months. It was also agreed that S. should teach K. how to cut garments.

In his action K. claimed that he had fulfilled his part of the agreement, but that, while it was still in force, he had been told that there was no work for him to do, and that he would therefore have to wait for a certain time, during which his wages would be suspended. S. denied this, and claimed that he did not refuse to pay K., but that the latter was himself in fault, as he had abandoned his work of his own free will.

In giving judgment the court stated that the evidence was very contradictory, but that, on the whole, it had come to the conclusion that S. had been unwilling to pay K. during the period of idleness. S. was therefore ordered to take K. back in his service and to pay him \$60 for the loss

which he had actually sustained; or, in default of so doing, to pay \$151 in full settlement for everything due the contract.

(Kaulman v. Simon. Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal, by Mr. Justice Curran, 26th May, 1904.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Employer liable when Accident caused by defective Machinery.

Joseph Graham was employed by the International Harvester Co. as a blacksmith's helper. On August 19, 1903, while attending to his work in the ordinary way, he was killed by a piece of steel which was sent flying from under a steam hammer. The widow and six children brought an action against the company for \$5,000 damages, alleging that the defective condition of the steam hammer had caused the accident. The company contended that there was no defect in the hammer, and that the accident was caused by Graham's own negligence.

The action was tried with a jury at Hamilton, and a verdict was given for \$1,500, of which \$500 was apportioned to the widow and the balance to the children.

(Graham v. International Harvester Co. Judgment given at Hamilton, 30th March, 1904.)

In a somewhat similar case, H., who was employed as a blacksmith, had his right eye destroyed by a splinter from a large hammer which suddenly broke while he was using it. He sued his employers for \$2,500 damages, alleging that the hammer was defective and that the employers were aware of the defect before the accident happened. At the trial judgment was given in his favour, and was afterwards confirmed by the Court of Appeal, to which the employers took the case.

(Henry v. Hamilton Brass Co. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, 18th April, 1904.)

Verdict set aside by Judge.

H. was employed by the T. H. and B. RR. Co. as a brakeman. While in the yard of the company he was fatally in-

jured while working at a brake. This brake was stiff at first and then suddenly gave way. His widow brought an action against the railroad company for \$5,000 damages, alleging that the brake was defective, and also that the foreman, under whose orders H. was acting, had been negligent. It appeared from the evidence that this foreman was also working at the brake, and that when it seemed to be stiff he got off the car and pried down the dog, releasing the brake and causing the T handle to fly around and to strike H. and knock him off the car. The company denied all liability.

The action was tried at Hamilton with a jury. The judge charged strongly in favour of the company, but submitted a number of questions to the jury. In answer to these questions the jury found that the brake was dangerous, and that the company was negligent in allowing it to be used; also that the foreman had been careless, and that there had not been any negligence on the part of H. The jury therefore awarded \$1,000 damages.

When the verdict was brought in the presiding judge stated that it was directly contrary to the weight of evidence, and he subsequently set it aside.

(Hodgson v. The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railroad Co. Action tried before Chief Justice Meredith, March, 1904.)

Action Dismissed on account of Contributory Negligence.

One Ineson, a minor, was employed by the Hamilton Cotton Co. A carding machine at which he was working becoming clogged, Ineson pulled off the belt which was on the machine, and commenced to remove the cotton waste which occasioned the stoppage. While he was doing so the belting slipped on the pulley and set the machine in motion, and Ineson's hand was crushed so badly that it was necessary to amputate three fingers.

Ineson brought an action against his employers for damages, alleging that the machine was defective, and that there should have been a guard to prevent the

belt from slipping on again. The company denied all liability.

The action was tried with a jury, which found that the accident was caused, not by any defective machinery, but by Ineson's own negligence and carelessness. He appealed from this decision, but a Divisional Court confirmed the judgment given at the trial, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

(Ineson v. Hamilton Cotton Co. Judgment given by a Divisional Court at Toronto.)

Employer's Right to Dismiss Employee.

An interesting point recently arose in an action taken by an employee for wrongful dismissal. From the evidence in the case (which was tried in an Ontario police court) it appeared that the employer had asked the employee on a certain Monday to print a sign 'Mechanics Wanted' to put in the window; the employee had refused to do so, because at the time his fellow-workmen were on strike. He was therefore dismissed at once, although his week did not end until the following Thursday. The employee claimed his wages for the whole week, and the magistrate decided that he was entitled to them, holding that while the employer was justified in dismissing him, yet he should have given him notice.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Accident in a Mine.

H., who was employed as a miner, was working at the bottom of a main shaft; in a drift above another party of miners were driving an upraise, and while doing so they suddenly worked into the bottom of an old shaft which extended down near the drift from the surface. This old shaft was partly filled with water, and when the connection was thus made with the drift the water poured down, ran along the drift and emptied into the main shaft where H. and some other men were working. As a result H. was drowned.

H.'s widow brought an action for damages on behalf of herself and her chil-

dren, alleging that the accident was caused by the negligence of the mine-owners, inasmuch as they had failed to provide proper and accurate working plans for the shaft. At the first trial the jury brought in a verdict in favour of H.'s widow; but its answers to some of the questions submitted by the judge were such that the court held that their finding was really in favour of the mine-owners. According to these answers the plans under which the work was carried on were made by certain other competent employees, who, however, had ceased working for the mine-owners before H. commenced doing so, and had never been employed since that time. The court, however, was of the opinion that these men must nevertheless be considered as being fellow-employees of H., which would disentitle H. at common law to recover damages from the mine-owners on account of any mistake made by any such employees, though damages might have been recovered under the Employers' Liability Act. An appeal was taken, and the majority of the Supreme Court of Canada held (1) that the B. C. Mines Act did not impose upon an absent mine-owner the absolute duty of making sure that the plans used for working the mine were accurate; and that unless he was actually aware of such inaccuracy he could not be held liable for an accident caused by the failure of his superintendent to bring the plans up to date; but (2) that though the owner would not have been liable at common law for the negligence of the superintendent, yet he would be under the British Columbia Employers' Liability Act.

As the damages given at the first trial were greater than allowed under the Employers' Liability Act, the Supreme Court directed that there should be a new trial.

At the second trial the jury brought in a verdict of \$3,223.50 damages, two-thirds of which were apportioned to H.'s widow, and one-third to his children.

(Hoskings v. Le Roi No. 2, Limited. Judgment given by the Supreme Court of Canada, Dec., 1903. Verdict at the second trial at Nelson, B.C., 3rd March, 1904.)

Right of Employers to have a Black List of Employees.

An important question regarding the mutual right of employers and employees has recently arisen in British Columbia ; and it is expected that a decision of the highest court will be obtained as to the legal position of the matter.

It appears that during the progress of a recent strike at some engineering works in Vancouver, the employers' association compiled and issued to its members a list of the names of the men who went on strike, the result being that these men were unable to obtain work from other factories.

On behalf of the men affected legal proceedings were taken against the employers' association. When the case was called before the magistrate the counsel for the association admitted that the list in question had been made, and had been sent to certain members of the association. They also stated that they intended to argue that if employees were allowed to organize and take action regarding employers, the employers could also form an organization and take similar steps about not employing men of whose conduct towards themselves they disapproved. At the request of the counsel for the association, the accused were committed for trial so that the points of law might be dealt with by a higher court.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Name of Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Manitoba— | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 159..... | J. Wesley | Harrowby, Man. |
| Belmont. | " " Yorkton Div. No. 137..... | Geo. Glover..... | Brandon, Man. |
| Binscarth. | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,204..... | C. H. Smith..... | " " |
| Brandon. | Bro. of Loco Firemen, Wheat City Lodge, No. 464..... | William Vatcher..... | " " |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, Lodge No. 394..... | James Forsyth..... | " " |
| " | Lathers' Inter. League, No. 688..... | E. McEwan..... | " " |
| " | Threshers National Protective Assn., No. 1..... | James Thompson..... | Elm Creek, Man. |
| Elm Creek. | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 142..... | W. L. McNeill..... | Winnipegosis, Man. |
| " | " " Div. No. 163..... | W. J. Duncan..... | Minnedosa, Man. |
| " | " " Dauphin Div. No..... | Geo. Seal..... | Box 391 Portage la Prairie, Man. |
| Minnedosa. | " " Div. No. 145..... | B. Harvey..... | Ridgeland, Man. |
| Ochre River | " " Div. No. 224..... | John Douakt..... | Pilot Mound, Man. |
| Portage la Prairie. | " " Peaubina Div. No. 194..... | A. McKee..... | Souris, Man. |
| " | " " Div. No. 182..... | Joe Weldon..... | 278 Good St., Winnipeg, Man. |
| Plum Coulee. | Bricklayers and Masons' Inter. Union of Manitoba, No. 1..... | Wellington Dakins..... | 122 June St., " " |
| Souris. | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 343..... | Jas. A. Robinson..... | Box 663 " " |
| Winnipeg. | Western Union of Carpenters, No. 1..... | W. Harris..... | 642 Notre Dame St., " " |
| " | Anal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 757..... | R. Mills..... | 60 Chertie St., " " |
| " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Amc., No. 739..... | A. W. Porter..... | 418 Sherbrooke St., " " |
| " | Lathers' Union, No. 147..... | Geo. Clarke..... | 607 Ross Ave., " " |
| " | Plasterers' Assn., No. 134..... | Thomas Lova..... | Box 639 " " |
| " | United Assn. of Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 62..... | Howard Anderson..... | 413 Pacific Ave., " " |
| " | Anal. Sheet Metal Workers' Assn., No. 31..... | R. J. Tierney..... | 61 Boyle St., " " |
| " | Inter. Stonemasons' Union, No..... | Fred Proud..... | 180 Syndicate St., " " |
| " | Builders Labourers' Union..... | J. A. McKimmings..... | 250 St. Mary's Ave., " " |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of N. America, No. 174..... | Harry Pasco..... | 600 William St., " " |
| " | Inter. Assn. of Machinists, No. 122..... | J. W. Johnston..... | 47 Martha St., " " |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 166..... | William Marshall..... | 545 Flora St., " " |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths (Railroad), No. 147..... | Robert Miliken..... | 308 Park St., " " |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 126..... | W. Powell..... | Henry St., " " |
| " | " " No. 127..... | Geo. A. Loades..... | 401 Stella Ave., " " |
| " | Horseshoers and General Blacksmiths' Union..... | Jas. Read..... | 51 Victoria St., " " |
| " | Structural Iron Workers' Union..... | E. Win. Weeks..... | 983 Stella Ave., " " |
| " | Inter. Union of Steam Engineers..... | Geo. H. Moore..... | D. 770 " " |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen of America, Jubilee Lodge No. 6..... | | |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 191..... | | |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
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| <i>Manitoba—Concluded.</i> | | | |
| Winnipeg | Printing Pressmen's Assistants and Feeders' Union, No. 87 | J. P. Ewing | 462 Ross Ave. |
| " | Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, No. 59. | P. W. Bowen | Box 376 |
| " | News Writers' Union | J. S. Evans | c/o 'Free Press' |
| " | Amal. Butcher Workmen, No. 370. | Wm. H. Smith | 397 Pacific Ave. |
| " | Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, No. 70. | G. A. Scott | 317 Bannetney Ave. |
| " | United Garment Workers of America, No. 35. | Miss S. Henderson | " |
| " | Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' Union, No. 34. | D. C. Jonason | 412 Ross Ave. |
| " | Cigar-makers' Inter. Union, No. 414. | M. J. Stepl | St. Nicholas Hotel |
| " | Quarrymen's Protective Assn., No. 1. | Daniel McMullen | Mount Royal |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, North Star Div. No. 47. | H. W. Sutton | 380 Alexander Ave. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, Div. No. 76. | S. McIntosh | 619 William Ave. |
| " | " Atikokan Div. No. 583. | Wm. Crawford | Care of Can. Northern Shops, Winnipeg, Man. |
| " | United Bro. of Ry. Employees, No. 70. | Wm. Gault | 77 Charles St. |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, Northern Light Lodge, No. 127. | Alfred Bechard | 635 Ross Ave. |
| " | " Fort Garry Lodge, No. 597. | Walter Virtue | English Chop House |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, J. M. Egan Lodge, No. 223. | R. W. Duncan | 60 Robinson St. |
| " | " Beaver Lodge, No. 691. | H. H. Morden | Gault House |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 207. | James McLellan | 817 Logan Ave. |
| " | Car Workers' Union. | W. H. Conklin | Room 59 Clements block. |
| " | Commercial Telegraphers' Union. | W. J. Beaton | 340 Garry St. |
| " | Anal. Assn. of St. Ry. Employees of America, No. 99. | Sam Pritchard | 63 Edward St. |
| " | Draymen's Union, No. 1. | J. G. Morgan | 638 McMicken St. |
| " | Deliverymen's Union. | H. Lillingston | Maryland St. |
| " | Federated Assn. of Letter Carriers, No. 7. | B. Hallock | Box 722 |
| " | Inter. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 63. | P. J. McRae | Albion Hotel |
| " | Bar-tenders' Inter. League, No. 322. | H. A. Paul | 566 Main St. |
| " | Retail Clerks' Union, No. 1. | J. C. Bowers | 496 " |
| " | Journeyman Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 515. | James F. French | 539 Pacific Ave. |
| " | Musicians' Protective Assn., No. 130. | H. Smith | 721 Henry Ave. |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Storemen. | | |
| <i>Northwest Territories—</i> | | | |
| Bellevue. | Miners' Union, No. 413 (U. M. W. of A.) | Arthur Bryan | Bellevue, N. W. T. |
| Blairmore. | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 234. | Geo. Clapp | Woodpecker, N. W. T. |
| Broadview. | " " " " " " " " | W. J. Hollands | Kirkella, Man. |
| Calgary | Bricklayers and Masons' Inter. Union, No. 2. | Wm. M. Anderson | Calgary, N. W. T. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,055. | A. J. Thompson | " " |
| " | Journeyman Stone-cutters' Union. | Edward Tisdale | Box 283, Calgary, N. W. T. |
| " | Inter. Assn. of Machinists, No. 357. | | |

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| " | Stone and Brickmakers' Union, No. 1 | John Gillespie. | " |
| " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, No. 849. | J. Jones | Box 388 |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen, Lady-Smith Lodge, No. 42. | J. H. Lowrie. | Box 693 |
| " | Tim-smiths' Union | | |
| " | Stationary Engineers | | |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 449. | M. C. Costello. | Box 78 |
| " | Bro. of R. Trainmen, No. 663. | T. A. Wiggins. | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 161. | J. H. Carder. | " |
| " | United Bro. of Ry. Employees | | " |
| " | United Bro. of Leather Workers (on Horse Goods), No. 97. | C. Simper. | " |
| " | Tailors and Dress-makers' Union | | " |
| " | Retail Clerks' Union. | T. J. Hornbrook. | " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Engineers, No. 355. | Wm. McPhalen. | " |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, No. 639. | D. R. Robinson. | Box 532 |
| " | Western Canadian Federal Union | Arthur Stuart. | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees Div., No. 255. | H. Notley. | Kananaskis, Alta. |
| " | Labour Union | | |
| " | Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 1. | John A. Carmichael. | Dawson, Yukon. |
| " | Painters and Decorators Union, No. 1 | | |
| " | Inter. Alliance of Sheet Metal Workers. No. 253. | Geo. K. Gilbert. | Box 497, Dawson, Yukon. |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 467. | E. K. Larrison. | Box 3493 |
| " | Cooks', Waiters and Bakers' Union, No. 1. | | " |
| " | Stenographers' Assn. | | |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 1. | | |
| " | Labour Union | | |
| " | Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 1. | M. H. McCray. | Box 295, Edmonton, Alta. |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1325. | M. H. Pennington. | " |
| " | Painters and Decorators' Union, No. 1016. | W. E. Rooney. | Box 191 |
| " | International Typographical Union, No. 662. | D. R. McArktindale. | " |
| " | Lathers' International Union, No. 206. | Roy E. Curtis. | " |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1012. | John McDonald. | Box 18, Frank, Alta. |
| " | Frank Miners' Union, U. M. W. A., No. 1263. | A. G. Fisher. | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Crowfoot Div., No. 293. | E. C. Henroth. | Bassano, via Gleichen, N. W. T. |
| " | Miners' Union. | | |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Prairie Div., No. 135. | D. Gosling. | Grassy Lake, Alta. |
| " | Labour Union. | | |
| " | Miners' Union. | | |
| " | Miners' Union (U. M. W. of A.), No. 1233. | S. Jales. | Lille, N. W. T. |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Coronation Lodge, No. 174. | Anthony Forester. | Medicine Hat, N. W. T. |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, Mountain Div., No. 253. | Thos. C. Blatchford. | " |
| " | Brotherhood of Loco. Engineers, Saskatchewan Div., No. 322. | R. D. Smith. | " |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Cascade Lodge, No. 342. | H. L. Ripley. | Box 102 |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Charity Lodge, No. 304. | R. G. Wetton. | " |
| " | Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Division, No. 125. | | |
| " | International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 639. | F. Forge. | Moose Jaw, N. W. T. |
| " | Order of R. Conductors Div., No. 393. | Thos. E. Battell. | " |
| " | Brotherhood of Loco. Engineers, Thunder Creek Div., No. 510. | James Grierson. | " |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, No. 521. | A. T. Boyce. | " |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Prosperity Lodge, No. 34. | F. J. Walsh. | " |
| " | Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 127. | T. Humphrey. | Parkburg, N. W. T. |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 204. | A. W. Robgee. | Moose Jaw, N. W. T. |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Name of Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>North-west Territories—Con.</i> | | | |
| Oxbow | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, West Souris Div., No. 174. | J. C. Hood. | Cardoff, N.W.T. |
| Red Deer | United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1674. | Jas. A. Stewart. | Red Deer, Alta. |
| " | Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Division, No. 198. | John Wesley. | Harrowby, Man. |
| Regina | Retail Clerks and Salesmen's Association. | F. X. Rush. | Regina, N.W.T. |
| Weyburn | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Pasqua Div., No. 171. | W. H. England. | Yellow Grass, N.W.T. |
| <i>British Columbia—</i> | | | |
| Ashcroft | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division No. 210. | Robert Allan. | Savnas, B.C. |
| Camp McKinney | Miners' Union, W. F. of M., No. 43. | Robert Barron. | Camp McKinney, B.C. |
| Cranbrook | International Association of Machinists, No. 588. | C. W. Richards. | Cumberland, B.C. |
| " | Order of R. Conductors, Elk River Div., No. 407. | Samuel McDonald. | Cranbrook, B.C. |
| " | Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, No. 539. | J. R. McNabb. | " |
| " | Brotherhood of Loco. Trainmen, Buckley Lodge, No. 585. | W. A. Rose. | " |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Kootenay Lodge, No. 173. | Donald McKillop. | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Division No. 229. | John S. Brake. | " |
| Duncan | Cowichan Federal Union, No. 7. | James Douglas. | Moyie, B.C. |
| Eholt | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees Division, No. 196. | Rev. C. M. Tate. | Duncan, V.I., B.C. |
| " | Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 104. | Robert Lee. | Box 76, Cascade, B.C. |
| Fairview | Miners' Union, No. 134, W. F. of M. | J. F. Ahlin. | Eholt, B.C. |
| Ferguson | Lardeau Miners' Union, W. F. of M. | Fred. Watkins. | Fairview, B.C. |
| Fernie | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 796. | F. Treanor. | Ferguson, B.C. |
| " | Gladstone Miners' Union, No. 76, W. F. of M. | Edward Cusack. | Box 337, Fernie, B.C. |
| Golden | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Canyon Div., No. 165. | J. C. Fransen. | Ottertail, B.C. |
| Grand Forks | Federal Labour Union, No. 231. | John T. Lawrence. | Grand Forks, B.C. |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 34. | A. E. Hardy. | " |
| Greenwood | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 529. | W. J. Kirkwood. | Box 121, Greenwood, B.C. |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 358. | G. A. Evans. | Box 365, Grand Forks, B.C. |
| " | Miners' Union, W. F. of M. | Geo. Dougherty. | Greenwood, B.C. |
| " | Boundary Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 117. | Ernest Mills. | " |
| " | Clerks' Union, No. 151. | J. Mackin. | Box 112, Kamloops, B.C. |
| Kamloops | Cigar Makers' Inter. Union, No. 400. | M. Delaney. | " |
| " | Miners' Union, No. 112, W. F. of M. | John Hercher. | " |
| " | Order of Railway Conductors, Pacific Div., No. 267. | James Foster. | Box 71 |
| " | Bro. of Locomotive Engineers Div., No. 320. | A. W. Richardson. | " |
| " | Bro. of Railway Trainmen, A. E. Elliott Lodge, No. 519. | James C. Beamer. | Box 75, Kaslo, B.C. |
| Kaslo | Miners' Union, No. 69, W. F. of M. | J. H. Doyle. | Kimberley, B.C. |
| Kimberley | Miners' Union, No. 100, W. F. of M. | Sam. K. Mottishaw. | Ladysmith, B.C. |
| Ladysmith | Enterprise Miners' Union, No. 181, W. F. of M. | | |

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| Michel..... | Michel Miners' Union, No. 166, W. F. of M. | G. W. Currock | Michel, B.C. |
| Morrissey..... | Morrissey Miners' Union, No. 120, W. F. of M. | John T. Davies | Morrissey, B.C. |
| Mission City..... | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees Div., No. 168. | A. Beaton | Mission City, B.C. |
| Moyie..... | Miners' Union, No. 71, W. F. of M. | P. T. Smyth | Moyie, B.C. |
| Nanaimo..... | Carriage Builders and Blacksmiths' Union | J. E. Norcross | Free Press' Office, Nanaimo, B.C. |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 337 | | Nanaimo, B.C. |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 1172 | A. Gibbons | " |
| " | Miners and Mine Labourers' Union, No. 177, W. F. of M. | Nell McCuish | Box 40, Nanaimo, B.C. |
| " | Teamsters and Expressmen's Union | John Parkin | Box 179, Nelson, B.C. |
| " | Mechanics and Labourers' Amal. Ass'n. | John Kay | Box 202 |
| Nelson..... | Bricklayers and Masons' Inter. Union, No. 3 | Edward Kilby | " |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Ame., No. 524. | J. H. Mathers | " |
| " | Operative Plasterers' Inter. Ass'n., No. 172 | Otto Gebert | " |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 663 | L. W. Hackley | " |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Carmen of Ame., Lodge No. 98. | W. B. Pollard | Care Daily News, Nelson, B.C. |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 340 | F. Fortier | Box 701, Nelson, B.C. |
| " | Journymen Tailors' Union of Ame., No. 293. | Frank Phillips | Box 166 |
| " | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 432. | Thos. McAstocker | Box 1084 |
| " | Joiners' Union, No. 96 (W. F. of M.) | Robt. Walmsley | Box 166 |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, No. 631. | A. Sim | " |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Trainmen, Kootenay Lodge, No. 558. | James Scott | " |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 181. | Mrs. J. M. McLeod | " |
| " | Culinary Employees' Protective Ass'n., No. 141 | A. Tregillus | Box 237 |
| " | Journymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 196. | Godfrey Dangerfield | Box 21 |
| " | Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Inter. Union, No. 68. | Alex. MacKenzie | " |
| " | Retail Clerks' Ass'n., No. 129. | W. C. Laurence | New Denver, B.C. |
| " | American Federation of Musicians, No. 94 | Fred. J. Lynch | Box 613, New Westminster, B.C. |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 25. | John Digby | " |
| " | Federal Labour Union, No. 19. | R. A. Storey | Care Columbian, " |
| New Denver..... | Miners' Union, No. 97 (W. F. of M.) | H. J. Butterfield | " |
| New Westminster..... | Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 486. | Chas. Fenny | Box 255 |
| " | Electric Workers' Union (Civic) | Geo. Hargreaves | Box 198, Phoenix, B.C. |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. --- | John Riordan | Phoenix, B.C. |
| " | Fishermen's Union | Geo. Gibson | " |
| " | Amal. Ass'n. of Street Ry. Employees of Am., No. 134. | C. J. Wilks | Revelstoke, B.C. |
| " | American Labour Union (Woodworkers), No. 382. | C. Mitchell | " |
| " | United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 618. | C. Clark | " |
| Phoenix..... | Miners' Union, (W. F. of M.) No. 8. | H. J. McKinnon | " |
| " | White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124 | H. J. Clarke | " |
| " | Phoenix Local Barbers' Union | P. Johnson | Glacier, B.C. |
| " | Clerks' Union, No. 153. | Wm. McPherson | Nakusp, B.C. |
| " | Labour Union (W. L. U.), No. 155. | | |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 258 | | |
| Revelstoke..... | American Labour Union, No. 384 | | |
| " | United Bro. of Ry. Employees, No. 97. | | |
| " | Bro. of Loco. Firemen, No. 341 | | |
| " | Bro. of Ry. Trainmen, Glacier Lodge, No. 57 | | |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 208. | | |
| " | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 205. | | |
| Roger's Pass..... | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 173. | | |
| Roseberry..... | | | |

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—Continued.

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Name of Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| <i>British Columbia—Continued.</i> | | | |
| Rossland. | Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 1. | Arthur Ferris. | Rossland, B.C. |
| " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Am., No. 123. | William Murphy. | " |
| " | Inter. Typographical Union, No. 335. | Harry Falconer. | " |
| " | Miners' Union, (W. F. of M.), No. 88. | Peter R. McDonald. | " |
| " | Journeyman Barbers' Union, No. 1. | W. J. Prest. | " |
| Sandon. | Miners' Union, (W. F. of M.), No. 87. | A. Shilland. | Sandon, B.C. |
| Shuswap. | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. 193. | P. F. Crick. | Nakusp, B.C. |
| Silverton. | Miners' Union, (W. F. of M.), No. 95. | Fred. Liebscher. | Box 85, Silverton, B.C. |
| Slocan City. | Miners' Union, (W. F. of M.), No. 62. | D. B. O'Neill. | Slocan City, B.C. |
| Tesada. | Miners' Union, No. 113. | T. T. Rutherford. | Box 888, Van Anda, B.C. |
| Tonkin. | United Mine Workers of America, No. 2,315. | George A. Robinson. | Tonkin, B. C. |
| Vancouver. | Bricklayers and Masons' Inter. Union, No. 1. | David Farlow. | 517 Jackson Ave., Vancouver, B.C. |
| " | Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 789. | John T. Bruce. | 827 Cordova St., " |
| " | United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 617. | U. Chaplin. | " |
| " | Carpenters and Joiners' National Union, No. —. | Chas. Maynard. | 261 Princess St., " |
| " | Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Am., No. 138. | E. Crush. | " |
| " | Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Inter. Union, No. —. | S. Harris. | 767 8th Ave. " |
| " | Operative Plasterers' Inter. Ass'n, No. 89. | Chas. Keefer. | Care Union Hall " |
| " | United Ass'n. of Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170. | | 237 Lansdowne Ave., Mt. P., Vancouver, B.C. |
| " | Journeyman Stonecutters' Ass'n of N. Am. | W. R. Lawson. | 1235 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C. |
| " | Builders' Labourers' Union, No. 32. | H. Sellers. | 539 Hamilton Ave. " |
| " | Iron Moulders' Union of N. Am., No. 281. | David Faulk. | Union Hall " |
| " | Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, Beaver Lodge, No. 182. | Grey. Anderson. | 1057 Melville St. " |
| " | Amal. Society of Engineers, No. 581. | Robt. Morton. | 574 9th Ave., E. Mt. P., Vancouver, B.C. |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Stationary Firemen, No. 24. | Robt. J. Pratt. | Secord Hotel, Revel St., Vancouver, B.C. |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 213. | Percy Farr. | Union Hall, Vancouver, B.C. |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 319. | A. E. Anderson. | Room 5, Lepage Bldg. " |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths, No. 198. | Jas. Hamilton. | O'Brian Hall, B.C. " |
| " | Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, No. 194. | J. Goad. | " |
| " | Shipwrights and Caulkers' Ass'n, No. 3. | C. B. Allan. | 915 Granville St. " |
| " | Boilermakers' Helpers' Union, No. 49. | R. Oliver. | " |
| " | Sheet Metal Workers' Union. | F. Sherlock. | 1965 7th Ave., W. " |
| " | Foundry Workers' Union, No. 10740. | R. Wilson. | 679 Richard St., West Mt. P., Vancouver, B.C. [B.C. |
| " | Pattern Makers' League of N. Am. | John A. Wilson. | 607 Danbury Ave., Vancouver, |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Upholsters' Union..... | O. E. Ridley..... | Princess St. |
| Single Weavers' Union, No. 8390. | W. G. Moore..... | Union Hall |
| Inter. Typographical Union, No. 225. | W. H. Hunt..... | Box 66 |
| Inter. Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 69. | Wm. Bell..... | 1220 Robson St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Bookbinders of N. Am., No. 105. | J. F. McConnell..... | 408 George St. |
| Journeyman Tailor's Union of Am., No. 178. | Francis Williams..... | 1814 Seventh Ave., W. |
| Leather Workers' Union, No. 115. | Wm. Lennox..... | 1624 3rd Ave. |
| Journymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union, No. 46. | M. McLean..... | 2160 Westminster Ave. |
| Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 357. | John C. Panser..... | 60 Mainland Cigar Fac. |
| Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 676. | O. Perkins..... | Box 394 |
| Commercial Telegraphers' Union..... | R. L. Coombs..... | 1723 Pandill St. |
| Bro. of Ry. Trainmen, Lodge No. 144. | Harry Dunlop..... | Box 243 |
| Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, Div. No. 167. | William Kirkham..... | 60 Bridge Crev., C.P.R. |
| Anal. Ass'n. of Street and Electric Ry. Employees, No. 101. | A. G. Perry..... | 33 7th Ave., Mt. P. |
| United Bro. of Ry. Employees, No. 81. | Fred. J. Hutton..... | 336 Robson St. |
| National Ass'n. of Marine Engineers, No. 7. | Thos. M. Heud..... | 883 Howe St. |
| Inter. Longshoremen's Ass'n., No. 211. | Andrew O'Neill..... | 609 Pacific St. |
| Team Drivers' Inter. Union, No. 469. | A. E. Soper..... | 539 Hornby St. |
| Bro. of Ry. Carmen of Am., No. 58. | James Hancock..... | 1104 Nelson St. |
| United Bro. of Postal Employees, No. 12. | W. H. Wilson..... | P.O. |
| Civic Employees' Federal Union, No. 424. | Ben. W. Baker..... | City Hall |
| Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance, No. 28. | Jos. H. Perkins..... | 615 Hamilton St. |
| Journymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 120. | J. A. Stuart..... | 42 Hastings St. East |
| Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Inter. Union, No. 165. | Wallace Sharp..... | 723 Hamilton St. |
| Retail Clerks' Inter. Protective Ass'n., No. 279. | W. J. Linnick..... | 248 Princess St. |
| Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 145. | H. W. Benson..... | Box 617 |
| United Federal Union, No. 23. | Ernest Marshallsay..... | 1918 6th Ave. |
| Telephone Operators' Auxiliary, No. 213. | Miss Eva Scarlett..... | 901 Seymour St. |
| Bricklayers and Masons' Inter. Union..... | Jas. Parfit..... | Box 218, Victoria, B.C. |
| Anal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 750. | John Hamond..... | 32 Fourth Ave. |
| Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Am., No. 5. | Richard Tripp..... | 60 Niagara St. |
| Journymen Stonecutters' Ass'n. of N. Am. | G. F. Watson..... | Box 507 |
| United Ass'n. of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Helpers, No. 334. | Rudolph Margson..... | 13 Amelia St. |
| Iron Moulders' Union of Am., No. 144. | Thomas Jacklin..... | Hutton St. |
| Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 456. | J. D. Watson..... | 60 Third St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 280. | E. C. Knight..... | 200 Douglas St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Blacksmiths, No. 82. | Frank W. Jeeves..... | 63 First St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Boilermakers, Victoria Lodge, No. 191. | Hugh Connell..... | Box 543 |
| Shipwrights and Caulkers' Ass'n., No. 29. | T. H. Piper..... | Constance Ave., Beaumont P.O. |
| Boilermakers' Helpers' Div., No. 43. | J. C. Waters..... | 90 Calcuttina Ave., Victoria, B.C. |
| Woodworkers' Union, No. 410. | Robert Beedles, Jr..... | 80 Fourth St. |
| Inter. Typographical Union, No. 201. | Geo. M. Watt..... | Box 209 |
| Inter. Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 79. | Fred C. Clyde..... | 149 Quadra St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Bookbinders, No. 118. | A. S. Margison..... | 13 Amelia St. |
| Inter. Bro. of Leather Workers (on Horse Goods), No. 118. | J. McKenzie..... | 21 Milne St. |
| Journymen Tailors' Union of Am., No. 142. | W. W. Tombs..... | Box 387 |
| United Garment Workers of Am., No. 207. | Miss C. Chapman..... | Oakland Ave. |
| Journymen Bakers' Inter. Union of Am., No. 23. | J. G. Thompson..... | Cor. Yates & Blanchard Sts. |
| Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 211. | Manuel Weiss..... | 112 Chatham St. |
| Shipmasters' Ass'n. | J. J. Martin..... | Box 360 |
| National Ass'n. of Marine Engineers, No. 6. | Peter Gordon..... | 6 Blanchard St. |
| Longshoremen's, Marine and Transport Workers' Union, No. 227. | C. Heamond..... | 42 Rock Bay Ave. |

Victoria

DIRECTORY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

| Locality. | Name and Number of Organization. | Secretary. | Secretary's Address. |
|---|--|------------------|---|
| <i>British Columbia</i> <i>Concluded.</i> | | | |
| Victoria | Amal. Society of Street Ry. Employees of Ane., No. 109 | Albert G. Oaks | St. Ann's Cottage, Chulbore Rd. Victoria, B.C. |
| " | Teamsters' Union, No. 437 | J. Dean | 151 Cook St. Victoria, B.C. |
| " | Hack Drivers' Union | T. J. Ferguson | 135 Douglas St. " " |
| " | Provincial Ass'n. of Steamboatmen | S. Thompson | 9 Johnson St. " " |
| " | Stationary Engineers' Ass'n. | A. M. Aitken | 60 Kingston St. " " |
| " | Federated Ass'n. of Letter Carriers, No. 11 | C. Sivertz | 18 North Rd. " " |
| " | Retail Clerks' Inter. Protective Ass'n, No. 604 | T. R. Evans | Care of Johns Bros. Douglas St. Victoria, B.C. |
| " | Inter. Laundry Workers' Union, No. | Chas. R. Lefevre | 154 Pandora Ave. Victoria, B.C. |
| " | Journymen Barbers' Inter. Union, No. 372 | John P. Gropp | 48 Yates St. " " |
| " | Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 247 | F. J. Shephard | 14 Farquhar St. " " |
| " | Labourers' Protective Union, No. 2 | J. C. Mapleton | 24 Vening St. " " |
| Whitewater | Miners' Union (W. F. of M.), No. 79 | H. J. Wright | Whitewater, B.C. |
| Yale | Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 79 | W. F. Clare | Ruby Creek, B.C. |
| Ymir | Miners' Union (W. F. of M.), No. 85 | Miles MacInnis | Ymir, B.C. |

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